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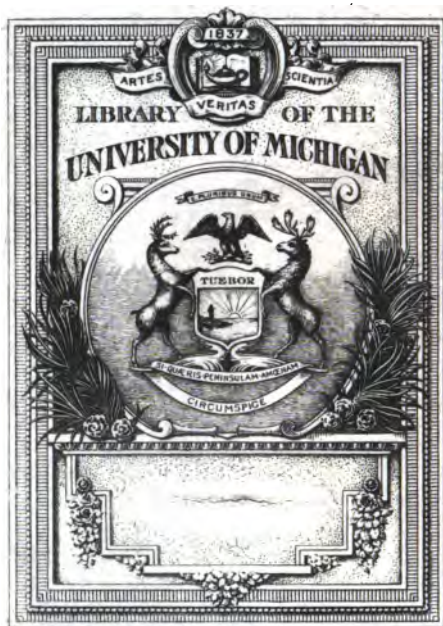
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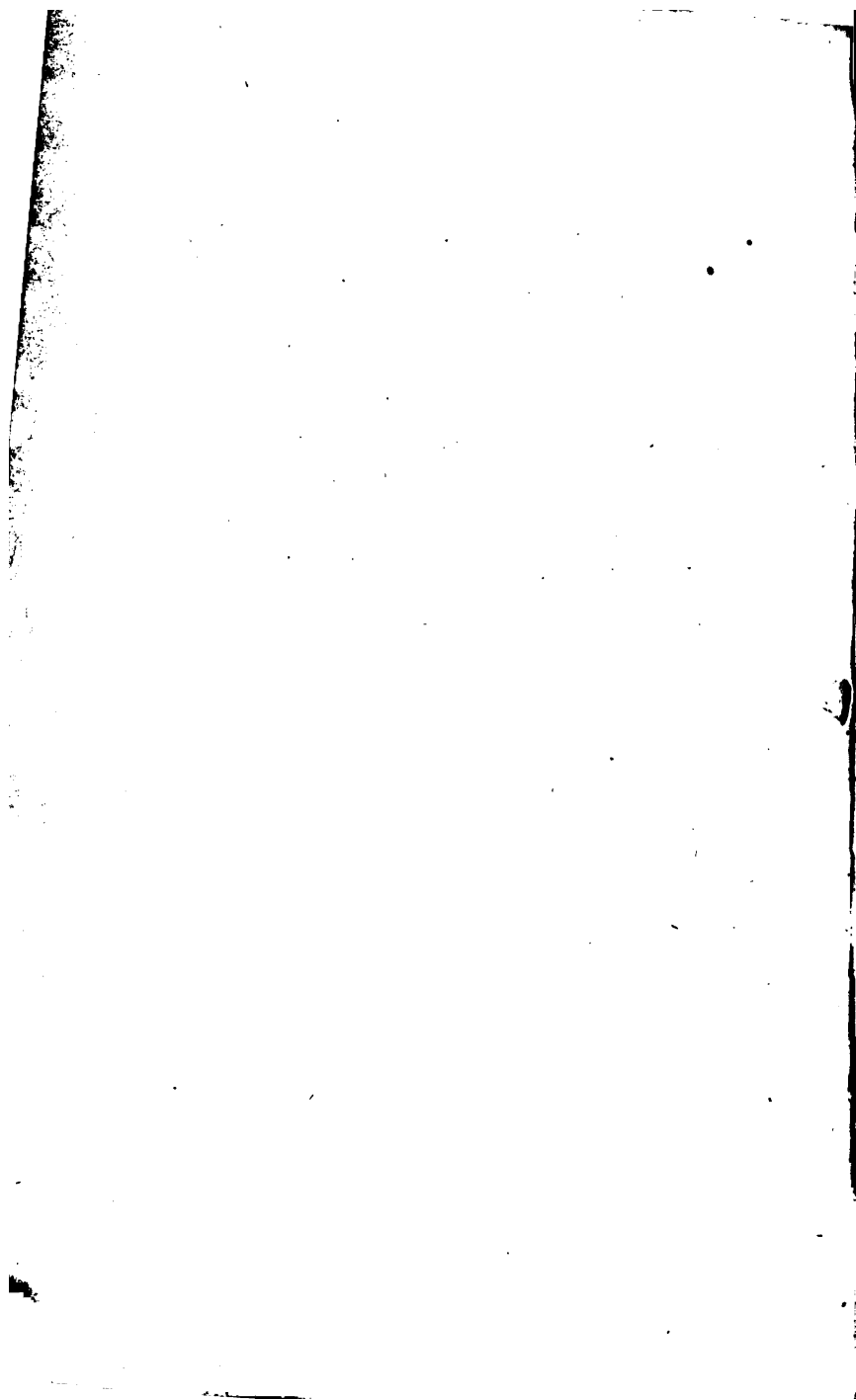
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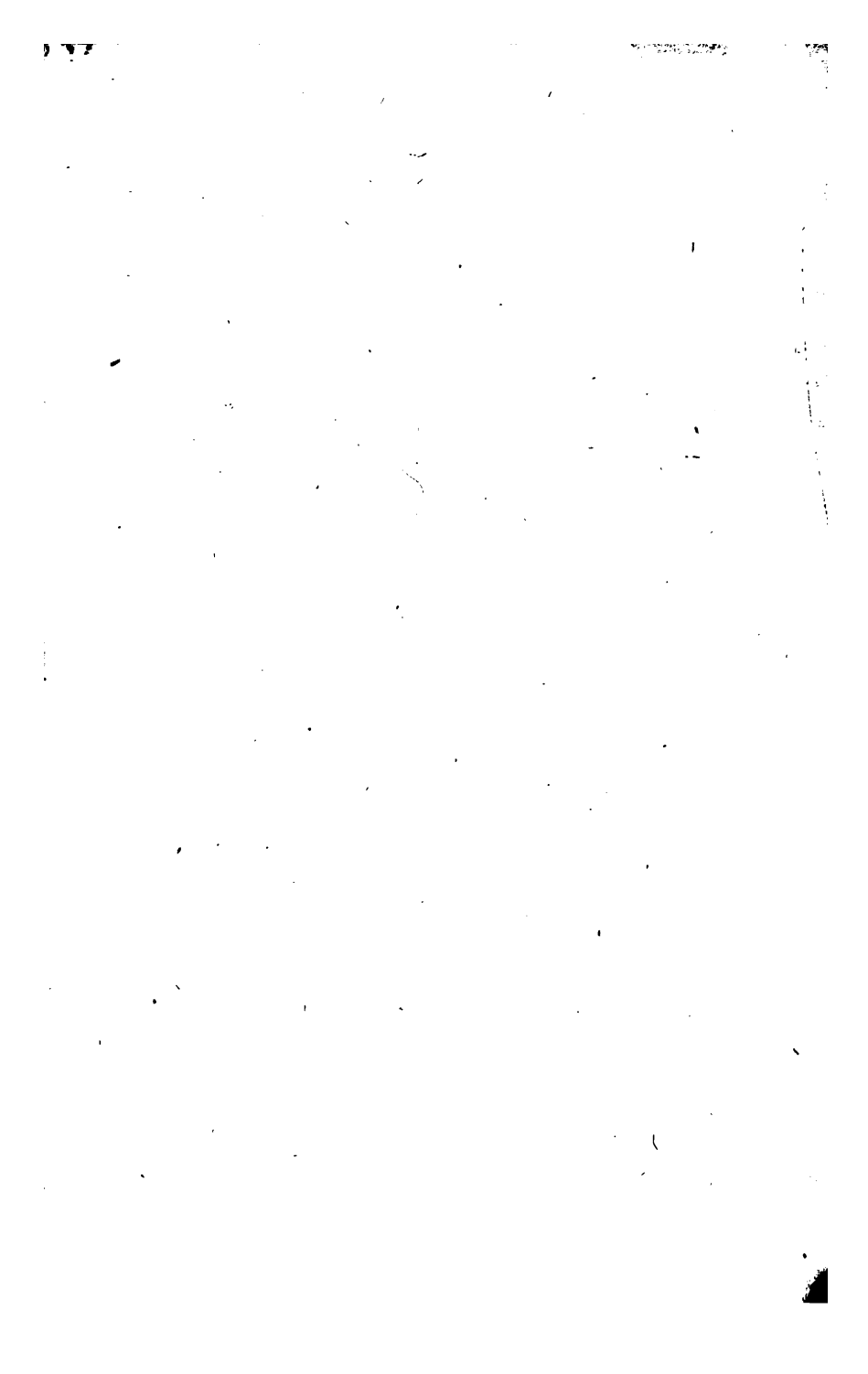
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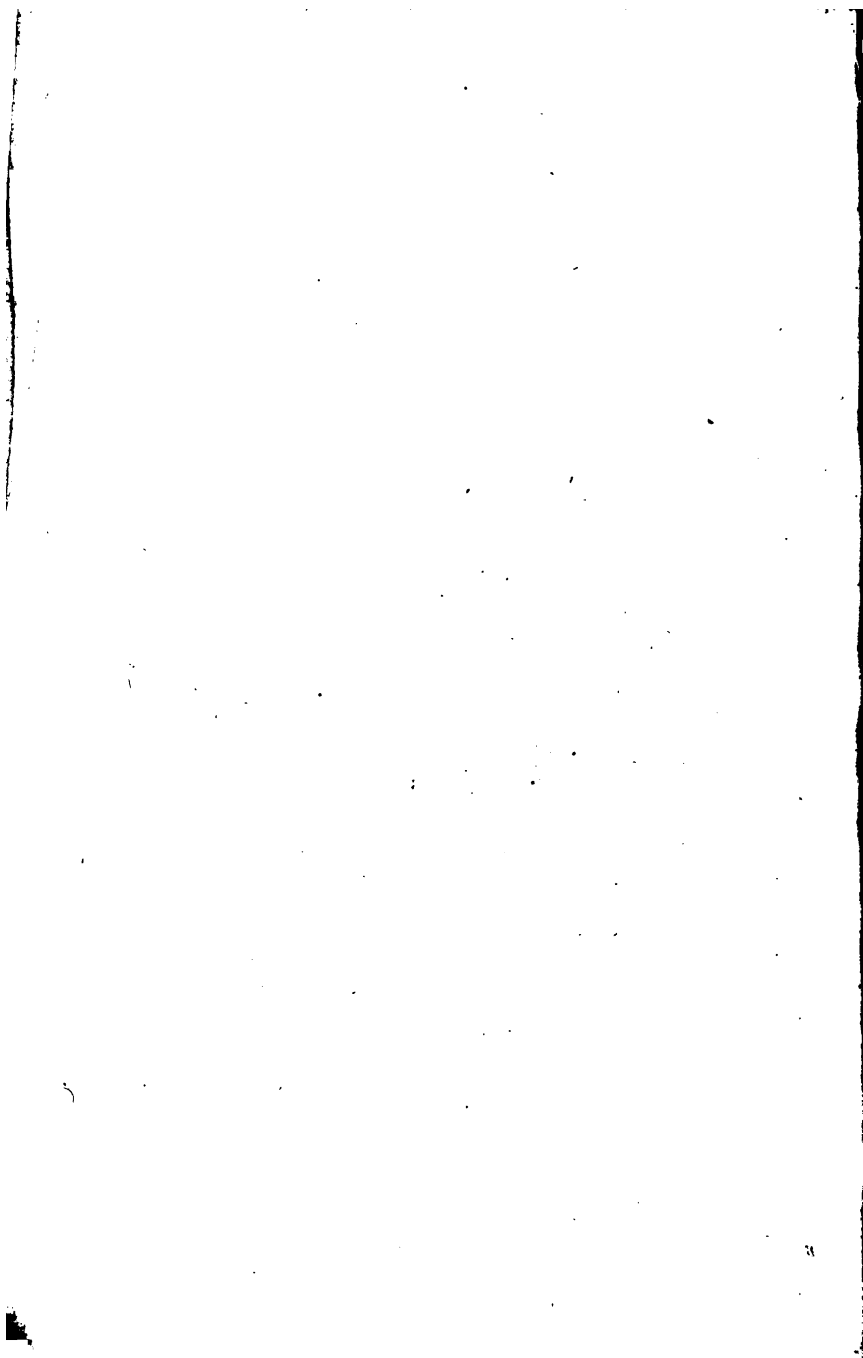


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*Bayer, Abel*  
= THE  
HISTORY  
Of the REIGN of  
Queen ANNE,  
Digested into  
ANNALS  
*Tear the Tenth.*

CONTAINING,  
A full and Impartial Account of all  
Transactions, both at *Home* and  
*Abroad.*

*Urgentibus Imperii Fatis, Nihil majus Fortuna preestare  
potest quàm Hostium Discordia. Tacit.*

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TO  
The Right Honourable  
**THOMAS,**  
Earl of *WHARTON*,  
Viscount *Winchendon*, &c.

My LORD,

**T**HE Asserters of LIBERTY, are the sincerest *Lovers*, and the most Generous *Defenders* of TRUTH; And as Your LORDSHIP makes the most shining Figure among the BEST PATRIOTS, so a Writer who ventures *Faithfully* and *Impartially* to relate the Transactions of his own *Time* and *Country*, cannot but be Ambitious of your LORDSHIP's Patronage; At this Juncture especially, when the Spirit of *Faction* has so far prevail'd with some Men, as to make them confound the Distinct Notions of *Good* and *Evil*, *Truth*, and *Falsheid*; *Right* and *Wrong*.

The

## ii The DEDICATION.

The unhappy distracted Times to which we are fallen, are very pathetically described and deplored, by a *Learned and Pious Divine*, as well as a good *English Man*, the Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, whose Words I shall make bold to transcribe. *I have liv'd*, says that Worthy Prelate, *to see the Illustrious Names, of the great Deliverers and Defenders of the Protestant Religion, and of the Constitution of the English Government, very rudely handled, and the great Benefits they did this Nation, treated slightly, and contemptuously. I have lived to see our Deliverance from Arbitrary Power, and Popery, traduced and vilified by some, who formerly thought it was their greatest Merit, and made it Part of their Boast and Glory, to have had a little Hand and Share in bringing it about: And others, who, without it, must have lived in Exile, Poverty, and Misery, meanly disclaiming it, and using ill the Glorious Instrument thereof. Who could expect such a Requital of such Merit? I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting myself from the Number of unthankful People. And as I loved and honoured those Great Princes living, and lamented over them when dead, so I would gladly raise them up a Monument of Praise, as lasting as any Thing of mine can be; and I chuse to do it at this Time, when it is so unfashionable a Thing to speak honourably of them. A Year after the Queen's Accession to the Throne, I was able only to promise and presage the future Glories and Successes of this Reign, from the good Appearances of Things,*  
and

## The DEDICATION.   iii

*and the happy Turn our Affairs began to take ; and could not then count up the Victories and Triumphs that, for the Seven Years after, made it, in the Prophet's Language, a Name, and a Praise among all the People of the Earth. Never did seven such Years together pass over the Head of any English Monarch, nor cover it with so much Honour. The Crown and Scepter seemed to be the Queen's least Ornaments. Those, other Princes wore in common with Her : And Her great personal Virtues were the same before, and since. But such was the Fame of Her Administration of Affairs at Home ; such was the Reputation of Her Wisdom and Felicity in chusing Ministers ; and such was then esteemed their Faithfulness and Zeal, their Diligence and great Abilities in executing Her Commands : To such a Height of Military Glory did Her Great General and Her Armies carry the British Name Abroad : Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt Her and Her Allies : And such was the Blessing of God upon all Her Counsels and Undertakings, that I am as sure as History can make me, no Prince of Ours was ever yet so prosperous and successful, so loved, esteemed and honoured, by their Subjects and their Friends, nor near so formidable to their Enemies. We were, as all the World imagined then, just entering on the Ways that promised to lead to such a Peace, as would have answered all the Prayers of our Religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a most able Ministry, the Payments of a willing and obedient People, as well as the glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery ; when God,*  
for

#### iv The DEDICATION.

*for our Sins, permitted the Spirit of Discord to go forth, and, by troubling sore the Camp, the City, and the Country, (and oh, that it had altogether spared the Places sacred to his Worship!) to spoil, for a Time, this beautiful and pleasing Prospect; and give us, in its Stead, I know not what ——— Our Enemies will tell the Rest with Pleasure.*

When things are come to such a lamentable Pass, as is here most emphatically express'd: When the most venerable and most respectable Characters are bespatter'd and vilify'd, not with Impunity only, but with Reward. When the Great *HEROE*, to whose Valour and Conduct, next under *GOD*, all the Triumphs and Glories of this Reign are justly to be ascrib'd; when, I say, the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* is not, only flagitiously Libell'd by abandon'd Hirelings, but ungratefully attack'd, upon frivolous and false Suggestions, by those very Men who originally owe their present Preferments to his former Favour: It can be no wonder that so Publick-Spirited a *PATRIOT* as Your *LORDSHIP*, should be one of the Principal Marks of the Malice and Hatred of a Giddy Faction. Your *LORDSHIP* has done too much both towards rooting out *Popery* in *Ireland*, and securing the *Constitution* and *Protestant Succession* in *Great Britain*, ever to be forgiven by a *Cabal*, who dare so far to avow their Design of bringing in a *Popish Pretender*, and with him *Arbitrary Power*, as to teach their Agents to prepare the Way for it, by acquainting  
the



## The DEDICATION. v

the World, *That he has embrac'd the Faith of the Church of England.* Nor is this altogether improbable: Tho' lest he should scruple to come on fast enough, some of our Divines are, it seems, willing to meet him half-way, by making bold Advances towards a Reconciliation with *Rome.* But these Sinister Designs can never be brought about, as long as such Patriots as Your **LORDSHIP** indefatigably watch for the Safety of this Nation; of which the *Popish* and *Frenchify'd* Cabal are so sensible, that they were lately wonderfully elated upon the Report, which afflicted all good Men, That Your **LORDSHIP** was among the Dead. May Divine Providence preserve many, many Years, so valuable a Life as Your **LORDSHIP's**, for the effectual Disappointment and Confusion of the Secret and Open Enemies of our Excellent *Constitution* in Church and State, and of the *Christian Toleration*, allow'd by Law, to our Protestant *Dissenting Brethren*!

Permit Me, *My LORD*, to shelter under the Shadow of Your Great Name, the following Sheets, which contain a *Plain, disinterested, and Impartial* Narrative. A flourishing Nation brought on the Brink of *Ruin*, in order to *save* it; The Yearly Expences increas'd, to restore *Credit* and *Oeconomy*; The Course of a *Glorious Successful War*, distracted and stopt, in order to obtain a *Safe and Honourable Peace*; Powerful Allies treated with *Haughtiness* and *Contempt*, to cement *Harmony* and *Union*; The *Prerogative* strain'd and *debas'd*, by Turns, to preserve the *Constitution*;  
Sham-

## vi The DEDICATION.

*Sham-Plots* wantonly contriv'd to run down a *Ruin'd Party*: These and the like Tryals of Skill, Instances of which, may be found, with moderate Sagacity and Pains, either in Ancient or Modern History, will furnish the *New Refiners* both of *Language* and *Politicks*, with Materials, to exercise and improve the Talents of a *Royal Academy*, and raise Monuments of Praise and Glory to the *Grateful* and *Bountiful Protector* of *Learning*. As for Me, My Lord, who never could reach such *Sublime Notions*, I content my self with relating Matters of Fact; and aspire to no greater Honour than that of Subscribing my self,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's

Most Humble,

AND

Most Faithful

Obedient Servant,

London, May  
29th, 1712.

A. Boyer.

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T H E  
A N N A L S  
O F  
*Queen ANNE's Reign.*  
*Year the Tenth.*

---

*The* INTRODUCTION.

**T**HE Tenth Year of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign has produc'd such Variety of Strange and Memorable Events; and given such a *New Turn* to the Affairs and Measures of *Great Britain*, and, by a necessary Consequence, of all *Europe*, that it may not improperly be mark'd in History as a CRITICAL EPOCH of POLITICKS. The first Consideration of the Difficulties that obstruct the Discovery of the secret Springs which have occasion'd those new Motions; and the Danger that may attend the Touching upon nice, ambiguous Steps of Men in Power, went near to deter the Writer of these Papers from pursuing this Annual History: But upon second Thoughts, he resolv'd neither to refuse any Pains, nor to fear any Danger in the Prosecution of an Undertaking honestly design'd for the Information of the present

A. C.  
1710-11.  


A a

A. C. sent Age and Posterity: Confidently hoping, that  
 1713-11. the Candor and perfect Disinterestedness with  
 which he relates Truth, will bear him out, at least  
 with the Impartial and Unprejudic'd; the rather  
 because he shall not presume to dive into Mysteries  
 yet unreveal'd, but only to record such Councils  
 and Transactions for which he has undeniable  
 Vouchers:

Page 34:

*Seeming Re-  
conciliation  
between the  
D. of Marl-  
borough and  
the new Mi-  
nistry.*

It was observ'd in the last Year's *Annals*, that  
 the Queen and Her new Ministers thought it ad-  
 viseable to continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in  
 the Command of the *British* Forces in *Flanders*;  
 and that in order to make him easy, some Younger  
 Generals under his Grace, were appointed to other  
 Commands or Employments. From hence many  
 Well-wishers to the Common Cause were inclin'd  
 to hope, that either at Her Majesty's Desire, or  
 from their mutual Interest, a Reconciliation was  
 effected between his Grace and the new Ministers:  
 But the Author of *Four Letters* published about  
 that Time, in Vindication of the late Ministry,  
 particularly of the Duke of *Marlborough*, as to  
 the Management of the WAR, and the Negotia-  
 tions of PEACE, and who was generally thought  
 to be his Grace's Chaplain, and to have receiv'd  
 Hints and Instructions from his Patron, plain-  
 ly insinuated, towards the Close of the last of  
 those Letters, that little more Harmony was to  
 be expected between two Rivals in Power, than  
 between a *Falling* and a *Rising Favourite*. 'Some

*Dr. Hare  
Residentiary  
of St. Paul's.*

*Page 64. &c  
seq.  
Remarkable  
Passages in  
4. th Letter a-  
bout the Ma-  
nagement of  
the War, and  
the Negotia-  
tions of  
Peace*

'Persons, says that Writer, would still pretend to  
 put a good Face upon the Matter, and do not  
 question from the Duke of *Marlborough's* past  
 Successes, that he will yet frighten our Enemies  
 into an Honourable Peace. But I must beg their  
 Pardon if I can't be of their Opinion; I am a-  
 fraid he is not likely to do so much at this time,  
 when the Enemy are encouraged to take Heart  
 afresh; the Allies are full of Jealousies and Fears,  
 and himself extremely mortified. Things are  
 not the same, any more than the Usage he meets  
 with: When he is uneasy in his Thoughts,  
 undermin'd in the Favour of his Sovereign; and  
 vilely misrepresented to the People: When his  
 'Want

' Want of Interest at Home, makes it impossible A. C.  
 ' for the Allies to depend on the Hopes he gives 1710 11.  
 ' them; when he is without Authority in his  
 ' Army, where 'tis made criminal to espouse his  
 ' Interest; and to fly in his Face, is the surest  
 ' means to Advancement; when 'tis meritorious  
 ' in his Officers to cabal against him, and the  
 ' most *Faction* will be thought the *most deserving*:  
 ' With what Heart can a Man in these Circum-  
 ' stances serve? Or what Success can be expected  
 ' from him, when he is to depend upon *propos'd*  
 ' *Enemies* for his Support? 'Tis little I think we  
 ' can hope for, even from him hereafter, though  
 ' that little be more than any Body else could do.  
 Upon these Considerations the Duke's Friends  
 concluded, that, as was hinted before, his Grace  
 resolv'd to act the Part of a true Hero and good  
 Patriot as well as of a consummate Politician, that is,  
 to sacrifice his *Private Disgusts* to the *Publick Good*,  
 by concerting Measures with the new Ministry, if  
 not with equal Confidence, at least with the same  
 hearty Zeal for the Common Cause, as he did  
 with the late Lord Treasurer; Wisely considering,  
 That his keeping his Command Abroad, was the  
 most effectual Means to retrieve his sinking Inter-  
 est at Home. These, if true, were indeed He-  
 roick and Politick Motives: But his Grace's En-  
 mies were not wanting to suggest, ' That his Pre-  
 dominant Passion, the Love of acquiring Wealth,  
 kept him in his Command; and that he chose  
 rather to make a Surrender of what belong'd to  
 his Dutcheſs, than to part with his own; out of  
 Consideration, that the Profits arising from the  
 first were of small Consequence, if compared to  
 the Advantages of the Command in *Flanders*.  
 Without dwelling any longer on Conjectures, we  
 shall take Notice, That about the beginning of  
 February the Queen of Great Britain was pleas'd to  
 write a very obliging Letter to the States Gene-  
 ral, about the Duke of Marlborough, ' Whose  
 Conduct Her Majesty declared Herself to be en-  
 tirely satisfied with; and assur'd them, that ac-  
 cording to their Desires, she would order  
 the Duke forthwith to go over to Holland.

See the last  
Year's An-  
nak, p. 285.

Motives upon  
which the D.  
of Marlbo-  
rough retains  
the Command  
of the Army  
in Flanders.

See the Con-  
duct of the  
D. of Marl-  
borough du-  
ring the pre-  
sent War, p.  
283.

The Queen  
writes to the  
States Gene-  
ral in favour  
of the Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough.

A. C. Accordingly the 18th of that Month his Grace  
 1710-11. set out from *St. James's*, with a positive Assu-  
 ~~~~~ rance, that the Payment of the Troops under his  
*His Grace sets* Command would be as effectually taken Care of by  
*out for Hol-* the New Administration, as it had been by the  
*land, Feb. 18* Old; embark'd at *Harwich* the next Day; and on

*He arrives at*  
*the Hague,*  
*March 4.*  
*N. S.*

the 4th of *March*, N. S. arriv'd at the *Hague*, to  
 the great Satisfaction of the States General. and  
 all the Ministers of the Allies. While all Things  
 were preparing on both Sides for the opening the  
 Campaign, many Consultations were held on fe-  
 veral weighty Affairs, particularly in relation to  
 the Neutrality of the Empire, which was in im-  
 minent Danger of being broke, by the King of  
*Sweden's* refusing to come into the Measures al-  
 ready agreed on for that purpose; as appears by  
 the following Declaration of his *Swedish* Majesty  
 deliver'd on the 3d of *March* N. S. by his Minister  
 at the *Hague*.

*The King of*  
*Sweden's*  
*Declaration*  
*against the*  
*Neutrality of*  
*the Empire.*

‘ WHEN his *Swedish* Majesty received the first  
 ‘ Advice, that the most Serene Emperor of  
 ‘ the *Romans*, the most Serene Queen of *Great*  
 ‘ *Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the  
 ‘ States General of the *United Netherlands*, in  
 ‘ conjunction with several Princes of the Empire,  
 ‘ had made an Agreement for the Preservation of  
 ‘ the Peace of the Empire, his said Majesty did  
 ‘ not doubt but that the only Scope of that Treaty  
 ‘ was, that his Kingdoms and Provinces should be  
 ‘ preserv'd and protected against the Violence and  
 ‘ Insults of his Enemies, and the rather, because  
 ‘ this was expected from the Amity of the Powers  
 ‘ aforesaid, and might have been required from  
 ‘ them by Virtue of the Alliances made between  
 ‘ them for their mutual Defence. But having  
 ‘ been inform'd since, that the most unjust Cause  
 ‘ of his Enemies was equally protected and en-  
 ‘ couraged by the said Convention, and that his  
 ‘ Kingdoms and Provinces were left open to the  
 ‘ Insults of his Enemies, without any hopes of  
 ‘ Succours of any Friend, his Majesty protested,  
 ‘ and caus'd his Ministers to declare every where,  
 ‘ That he could not consent to the Terms of that  
 Treaty,

# Queen A N N E's Reign.

5

Treaty, concluded against his Will, and hardly without Partiality. His said Majesty therefore protests again, declares and notifies to all and every one, that relying entirely on the Divine Assistance, and the Justice of his Cause, he reserves to himself a free and entire Power, restrain'd by no manner of Conditions, to use such Means and Forces as God has been pleased to give him, against his Enemies to employ them where-ever and whenever the Custom and Reason of War shall require it. And if it should happen that any one rejecting his Friendship, goes about to retard and obstruct his Designs to pursue his declared Enemy with his just Arms, his Majesty declares that, in that Case, he cannot but look upon such Opposer as an Aggressor. In Witness whereof he has subscribed these Presents with his own Hand.

Sign'd,

Done near Bender,  
November 30. 1710.

C H A R L E S.

Hereupon the High Allies thought fit to offer their Mediation to the Ministers of Muscovy, Poland and Denmark on one side, and to the Minister of the King of Sweden on the other; who all promis'd to inform their respective Masters thereof. The following Letter from Count Fleming, Chief Minister of State to King Augustus, to the Baron de Harfotte, the Dutch Envoy at the Polish Court, who had written to him about that Mediation, shews the Sentiments and Dispositions of the King his Master, in relation to that Affair :

*The Allies offer their Mediation to the Northern Powers.*  
*Count Fleming's Letter about K. Augustus's Sentiments in that respect, dated Dresden March 19. 1711. N. S.*

S I R,

I Have given the King an exact Account of the Contents of the Letter which you did me the Honour to write to me the 14th Instant. His Majesty continues in the same Disposition to Peace, of which he has given Proofs. He would heartily contribute towards it, provided it was a reasonable and solid Peace, and that it were made in Conjunction with his Allies. His Ma-

A a 3

jesty

A. C. 1710-11. His Majesty so readily consented to the Act of Neutrality, to convince the Allies, how far it is from his Majesty's Design to disturb them in their Successes. His Majesty has been pleas'd to give so many Proofs of his good Intentions that the Allies cannot in the least doubt, but he would willingly contribute to every thing that is agreeable to their Interests. But to facilitate this Negotiation of Peace, his Majesty thinks it absolutely necessary, that the Affair of the Neutrality be forthwith brought to entire Perfection; and, That neither that Affair, nor any other Measures which it may be requisite to take, against the Enterprizes of the Enemy, may be retarded by such kind of Proposals: That it would be necessary above all things to be well assur'd of the King of Sweden's Intentions, and to induce him to make the first Overture of his Sentiments to the Emperor, and to the Maritime Powers, whose Mediation will always be acceptable to his Majesty. I am, &c.

The Queen of Great Britain and the States General order the march of the Quota's to maintain the Neutrality in the North.

Sir James Wishart

arrives at the Hague Feb. 25. N. S.

After several Conferences held at the *Hague* in relation to the Assembling the Body of Troops design'd for the Preservation of the Neutrality of the North, it was at length resolv'd that Her *Britannick* Majesty and the States General should employ in that Service the eight *Palatine* Battallions in their Pay, and provide the other four, that would still be wanting to compleat their Quota's, where they might best be spar'd, without affecting the Common Cause. On the 22d of *March* N. S. the *Polish* Minister receiv'd an Express from the King their Masters, with Orders to press the March of those Troops; and having the next Day, had a Conference, with the Ministers of the Allies, it was resolv'd that by the 15th of the next Month, they should be at *Gronenburgh* on the *Oder*, the Place appointed for their General Rendezvous. Some time before Sir *James Wishart* arriv'd at the *Hague* from *England*, to concert the Operations at Sea, with Commissioners appointed by the States General for that Purpose.

There



There was at this Juncture another Affair of A. C. no small Consequence agitating at the *Hague*: 1711. For when the High Allies expected to hear, that the King of *Prussia's* Troops were on their March into the Field, the Sieurs *Grumkow* and *Hymmen*, that Prince's Ministers, declar'd, That unless their Master had full Satisfaction given him as to the Arrears due to his Forces, and the Succession of the late King *William*, as Prince of *Orange*, his Troops should not march out of their Winter-Quarters. The Allies were somewhat startled at this unexpected Declaration; but the Deputies of the States having had several Conferences with the *Prussian* Ministers, an Agreement was concluded, containing in Substance. ' That the Arrears ' due to his *Prussian* Majesty should be paid in ' four Months time: That notwithstanding the ' House of *Dieren* had been adjudged by Sentence ' of a Court of Judicature to the Prince of *Nassau*, the States consented that his *Prussian* Majesty should continue to make use of it; and ' that the Council who had administred the Revenue of the Succession of *Orange* since the Death ' of the late King, should be obliged speedily to ' give an Account of the same. As soon as the Deputies had made this Declaration, and promised that some other Articles insisted upon by the King of *Prussia*, should be regulated with all speed, the *Prussian* Ministers sent Orders to the Troops of their Master to hold themselves in a Readiness to march upon the first Orders of the States; and the King of *Prussia* having approved this Agreement, the said Troops began their March for the *Netherlands*.

Unexpected Demands of the Prussian Ministers.

Satisfaction given to their Master.

The Duke of *Argyle* arrived at the *Hague* the 4th of April N. S. and having made a Visit to the Pensionary, and another to the Lord *Townshend*, continued his Journey for *Spain*. His Grace did not think fit to visit either the Duke of *Marborough* or the President of the Assembly of the States, being very much in haste; but their High Mightinesses sent their Agent to compliment him, and wish him a good Journey and prosperous Success in his Command. About this time also

The Duke of Argyle arrives at the Hague and proceeds on his Journey to Spain.

A. C. the Lord *Raby*, who was appointed to succeed the  
1711. Lord Viscount *Townshend*, as Ambassador Extra-

The Lord *Raby*  
appointed  
Ambassador  
and Plenipo-  
tentiary at  
the Hague in  
the room of  
the Lord  
*Townshend*.  
Arrives  
there April  
8. N.S.  
The Lord  
*Townshend*  
returns to  
England, ge-  
nerally re-  
gretted and  
esteemed.

Prince Eu-  
gene detain'd  
some time at  
Vienna by the  
Turkish Aga

The Duke of  
Marborough  
and the De-  
puties of the  
States con-  
cert the Ope-  
rations of the  
Campaign.

The Confede-  
rate Troops  
canton.

ordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain to the States General, being arrived at the *Hague* from *Berlin*, deliver'd his Credentials in the usual Form; and the President of the Assembly upon returning the Visit his Excellency had given him, signified to him, That Her Majesty's Choice of his Excellency to represent her Royal Person, was highly acceptable to the States. Not long after the Lord Viscount *Townshend* set out from the *Hague* in order to embark for *England*, leaving behind him a general Regret, and the most solid Reputation that ever was gain'd by any *British* Minister with that Wise Republick.

The Duke of *Marlborough* expected with great Impatience the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who was some time detain'd at *Vienna* by the coming thither of a *Turkish* Aga, with a particular Commission from the *Ottoman* Port, to remove any Jealousy that might be entertain'd at the Imperial Court, from the Warlike Preparations the *Turks* were at this time making against *Muscovy* and *Poland*. In the mean while his Grace was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the States, to concert the Operations of War; and it being thought of utmost Importance to be in the Field before the Enemy, it was resolv'd to cause Detachments from all the Garrisons to canton along the *Scarpe*, and between that River and the Canal of *Dauway*, whereby a great Body might in few Hours be form'd, and be in a readiness to march, which was, with great Diligence put in Execution under the Direction of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*; and such Care was taken to conceal the Numbers of these Detachments, that the Enemy could have no Account of it; the Parties they sent out for Intelligence, not being able to pass the said River or Canal. At the same time vast Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence Provisions and other Necessaries were to be sent up the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe* to *Dauway*, for the Subsistence of the Troops, and  
the

the Operations of the Campaign ; and on the 6<sup>th</sup> of A. C. 1711.  
 ther Hand the French Forces began about the middle of April to assemble near Cambray and Arras. The Marechal de Villars being expected at either of these Places the 25<sup>th</sup> of April N. S. the Duke of Marlborough set out from the Hague the 23<sup>d</sup> of the same Month, and embark'd the same Day at Streyn Sas on Board a Yacht of the States, which conducted him to Ghent, where his Grace arriv'd the 25<sup>th</sup>, and the next Day reach'd Tournay, near which Place the Troops were encamp'd in several Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of War with the Deputies of the States and the Generals, it was resolv'd, That those several Bodies should join and form the Army ; which was done accordingly on the 30<sup>th</sup>, and the Army encamp'd with the Right on the Marque, and the Left on the Scarpe, the Town of Orchies being in the Center, where the Duke took his Quarters. Upon these Motions the French Troops drew likewise together, and encamped behind the Senset, the Right to Oisy, and the Left to Mouchy le Procuse ; having diverted the Course of the Scarpe at Bioche, whereby that River fell into the Senset, and render'd their Camp almost unaccessible on the Left and on the Front, besides which their Flank was cover'd by the Scheld.

His Grace thereupon broke up from Orchies on the first of May N. S. and his Army having pass'd the Scarpe, partly at Pont-a-Rache, and at partly at Marchienne, encamp'd all along the Road from Douay to Valenciennes, the Left to Sommain and the Right to Goulézin, Warde being almost in the Center, where the Duke took his Quarters : But nothing material happen'd till the 9<sup>th</sup> of the same Month, when 3000 French detach'd from Valenciennes and Conde, attack'd at Tuns between St. Amand and Mortagne, a Convoy of forty five Boats laden with Hay and Oats for the confederate Army, which set out from Tournay under a Guard of two Batallions commanded by Brigadier Chambrier. The Action was very hot but notwithstanding the Vigorous Resistance of the Guard, the Enemy burnt twelve Boats. However

A. C. ever, the Garrison of St. *Amand* coming to the Assistance of the Guard, the *French* retir'd, having had about 100 Men kill'd and wounded, and the Loss on the side of the Allies being near the same. All the other Boats having escaped, the Damage the Confederates sustain'd on this Occasion was very inconsiderable.

Baron Hohendorf notifies the Death of the Emperor to the States General.

Resolutions taken by the States General upon April 22. N. S.

On the 26th of *April* the Baron de *Hohendorf*, Adjutant General to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arrived at the *Hague* with the sad News of the Emperor's Death, of which his Highness received an Account two Miles on this side *Nurembergh* in his way for the *Netherlands*: Whereupon Count *Zinzendorf* had the same Day a Conference with the Pensionary and the Lord *Raby*. The next Morning those Ministers were again in Conference with the Deputies of the States; and some time after the Deputies repair'd to the Assembly of the Ministers of the High Allies, and communicated to'em the Resolution taken by the States General in this unexpected Conjunction, importing in substance: ' That it ' should be represented by Letters to the Electors ' of the Empire, that the first and only effectual ' Means to be us'd for the Preservation and Welfare ' of the Common Cause of the High Allies, was ' the Continuance and Improvement of a good Understanding, Trust and Union between the High ' Allies and the Empire; that so each might ' contribute to carry on the War with Vigour ' and Success, without making any Alteration in ' the Common Measures. That nothing could be ' more advantageous to all the Allies and to the ' Empire itself, than to proceed to the Election of ' a new Emperor as soon as possible, and to chuse ' such a Person as might be most fit and able to ' carry on the Common Cause, and to promote it ' with the same Force and Success as the late ' Emperor did. That whereas the Imperial Dignity had for a long Course of Time been conferr'd on Princes of the House of *Austria*, and ' no Male-Heir of that House was at present left ' except the only Brother of his late Imperial ' Majesty King *Charles* III, therefore their High ' Mightinesses left it to the Consideration of the ' Electors, whether any Person could be found ' who

' who could more vigorously maintain the General Cause against the Common Enemy, or more effectually retrieve the Loss sustain'd by the immature Death of the late Emperor, than King Charles, if rais'd to that Dignity. That it was not however the Intention of their High Mightinesses to intermeddle in this Point in the Consultations of the Electors; but as they had a great Concern in the Welfare of the Common Cause, and were in Alliance with the Empire for carrying on the War, they could not but impart their Thoughts to them concerning this Matter: Friendly intreating them to give all possible Dispatch to the Election; that thereby the Affairs of the Empire might be administred to the best Advantage, and all Hopes and Opportunity cut off from the Enemy of Prejudicing the Common Cause by their Intrigues or otherwise, whilst the Empire was depriv'd of a Head: That Letters should likewise be sent to the several Circles, chief Princes and States of the Empire, to exhort and intreat them to contribute, each as far as in them lay, to the Preservation of a good Understanding and Union in the Empire; and not only to persist in the Measures already taken, but also to do their utmost in pushing on the War. That Orders should be sent to Monsieur Mortagne their High Mightinesses Resident at Ratisbon, to recommend to the Ministers and Deputies of the Princes and States of the Empire at the Dyet there, the maintaining of Union, the carrying on the War, and the putting into a good Condition the Army on the Upper Rhine. That these Sentiments of their High Mightinesses should be communicated to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, his Majesty the King of Portugal, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, namely, That the only means of securing the Common Cause from all Prejudice, by this unhappy Accident, was for the High Allies to hold fast together, and with Union and Constancy stick to the Measures already taken; each, according to their best Ability, contributing to the

A. C.

1711.



the carrying on the War, and promoting the Common Cause; and that their High Mightinesses would on their Part be firm therein; desiring that their Majesties and his Royal Highness, would do the same. That Letters should likewise be written to his Majesty King Charles III. of Spain, to exhort his Majesty to exert his Wisdom and Fortitude, and to take such Measures as might be most proper and necessary for maintaining the Cause in Spain: That all these Letters should be sent to the Ministers of the States residing at the several Courts, to deliver the same respectively, and to second the Tenour thereof the best they could. Lastly, That Orders should be sent to Vice-Admiral Pieterfon Commander in chief of their High Mightinesses Ships of War in the *Miditerranean*, to consult with his Majesty King Charles, and with the chief Commanders of the Ships of War of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, what might best be done by their Naval Force for the Good of the Common Cause; and to assist in executing whatever upon such Consultation should be judged best. And that an Extract of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses should be sent to Monsieur *Hamel Bruyninx*; Envoy Extraordinary of the States at the Court of *Vienna*, for his Instruction, that he might govern himself accordingly.

Mr. Van  
Velderen's  
Speech to the  
Ministers of  
the Allies.

Monsieur *Van Welderen*, Deputy of the Province of *Gelderland*, who, with the other Deputies for Foreign Affairs, communicated these Resolutions to the Ministers of the Allies, spoke to this Effect: That notwithstanding all the Allies could not but be concern'd in the highest Degree at the Death of the Emperor, and that the Common Cause suffer'd a great Loss thereby, especially in the present Conjunction, their High Mightinesses hop'd and perswaded themselves, that none would be dejected and discouraged; and that as they were firmly resolv'd to carry on the War on their part with all possible Vigour, so they hop'd all the Allies would do the same: That they were resolv'd to unite them-

themselves more strictly than ever with the Most August House of *Austria*; and that as it was necessary to proceed with all speed to the Election of a new Emperor, they would immediately write to all the Electors to desire them to proceed thereunto with all Dispatch, and give their Voice for King *Charles III*: That they would desire all the other Princes of the Empire to favour and accelerate his Election with all their Interest: That they had already sent Orders to their Admirals in the *Mediterranean* to obey the Orders of his Catholick Majesty, and transport him wherever he pleased: That on the other hand, it was highly requisite, that all Care should be taken to prevent any Irruption into *Germany* on the part of the *French* on the *Rhine*, and preserve the Neutrality on the side of the North: In short, that this being a Common Cause, their High Mightinesses hop'd that the War would be carried on in all Parts with as much Vigour and Unanimity as before, in order to convince the Common Enemy, that nothing was capable to shake the Union and Firmness of the Allies; concluding, that after the Assurances the Lord *Raby* had given them, they did not question but Her Majesty of *Great Britain* would concur in the like Measures with Her usual Zeal and Generosity, and that her Example would be follow'd by the Allies. When Monsieur *de Welden* had done speaking, Count *Zinzendorf* spoke on the same Subject, and assured the Ministers of the Allies, that the House of *Austria* would continue firm in the Alliances with them, and prosecute the War against the Common Enemy with more Vigour than ever. The Ministers of the Allies dispatch'd the same Evening Expresses to their respective Courts; and their High Mightinesses wrote the following Letter to King *Charles III*.

April 27.  
N. S.

S I R,

THIS with extream Grief that we have been inform'd of the Death of his Imperial Majesty, and We would not defer one Moment to let your

The States  
Letter to K.  
*Charles III*.

A. C.  
1711.

your Majesty know how much we are sensible of the great Loss you sustain by the Death of a Dear Brother, who was the chief and main Support of the Alliance. So dismal and unexpected an Accident cannot but cause some Alteration in the Minds of People, but we hope it will occasion no Change in, or Prejudice to the Publick Affairs, and that the Prudence of the High Allies will hinder the Enemy from reaping any Advantage thereby. We believe that the best they can do in this Juncture is to continue strictly united, and prosecute the War with Firmness, without any Alterations in the Measures that have been concerted; and in particular in those relating to the Affairs of *Spain*. These being our Sentiments, we assure your Majesty, That we will continue to contribute our utmost Efforts for promoting and supporting the Common Cause, and your Interests in particular, not doubting but your Majesty, according to your great Wisdom and Zeal for the Publick Good, will also do on your Part all that will be in your Power, as well for preserving and augmenting the good Correspondence and Union between the Allies, as for promoting the Common Cause, and in particular for supporting the Affairs in *Spain*, for which we believe the Efforts ought not to be in the least lessened, desiring your Majesty to take as much care thereof as possible. We have order'd, and do now order again, our Vice Admiral *Pieterfon*, who is at present in the *Mediterranean*, to concert with your Majesty and the Commander of the Fleet of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, the Measures that shall be found necessary in the present Conjuncture, and do whatever shall be in common concert thought more useful. Mean time, as the Imperial Throne is vacant, we have written to the Princes, Electors of the Empire, to represent, That it cannot be more worthily fill'd than by your Majesty, whose Interest we have recommended to them in the Election, which is to be made according



' cording to the Constitution of the Empire.  
' We hope that this Evidence of our strict Ad-  
' herence to your Majesty, and our Zeal for your  
' Service, will not be disagreeable to you, and  
' and that when occasion shall offer, your Ma-  
' jesty will also have some regard for the Interest  
' of our Republick, and be perswaded that we  
' shall earnestly look for Opportunities to shew  
' more and more to your Majesty, the great Es-  
' teem we put on your Friendship and Affection.  
' As to the rest, we pray God to preserve your  
' Majesty in good Health, and grant you what-  
' ever you wish. We are, &c.

A. G.  
1711.

The Queen of *Great Britain* having readily con-  
curr'd in all the Measures taken by the States  
General on that occasion, as was related in the  
last Year's Annals, such a joint Recommendation  
of Her Majesty and their High Mightinesses could  
not but have its due Weight with the Electors;  
who being sensible of their own Interests, and  
upon the same Motives, I mean the Good of the  
Common Cause, without any Hesitation, resolv'd  
and declar'd, That they were ready to give their  
Votes for King *Charles*, and proceed to his Electi-  
on with as much speed as was consistent with the  
Laws and Constitution of the Empire. More-  
over, the Electors *Palatine* and of *Saxony*, as  
Vicars during the *Interregnum*, declar'd, That  
they would forward the Election with all their  
Interest, without any Regard to the Authority and  
Advantages they enjoy'd during the Vacancy of  
the Imperial Throne.

The Queen of  
Great Bri-  
tain concurs  
in all the  
Measures ta-  
ken by the  
States Gene-  
ral.  
Pag. 363.

Upon their  
Recommend-  
ation the E-  
lectors de-  
clare for K.  
Charles.

These good Dispositions were in a great Mea-  
sure owing to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who ha-  
ving visited several Posts on the *Rhine*, and taken  
the *Palatine* Court in his way, arrived at the  
*Hague* the 5th of *May*, and after several Confe-  
rences with the Pensionary, the Deputies of the  
States and the Ministers of the Allies, set out from  
thence the 9th, din'd the same Day at *Rotterdam*,  
embark'd there in a Yacht that brought him to  
*Ghent* the 11th, on the 12th reach'd *Tournay*,  
and on the 15th met the Duke of *Marlborough*  
at

Pr. Eugene  
arrives at  
the Hague.

A. C. at *Pont-a-Marque*. Here they found a Dinner provided for them by the Prince of *Holstein Beck*,

1711.

*He has a Conference with the Duke of Marlborough*  
*May 15.N.S.*  
*And comes to the Army.*  
*May 23.N.S.*

Governor of *Liste*, and after some Hours Conference, his Grace return'd to the Camp at *Warde*, and Prince *Eugene* not having his Equipage in the Field, went back to *Tournay*, and did not join the Army till the 23d of the same Month; when having din'd with the Duke of *Marlborough*, together with the Generals, who came to celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of *Ramelies*, his Highness went in the Evening to his Quarters at the Abbey of *Anchin*. Some time before Lieutenant General *Kamitz*, who commanded the *Saxon Troops* in the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he had receiv'd Orders to march home with his Troops; but his Grace told him, He could not give his Consent to it before he knew the Pleasure of Her Majesty and the States General; and a few Days after his Grace receiv'd an Account from the King of *Poland's* Minister at the *Hague*, that his Master did not insist upon the recalling his Troops that Campaign.

*The King of Poland threatens to recall his Troops from the Netherlands, but consents to their staying there this Campaign.*

On the 25th of *May* at Night, a Detachment of near 5000 Men of the Garrison of *Tyres* march'd out under the Count *de Villars* a Lieutenant General, Brother to the *Marschal* of that Name; and coming to *Harlebeck* about five the next Morning attack'd a small Fort there, in which the Allies had only 40 Men commanded by Lieutenant

*The French attack and carry a Fort at Harlebeck*  
*May 26.N.S.*

*Dunbar* of *Murray's* Regiment, who defended themselves with great Gallantry, and repuls'd thrice the Enemy; But six of them being kill'd, and the Lieutenant and Thirty two of his Men being wounded, they were obliged to surrender. The Enemy afterwards set Fire to the upper part of the Wood-work of the Sluices, notwithstanding its being contrary to an Article in the Treaty of Contributions, by which these Sluices, as well as those on the *Lys*, and the Rivers in that Country, ought to be secured: But the Damage was inconsiderable, and soon after repair'd. The Prince of *Holstein Beck* and Monsieur *de Goflinga*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States, upon

*And destroy part of the Sluices there.*

upon the first Notice of the Enemy's Motions, march'd out with the Garrison of *Lisle*, follow'd by a Detachment of Horse, to endeavour to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; but they retir'd in so great a Precipitation, that it was impossible for him to come up with them. On the 27th of the same Month, the Confederate Army made a General Forage along the *Senet* and the *Scheld*, within half Cannon-shot of *Bouchain*, with a Guard of 3000 Foot, 2000 Horse, and six Pieces of Cannon, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and met with no other Disturbance, than from the Cannon of *Bouchain*, which made a continual Fire upon them, but did no manner of Damage. On the contrary, the Enemy having posted a Captain with fifty Men in a small Redoubt at *Aubigny*, on this side the *Senet*, an Officer of the Confederate Troops, who was order'd with an hundred Men to secure that Passage during the Forage, attack'd them, and beat them out, having kill'd twelve of them and wounded about thirty. Two Days after the Duke of *Marlborough* began the Review of the Troops with that of the Horse of the First Line of the Right Wing of the Army under his Command, consisting of those of *Great Britain* and *Hannover*, which appear'd in very good order and compleat; as did also the Cavalry in the Pay of the States General, which compos'd the Left Wing of that Army, and which his Grace review'd on the 2d of June N. S. The 4th the Army made a General Forage between *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, without the least Opposition, either from the Enemy's Army, or Garrisons; and the next Day his Grace review'd the *Prussian* Horse and Foot; as he did the 8th the Infantry of the *British* and *Hannover* Troops. On the 14th at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd with the Army under his Command, in six Columns from the Camp at *Warde*, and having pass'd the Canal of *Arleux* and the *Scarpe* near *Vetry*, in the Presence of the Enemy, came and encamp'd on the Plains of *Lens*, with the Right at *Lewen*, and the Left at *Henin-Lietard*. The Hereditary

The Allies  
make a general Forage,  
and beat the  
Enemy from a  
Redoubt May  
27. N. S.

May 29. N. S.

The Duke of  
Marlborough  
reviews the  
Troops under  
his Command.

His Grace  
marches with  
his Army  
from Warde  
to Lens June  
14. N. S.

A. C. Prince of *Hesse* was commanded with thirty Squadrons, which were posted between *Arleux* and *Bioche*, to observe the Enemy's Motions, and cover the March of the Confederate Army, for which the Disposition was made in so good a manner, that the *French* did not think fit to attempt any Thing.

The Imperial and Palatine Troops are detached towards the Rhine.

Prince Eugene goes to Tournay and then to the Hague.

The French post themselves behind the Scarpe and Arras.

The Court of *France* earnestly endeavouring to find out some means to create a Disturbance in the Empire during the present Conjunction; and giving out that the Elector of *Bavaria* was to be put at the Head of a strong Army, in order to pass the *Rhine*, and invade *Germany*; and having for that purpose, made a Detachment from their Army in *Flanders*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, according to the Instructions he receiv'd from *Vienno*, was obliged to detach likewise for the *Upper Rhine*, the Imperial and Palatine Troops, consisting of fifty Squadrons and twelve Battalions, who began their march from the Camp at *Warde* the 14th of *June*, and encamp'd that Night at *Orchies*. His Highness went himself that Day to *Tournay*, designing two or three Days after to repair to the *Hague*, to concert further Measures with the States General, and from thence to repair to the *Upper Rhine*, to take upon him the Command of the Imperial Army on that side. The Troops of *Denmark*, *Saxony* and *Hesse*, which compos'd part of the Prince of *Savoy's* Army, return'd at the same time to their former Post in that under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*; upon whose Motion from *Warde* towards *Lens*, the Enemy likewise broke up from their Camp behind the *Senset*, and posted themselves behind the *Scarpe* with their Right at *Monchy le Preux*, their Left at the Rivulet of *Uzy*, and the Town of *Arras* before their Center. Nothing remarkable pass'd between the two Armies till the 19th of *June* N. S. when about one in the Morning, a Detachment of the Enemy's Grenadiers, sustain'd by four hundred *Hussars*, attempted to surprize a Post the Allies had taken at the Convert of *Vimy*, to cover their Grand Guards on the Hills of *Arras*; but Collonel *Chomley* of the

*British*

British Guards with three hundred Men under his Command, gave them so warm a Reception, that though they advanc'd with a great shew of Bravery and Resolution, they retir'd upon his first Fire, leaving a Captain of Grenadiers and several other Men killed on the spot; and only one Man being wounded on the Collonel's side.

A. C.  
1711.

The French  
repulsed at  
Vimy by Coll.  
Chomley,  
June 19. N.S.

On the 22d a Major belonging to the Army of the Allies, with a hundred Dragoons, and as many *Hussars*, advanc'd to the Banks of the *Scarpe* over against the Enemy's Camp, where they had laid some Bridges for the Passage of their Patroles, and having left the greatest part of his Detachment at some distance from the River, made towards the Enemy to shew himself with the rest; upon which the *French* taking the Allarm, sent out three hundred of their *Hussars* to pursue him. The Major retreated towards the Place where he had left his main Body, and then charg'd the Enemy with such Fury, that he kill'd forty of them, took two Captains, a Cornet and seventeen others Prisoners, and had not the Night came on and favour'd the rest, it was believ'd few would have escap'd. That Day and the next, the Duke of *Marlborough* entertain'd the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* with a sight of the Confederate Troops in order of Battle; and his Highness express'd a great Satisfaction at the fine Appearance of so gallant an Army. The Prince of *Savoy* had given orders to the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops detach'd from his Army to halt near *Brussels*, till it was certainly known whether the *Mareschal de Villars* would in good Earnest send a Detachment to the *French* Army in *Alsace*; but upon certain Advice that the said Detachment had pass'd the *Maeſe* the 13d of *June* at *Givet*, Orders were sent to those *German* Troops to continue their March.

June 23. N.S.  
The Duke of  
Mecklen-  
burgh entertain'd  
with a  
sight of the  
Confederate  
Army.

The German  
Troops who  
halted near  
Brussels con-  
tinued their  
March.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having view'd the Lines made three Years before by the Enemy, to cover the Country on this side the *Upper Deule*, and finding them to be of no use to the Allies order'd them to be levell'd; And notwithstanding the Enemy's Superiority, when

A. C.  
1711.

N. B. The  
Confederate  
Army consist-  
ed only of 120  
Battalions &  
222 Squa-  
drons.

Whereas the  
French had  
245 Squad.  
and 158 Batt.  
before they  
made Detach-  
ments for  
Germany,  
which did not  
amount to the  
overplus.

Malicious  
Suggestions  
of the Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough's En-  
emics.

The Confede-  
rates drive  
the French  
from Arleux,  
July 26. N.S.

so many Troops were taken from the Confede-  
rate Army, his Grace resolv'd to attempt some-  
thing considerable, whereby he might silence even  
the most unjust and unfair of his Enemies, who  
maliciously suggested, *He could do nothing when  
Prince Eugene was not with him.* The Enemy ha-  
ving, since the March of his Grace's Army from  
the Neighbourhood of *Douay* to *Lens* repair'd  
their Dykes near *Arleux*, to prevent the Water  
of the *Senfet* falling into the *Scarpe*, whereby the  
Mills of *Douay* were render'd useless; and forti-  
fied the Castle of *Chanterin*, making a Redoubt  
at the Mill of *Arleux* to cover it, a Disposition  
was made for attacking those Posts, and cutting  
those Dykes. This was put in Execution the 6th  
of *July* in the Morning by seven hundred Men of  
the Garrison of *Douay* with four Pieces of Can-  
nion, and the Piquet of the whole Army, who  
were ordered to sustain them, and took Post the  
Night before against *Sailly* and *l'Ecluse*, on the  
other side of the *Scarpe*, to prevent the Enemy  
from passing at either of those Villages, or at  
*Bioche* to relieve their Men. The Confederates  
advanc'd to attack those Posts with great Resolu-  
tion; and notwithstanding the Fire of the Enemy  
pass'd the Ditch, which was very deep and broad,  
upon which the Enemy hung down their Arms,  
and were made Prisoners of War, to the num-  
ber of ninety Men, with a Captain of Grenadiers  
and three Subalterns in the Castle, and twenty  
five Men with a Subaltern in the Redoubt of the  
Mill. As these Posts were but a League from the  
Right of the Enemy's Camp, and five from the  
nearest Part of the Confederate, a Disposition  
was made for the March of the whole Army, in  
case the *French* had offer'd to oppose the Allies:  
But though all their Right was in motion, and  
came down as far as the Village of *Sailly*, there  
they remain'd, without giving the Allies the least  
Disturbance, and when the Posts were taken retir'd  
to their Camp.

The maintaining of the Post of *Arleux* being  
judg'd of great Importance, Monsieur *des Rocques*,  
Principal Engineer, was order'd with six hundred  
Men

Men to put it into a better Posture of Defence, and ten Batallions and twelve Squadrons under the Command of the Baron de Hompesch, were posted between *Arleux* and *Douay* to sustain them, till the Works were finish'd. On the 12th of the same Month thirty French Squadrons pass'd the *Schelde* at *Bouchain* about One in the Morning, with a Design to surprize those Troops; and by favour of the dark Night went by their Out-Guards without being perceiv'd, and sent eight hundred Dragoons and two hundred *Hussars*, which fell in with four Squadrons of the Allies, posted on the Right, and put them into great Disorder; but while some of the Enemy's Men amused themselves with Plundering, the other Squadrons drawing up behind their Tents, repulsed them with Vigour. The Batallions of Colonel *Selwin* and Colonel *St. Maurice* advancing at the same time to charge the French, they retir'd with great Precipitation, being pursued by General *Hompesch* with his Cavalry, which by that time were got on Horseback, as far as the Village of *Fierin*, where the rest of their Troops were drawn up to favour their Retreat. The Baron de *Hompesch* had about eighty Men killed and as many wounded, with Major *Robinson* of Lieutenant General *Palmes's* Regiment, and a Cornet of *Westerlo's* taken Prisoner, who were sent back the next Day upon their Parole; and the Enemy left sixty dead on the spot, among whom were eight or nine Officers, and had a great many wounded. One of their Colonel of Dragoons died of his Wounds as they were carrying him off, and Major General *Selwin* was dangerously wounded on the Part of the Allies.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having visited the Works of *Arleux* on the 13th, found them in great forwardness; and to prevent any further Attempt from the Enemy, chang'd the Situation of the Camp that cover'd the Workmen, and caused it to be reinforced by three Batallions from *Douay*. On the 15th Lieutenant General *Cadogan* went to view a new Camp at *Cote* and *Lilliers*, between *Aire* and *Bethune*, in order to consume the Forage

A. C.  
1711.

A Detachment of the Confederate Troops surpris'd at Fierin near  
12. N. S.

July 13. N. S.

A. C.  
1711.



The Duke of  
Marlbrough  
would have  
quitted the  
Post of Arleux  
but is over-  
ruled,

Capt. Good-  
win in his  
Letter to  
Col. Hales.

on that side. The 18th, six Battallions and five hundred Horse were sent from the Army to reinforce the Garrison of *Douay*; and the 19th the Troops encamp'd near that Place to cover the Workmen at *Arleux* return'd to the Camp, the Works there being finish'd and a Garrison of six hundred Men left in the Place under the Command of Collonel *Savery*. However, 'tis observable, that the Duke of *Marlbrough* foreseeing that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain a Post so slightly fortified, at so great a distance from the Army, his Grace would have quitted it, but was over-ruled by the States Deputies and Governor of *Douay*, if we may give Credit to one of his Grace's Aids de-Camp. The 20th of July N. S. the Confederate Army march'd in eight Columns of Troops and four of Baggage from *Lens* and *Henin Lietard* to *Gonay*, encamping with the Right near *Brouay* and the Left at *Masengarbe*; from whence they continued their March the next Day towards the Source of the *Lys* beyond the *Clarence*; and pitch'd their Camp at *Cote* and *Lilliers*, the Duke of *Marlbrough* taking his Quarters at the first of these Places, and Count *Tilly* at the latter.

Upon Advice that the Confederates had withdrawn the Flying-Camp that cover'd their Workmen at *Arleux*; the Marechal de *Villars* resolv'd to make himself Master of that Post. In order to that, the Count d'*Eftain* was detach'd with twelve Battallions and eight Squadrons to go to *Quievrain* near *Mons*; but Orders were sent him to halt at *Cambray*, to be at hand for the Attack of *Arleux*; and the Marechal de *Montesquieu* desiring to take upon him the care of that Enterprize, the Bridges on the *Senset* were made; and the Troops under the Command of the Count d'*Eftain*, the Marquis de *Coigny*, and the Prince d'*Isenguien*, to the Number of about fifteen thousand Horse and Foot, march'd with such diligence and secrecy, that on the 23d of July at Break of Day, the Post was invest'd. About Eight in the Morning the French Battery of six or seven Pieces of Cannon, began to play with such Vigour, that by Two

The Post of  
*Arleux* re-  
taken by the  
French, July  
23. N. S.



a Clock in the Afternoon there was a sufficient Breach; so that Collonel *Savery* having made a very brave Resistance, kill'd above an hundred of the Besiegers; lost several of his Men; and being himself wounded, was obliged to surrender with his Garrison Prisoners of War; and was the next Day conducted to *Arras*. Upon the first Advice of the Attack of *Arleux*, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately detach'd all the Grenadiers of the Army, with forty Squadrons, and the Regiment of *Hussars*, to prevent, if possible, its being taken: But General *Fagel*, who commanded that Detachment, coming the 24th to *Pont-à-Vendin*, and receiving there Intelligence, that the Enemy had made themselves Masters of *Arleux* the Day before, he thereupon return'd to the Camp, the Night between the 24th and 25th.

The *French* were wonderfully elevated upon this small Success; and the *Mareschal de Villars* threaten'd to invade *Brabant*; for which Purpose, several Detachments were sent from his Army towards *Valenciennes*, which were to be commanded by the *Mareschal de Montesquiou*. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd 24 Squadrons and 12 Batallions under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Generals *Ross* and *Vink*, who on the 26th of July N. S. encamp'd at *Beuvri* near *Bethune*, in order to observe and follow the Enemy; and at the same time several Batallions were order'd to be in a readiness to march, to reinforce the Garrison of *Brussels*, the Commander of which Place, Count de *Wrangel*, made early Dispositions for a Vigorous Defence. Things being at this pass, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought it a very favourable Opportunity to put in Execution a Scheme he had some time been forming, to pass the Enemy's Lines, which they had fortify'd in such a manner, that the *Mareschal de Villars* was said boasting to have call'd them the Duke of *Marlborough's Ne plus Ultra*. Hereupon, his Grace, attended by several Generals, and a Guard of two Thousand Horse, went the 27th of July N. S. to view the Roads and Passes

The French threaten to invade Brabant.

The Duke of Marlborough resolves to pass the French lines

A. C.  
1711.

Precautions  
to secure  
Brussels,

towards *Villers-Brulin* and *Aubigny*, which he order'd to be mended as far as those Places, for the easier March of the Army, as if he really meant to attack the Enemy's Lines between *Ugy* and *Avesne le Comte*. The 28th, upon Advice, that the Enemy's Detachments continued advancing towards *Brabant*, that some of their Troops were arrived at *Malplaquet*, and that several Waggons were laden at *Quesnoy* with Bombs, Ammunition and other Warlike Stores, which encreased the Suspicion of a Design upon *Brussels*, four Battallions were immediately order'd to march thither from several Places; Count *Dohna* was sent to *Mons*. and Lieutenant General *Amama* to *Brussels*, whither Major General *Chanclos* had march'd with three hundred Horse from the Flying Camp under the Earl of *Albemarle*, who continued at *Bevri*. On the other hand, twelve hundred Men were on the 29th commanded from the Grand Army with eighty Armed Carpenters, to make the Roads towards the Enemy's Lines; the heavy Baggage was order'd to march towards *Bethune* till further Orders; and on the last Day of *July* N. S. all the Troops that lay in several Posts between *Lisle*, *Bethune* and *Aire*, with all the Safe-Guards, return'd to the Camp: Which encreas'd the Enemy's Jealousy, that the Duke of *Marlborough* design'd to attack their Lines between *Arras* and *Hesdin*.

The Duke of  
Marlborough  
marches to  
Rebreuve,  
Aug. 1. N. S.

On the first of *August* N. S. the Army under his Grace's Command decamp'd from *Cote* and *Lillers* about Four a Clock in the Morning, and marching in eight Columns, arriv'd about Noon at *Rebreuve*, where his Grace took his Quarters, and placed his Right at *Magnicourt-en-Comte*, and his Left at *Betonfart*; having been join'd in this March by the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Troops posted near *Harlebeck* under the Command of Lieutenant General *Murray*. Hereupon the *Marschal de Villars* taking the Alarm, immediately brought his Army to the Right of *Arras*; put Troops into *Hesdin*; visited the Posts upon the *Canche*;

M. Villars  
takes the Al-  
arm.

re-

repair'd his Lines; plac'd on them a numerous Artillery; did, in fine, every Thing that could render the Attack of his Intrenchments impracticable; and sent Orders to the Detachment he had made towards *Brabant* to halt at *Peronne* near *Bineh*, and to the greatest Part of the Garrisons of *Ipres* and *St. Omer* to march and join him with all possible Expedition. To improve this Alarm, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd the 3d of *August* from *Rebrevue*; encamp'd at *Villars-Brulin* with the Right at *Ligny St. Flochel* and the Left near *Aubigny*, in sight of the French Army; and immediately gave Orders for the Troops to provide themselves with Fascines; but with strict charge, that they should not exceed the length of four Foot, that they might not tire the Foot too much to carry them: So that no doubt was made in either Army but his Grace was fully resolv'd upon an Attack, which made the *Mareschal de Villars* leave the Posts on the *Senser* unguarded, and keep his Troops under Arms Night and Day. To carry on the Amusement, on the 4th of *August*, by Break of Day, his Grace march'd from his Camp with a Detachment of two thousand Horse and the greatest Part of the Grenadiers of the Army to take a nearer View of the Enemy's Lines, and of the Situation of their Army: for which purpose he advanc'd to the Mill of *Givency le Noble*; But returning about Noon to the Camp, his Grace made the necessary Dispositions to march towards the *Senser*, to put his Design in Execution, which was, by Surprise, and without striking a Stroke, to pass those very Lines, which the Enemy look'd upon as impenetrable. In order thereunto, General *Hompesch* was sent the 4th of *August* N. S. in the Morning to *Douay*; and was follow'd in the Afternoon by the Lieutenants General *Cadogan* and *Murray*, with Orders to draw out the Troops of that Garrison, and assemble some others, which upon Pretences had been detach'd from *Lisle* and other Towns, making in all twenty three Battalions and seventeen Squadrons, with which those Generals were order'd to march

The Duke of  
Marlborough  
advances to  
Villars-Brulin,  
Aug. 3.  
N.S.

A. C.  
1711.

The Confederates pass the French Lines at Arleux and Bac-à-Bacheul.  
A. G. S. N. S.

to *Arleux* and *Bac-à-Bacheul*, and to post themselves on the other side of the *Senset*; and to continue there till the Army came up to sustain them. These and other Preparations, being made, about seven in the Evening Brigadier *Sutton* march'd with the Artillery and Pontons and four Battalions and three hundred and fifty Horse, with Orders to lay Bridges on the *Scarpe* near *Vitry*, and the Canal of *Arleux* about *Goulezin*, and at Nine the whole Army march'd in six Columns. The Duke of *Marlborough* with the Horse of the Left Wing march'd before with all possible Diligence, being followed by the rest of the Army with great Alacrity; and at Five in the Morning, on the 5th of the same Month, his Grace having pass'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry*, he receiv'd Advice that the Detachment under General *Hompesch* had found means to repair the Bridges the Enemy had broken down about *Arleux*, and so to pass the *Senset* without Opposition, and take Post about *Oisy*; whereupon my Lord Duke sent Orders to the Army to continue their March with all Expedition, and march'd with his Cavalry to *Arleux* to support Baron *Hompesch*; and drew up his Troops in order of Battle near the *Senset* as fast as they pass'd that River. The *Mareschal de Villars*, upon Notice of this unexpected March, advanc'd with the Head of his Line of Horse, consisting of the Troops of the Household, in hopes to hinder the Confederates from passing the *Senset*, appear'd in sight of them at Eleven of the Clock; and pass'd the Defile of *Marquion*, with twenty Squadrons: But the Duke of *Marlborough* marching to attack him with the Cavalry he had drawn up, the *French* retir'd through the Defile, and encamp'd behind the same, where they were join'd by the rest of their Forces. In the mean time that *Mareschal* detach'd the *Chevalier de Luxembourg* with two Regiments of Dragoons to throw himself into *Valencienmes*; sent a Brigade of Foot to *Cambray*, and left one hundred Dragoons and eight Officers in the Castle of *Oisy*, who surrendr'd Prisoners of War. While this was trans-

transacting, the whole Army of the Allies came up, and notwithstanding the Fatigues of a March of ten Leagues, without halting, were drawn up in order of Battle as they came, by reason the Enemy gave out that they would attack them next Morning, while they lay in an open Camp from *Oisy* and *Vergier* to *Estrun* near the *Scheld*. On *Thursday* the 6th it was expected the *French* would have ventur'd an Engagement; but instead of that, they posted themselves behind the Morafs of *Inchi*, where it was impossible for the Confederates to come at them; so that his Grace's Army continued in the same Post, extending their Right somewhat towards *Thun St. Martin* on the *Scheld*, while six Batallions were detach'd to secure the Bridges which the Enemy had abandon'd. This Surprize was the more mortifying to the Enemy, in that they pretended to have taken such Precautions for preserving their Lines; and were so confident of their Superiority, that they thought themselves in a Condition to send a third Detachment to their Army in *Germany*. The Duke of *Marlborough* did, on the 6th, dispatch Brigadier *Sutton* with this agreeable News to *Great Britain*; and the Letter which the Field Deputies wrote to the States General on that Occasion was as follows:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

‘ THE Baron de *Hompesch*, Lieutenant General, took Post Yesterday Morning at Four of the Clock at *Palne* and *Bac-à-Bacheul*, with about eight thousand Foot and two thousand Horse, partly drawn out of the Garrisons of *Douay*, *Liste* and *St. Amand*, and partly consisting of the Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in those Posts to reinforce their Army, wherefore ours found no Resistance. In the Precaution for Success in this Enterprize, Orders were given at

*The States  
Deputies  
Letter to  
their High  
Mightinesses.*

A. C.  
1711.

at Six in the Evening for the Army to be in a  
readiness to march, which they began accord-  
ingly at Ten in four Columns, and took the  
Way by *Valer au Bois*: And the Army having  
afterwards fil'd off by *Neufville* and *Telu* directly  
to *Vitry*, pass'd the *Scarpe* there, and the next  
Morning by Ten a Clock the Vanguard were  
advanc'd as far as *Arleux* and *Bac-à-Bacheul*,  
This March was made with such Diligence,  
that hardly hath the like been known. The  
Foot in that short time march'd ten Leagues  
without halting, to which the Moon-light and  
the fair Weather which God Almighty gave us  
that Night, contributed not a little. *Marschal*  
*Villars* was inform'd of our March about Ele-  
ven, but was so strongly perswaded by the Feint  
we had made for some Days, that our Design  
was to attack his Lines near *Avesnes le Comte*,  
that he waited till next Day at Two in the  
Morning to be fully assur'd of our March. Then  
he gave Orders to his Army to march imme-  
diately; but seeing that our Army was already  
too far advanc'd for his to be able to come up  
with us, he himself advanc'd with the King's  
Household Troops, with hopes to arrive time  
enough to dispute with us the Passage of the  
*Senset*. But he found that fifty or sixty of our  
Squadrons had already pass'd at Eleven, and  
particularly those of General *Hompesch*; upon  
which Monsieur *Villars* retir'd to the main Body  
of his Army, which was by that time advanc'd to  
the high Road between *Arras* and *Cambray*. In  
the mean time our Troops advanc'd with all  
possible Diligence: But as the Passage could  
only be made by *Bac-à-Bacheul* and *Palae*, our  
Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our  
Army is encamp'd upon the *Scheld*, between *Oisy*  
and *Estrun*. This Morning at Eight a Clock  
we saw the Enemy's Army file off in four Co-  
lums towards the *Schelde*, either to pass that  
River, or to intrench themselves between it  
and a Marsh that lies near *Marquion*. Our  
Generals did not think fit to attack them in  
their

*Queen ANNE's Reign.*

29

their March, but have resolv'd to pass the *Scheld* A. C.  
this Evening to Invest *Bouchain*. We are with 1711.  
profound Respect,

High and Mighty LORDS,

*Your High Mightinesses most humble*

*From the Camp  
of l' Anglois,  
Aug. 6. 1711.*

*And most obedient Servants.  
Sign'd,*

A. Van CAPELLE,  
G. HOOFT,  
S. Van GOSLINGA,  
De CLAERBERGEN.

The same Day about Noon Advice came, that the Enemy were in motion to pass the *Scheld* at *Crevecoeur*, and post themselves between *Cambray* and *Bouchain*, to prevent the Siege of the last Place; whereupon General *Ross*, the Earl of *Arbuthnot*, and the Majors General *Grovestein* and *St. Laurent* were commanded with forty Squadrons to endeavour to fall upon their Rear; but being advanc'd about half a League, they discover'd the main Body of the Enemy's Army, from which they were separated by a sort of a Morass. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* held a Council of War with the States Deputies and the other Generals, wherein it was propos'd, Whether they should attack the Enemy or immediately pass the *Scheld*? The first was judg'd to be altogether impracticable: For the Enemy's Camp at *Marquion* was but three Leagues distant from *Cambray*, and their March to *Inchy* was covered by a large Morass; then with the Villages of *Stilly* and *Ralliecourt*, and after that by a great hollow Way quite to *Cambray*: So that if the Duke of *Marlborough* had try'd to engage the Enemy it had been to little purpose: Nor would that have been the worst of it. While the Confederates had amused themselves about a vain Attack, they should

AUG. 6. N.S.

*The Duke of  
Marlborough  
finds it im-  
practicable to  
attack the  
French.*

in

A. C.  
1711.

The Confederate Army  
passes the  
Scheld.

Malicious  
Scur put up-  
on the Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough's Con-  
duct.  
Post-Boy of  
Aug. 14.  
Numb. 2536.

in all probability, have lost a real Advantage; for they could not have pass'd the *Scheld* at all, if they had given the Enemy time to pass it before them, and post themselves where the Confederates did; in which case, the latter must have made as much haste out of the Lines as they did into them; and would have lost the Opportunity of Besieging *Bouchain*, which was their only Design. Moreover, it was wisely consider'd, that if the Allies had ventur'd to engage the *French*, nothing could have been more fatal than a Misfortune in that Situation; for there had been no Possibility to make good a Retreat, being hemm'd in with Rivers every way, and not Masters of one good Post on any of them. This being the State of Things, the Duke of *Marlborough* took the only right Part that was left, which was to pass the *Scheld*, before the *French* were in a Condition to prevent it; which the Troops began to do about Six that Evening near *Estrun*; making use of two Bridges the *French* had made ready to their Hands, which were prudently secur'd upon the Confederates entering into the Lines. General *Rosse* with the Detachment before-mention'd was left to bring up the Rear of the Army, and secure the Artillery and light Baggage; and tho' the Night, after a very fine Day, proved wet and dark, and made the Passing very difficult and tedious, yet by next Morning the Troops were all over; and the Rear-guard came in safe, without any disturbance from the Enemy; the *Mareschal de Villars* making no Motion till the Allies were past. It is however observable, that the Duke of *Marlborough's* Enemies, who at this Juncture, more curiously than ever, watch'd every Step he made, to spy out some Fault in his Conduct, caused it to be suggested in a *Newspaper*, fam'd of late for *Scandal* and *Defamation*, That Count *Zinzendorf* had received several Letters from the Duke of *Marlborough* to justify the Conduct which was observed after his Entering the *French* Lines; his Grace thinking this of Importance, because the Publick, who sometimes pretend to judge of Things they do not understand, call'd the Passing of the *Scheld* before







not understand, can a

do  
held  
before

## Queen ANNE's Reign.

31

before *Bouchain* was invested, a MANIFEST  
BLUNDER.

A. C.

1711.

On the 7th of *August* N. S. about Eight in the Morning, all the Troops being got over the *Scheld*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Jury* on that River, about half Way between *Bouchain* and *Cambray*, and the Left to *Neufville* on the same River below *Bouchain*, making a sort of a Semi-circle about that Place. The Duke of *Marborough* took his Quarters at *Avesne le Secq* and the Count *de Tilly* at *Hafpre*, near the River *Selle*; And the same Day the Enemy made a motion, encamping with their Right near *Thun St. Martin* on the *Scheld*, and their Left to *Oisy*, where the Confederates Right was posted the Day before. The *Mareschal de Villars* caused a Battery to be erected on the Hills near *St. Martin*, from whence they fired upon the Village where the Confederate Generals of the Right Wing had their Quarters, but without any Effect; and that Day the Enemy's Right Wing continued in sight of the Allies, being parted only by the *Scheld*. The same Day his Grace gave Orders for Bridges to be laid below *Bouchain* at *Neufville*, to open a Communication with *Douay* and other Places on the *Scarpe*, from whence his Army was to receive their Provisions and Ammunition, and also for the Passage of the Troops to be employed in the Siege of *Bouchain*, which was to be attack'd on the other side the River.

The Confederate Army encamps at Avesne le Secq, Aug. 7. N. S.

Dispositions made for the Siege of Bouchain.

On the 8th. Brigadier *Voorst*, with a thousand Horse, was sent to meet the Bread-Waggons from *Douay*; and upon Advice that the Enemy had sent over the *Senset* a great Detachment to intercept those Waggons and the Artillery from *Pont-à-Rache*, the Duke pass'd the *Scheld* with the Left Wing of the Horse, and took Post on the Hill of *Vignonette*, where his Grace continued till the Convoy was safely arrived at *Neufville*, when he returned to the Camp.

On the 9th in the Morning Lieutenant General *Wood* was detach'd with two thousand Horse to *Marchienne*, to convoy the heavy Baggage, which he

A. C.  
1711.

Gen. Fagel  
appointed to  
command at  
the Siege of  
Bouchain.

he brought safe to the Camp; and the same day the Siege of *Bouchain* being resolv'd upon, thirty Battalions, viz. seventeen from the Right, and thirteen from the Left, and twelve Squadrons were appointed for that Service, under the Command of General *Fagel*, with the Lieutenants General *Colyer* and *North* and *Grey*, the Majors General *Goven*, *Sybourg*, *Ivoy* and *Huffel*, and the Brigadier *la Roche*, *Lebec*, *Schmeling* and *Schavonne*. On the other hand, twenty Battalions and forty Squadrons, commanded by General *Dopst*, pass'd the *Lower Scheld* at *Neufville* the 8th Night; and if it should be thought necessary, they were to attack next Morning some Troops which the *Mareschal de Villars* had sent over the *Senset* at *Vasine-au-Bac* the 8th, and which the Duke of *Marlborough* had Advice were intrenching themselves, to the Number of thirty or forty Battalions between that Place, *Marquette*, and *Waivrechin*, to preserve a Communication with *Bouchain*, and hinder its being invested. This, it seems, was the true design of these French Troops passing the *Senset*, tho' it was thought at first to be with Intention only to annoy the Convoys of the Confederates; and to make the latter more inclinable to think so, the *Mareschal de Villars* had laid a great many Bridges over the *Upper Scheld* below *Cambray*, to draw the Duke of *Marlborough's* Attention to that side. Nor did the French General cause a Battery of twenty four Pieces of Cannon to fire the 7th from the Heights near *Etrum*, on the Right of the Confederate Army, with any other design than to favour the throwing some Troops and Necessaries into *Bouchain*, which 'twas not in the Power of the Allies to prevent. But notwithstanding all these difficulties, and the strong Situation of *Bouchain*, among Morasses, on the falling of the *Senset* into the *Scheld*, the Duke of *Marlborough* resolv'd to go on with the intended Siege of that Place. In order to that, the Troops design'd for that Service, under General *Fagel*, march'd to invest it the 10th of August N. S. and very early the same morning the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with the

*Mareschal de Villars*  
throws some  
Troops and  
Necessaries  
into *Bouchain*.

the Detachment commanded by General *Dopst*, to view the Situation of the Enemy, and the Intrenchments they had made; and judging that the Place might be invested without attacking them, his Grace order'd the Lines of Circumvallation to be made. Upon the Duke's marching such a number of Troops over the *Scheld*, the *French* General march'd at the same time with his Army to the Right; and about Nine in the Morning his Troops, both Horse and Foot, were discovered passing the *Upper Scheld* over the Bridges they had made below *Cambrai*; whereupon the Alarm was immediately taken in the Confederate Camp, that the Enemy were marching to possess themselves of the Village of *Ivoy*, which cover'd the Right of the Allies. The Duke of *Marlborough* judging this to be a Feint only in the *French* General to retard the Investiture, took no Notice of the first, second or third Advices he receiv'd of it, and continued viewing the Approaches of *Bouchain*, and giving his Directions; but so many Aids-de-Camp came from the Generals of the Right, that his Grace could no longer neglect the Intelligence they brought; and was oblig'd to march back the Troops, and make the necessary Dispositions to receive the Enemy. The *French* General having gain'd his Point, in making the Confederates leave the Work they were upon, about Noon began to repass the *Scheld*; and in the Evening return'd to his Camp without opposition; for though the Duke of *Marlborough* was advanc'd to fight him, and the Armies were very near, yet it was almost impossible to come to any Action, by reason of the Hollow-ways and Defiles by which they were parted. Thus there was an End of the Alarm; and to prevent the like for the future, Lunettes and Redoubts at convenient distances along the Front of the Camp, which had been order'd before, were begun and perfected with that diligence (the Front not being above six thousand Paces) that on the 11th in the Afternoon they were mounted with Cannon, and, in a Day or two more, join'd by a good Line. The Confederate Camp from *Ivoy*

And makes  
a Feint to at-  
tack the Con-  
federates.

The Duke of  
Marlborough  
secures his  
Camp by a  
good Line.

A. C.  
1711.

*Difficulties of  
investing Bou-  
chain.*

*The Circum-  
vallation be-  
gun Aug. 12.  
N. S.*

to *Hasppe*, being thus secur'd against any sudden In-  
sult, on the 12th at Two a Clock in the Morn-  
ing, the Duke of *Marlborough* pass'd again the  
*Lower Scheld* with fifty Battalions and fifty two  
Squadrons to put in Execution what he would  
have done the 10th: But the Enemy had made  
so much Advantage of this Delay, and had carried  
their Intrinchments so far, that the Difficulty of  
Investing *Bouchain* was by this time very much in-  
creas'd. For besides the goodness of these In-  
trinchments, and the numerous Artillery the  
Enemy had planted on them, they had begun a  
Communication from *Wavrechin* towards the  
Town, which in all Appearance might be finish'd  
before the Allies could bring their Line forward  
enough to cut between them; and as for attack-  
ing those Intrinchments, it was now too late to  
think of it. There seem'd to be but one way to  
retrieve Matters, which was, to begin boldly  
the Circumvallation, towards that end between  
the Enemy and the Town, contrary to the usual  
Methods, according to which the Lines should  
have been begun at the *Lower Scheld*, and carried  
on from thence to the *Senfer*. But the present  
Case being too pressing to admit of such a delay,  
the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his usual Pru-  
dence and Forecast, resolv'd to have the Line  
begun about the middle near *Mastin*, that his Men  
might not be too much expos'd to the fire of the  
Intrinchments and the Town, at the same time;  
and having view'd the Ground and the situation of  
the Enemy, his Grace left the Execution of his Or-  
ders to Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, and under him  
to his Deputy Quarter-Master Collonel *Armstrong*,  
which they perform'd with the utmost Care and  
Diligence. It must be here acknowledged, to the  
Duke's immortal Glory, that to invest a Place  
in these Circumstances, and carry on a Siege while  
he was in a manner besieged by a Superior Army,  
was an Enterprize few Generals, besides him-  
self, would have dared to venture upon; since after  
all the Vigour that could be shewn, the Success  
could not but seem very doubtful: Nor ought we  
to forget that many of his Grace's Enemies at  
Home



Home, confidently hoped, that he would miscarry in the Attempt. But though the carrying on the Circumvallation between two Fires, was at first sight terrible enough, yet the situation of the Ground was so happy for the Confederates, that the Line was just within the reach of either of the Fires; and for the greatest Part a rising Ground cover'd the Workmen from that of the Town. Nor did the *French* offer to disturb them: Only that Morning the *Mareschal de Villars*, with about a hundred *Hussars*, came out of his Lines to observe the Duke of *Marlbrough's* Motions; and the like-number of *Hussars* on the side of the Confederates being ordered to attack them, four Squadrons of the *French* Carabiniers, who were near at hand, apprehending their General to be in danger, advanced to his Relief; but four of the Allies marching to support their *Hussars*, charg'd the Enemy with so much Vigour and Resolution, that they immediately broke their Squadrons; killed several, and took a Brigadier, a Major, and two Captains Prisoners, the *Marechal* himself narrowly escaping. While the Allies were working Night and Day on their Line, the *French* on the 13th in the Evening began three Redoubts between *Wavresbin* and *Bouchain*, which if they could have maintained, they had gained their Point, which was to preserve their Communication with the Town, and prevent the carrying on of the Circumvallation to the *Senset*; but as these Redoubts were not finished, a Disposition was made for attacking them with the Troops on the other side of the *Scheld* and twenty Pieces of Cannon, with which the Duke march'd the 14th at Three a Clock in the Morning; and coming before the Redoubts at Break of Day, the Enemy immediately quitted them and retired to their Intrenchments. This Success very much alter'd the Face of Things, to the great Satisfaction of the Duke of *Marlbrough*, who during the whole course of the War, never underwent so continued a Fatigue as this Investiture gave him. The Enemy retiring, there was nothing for his Grace to do but to press the carrying on the Line with all possible diligence; and to prevent any Interrup-

*M. de Villars*  
narrowly escaped being taken.

The *French* beaten from 3 Redoubts, Aug. 19. N.S.

A. C.  
1711.

tion from the Enemy, the Troops on that side were reinforced to 100 Squadrons and 70 Battalions, which had that good effect, that by Night the Line was brought too near the Redoubts for the *French* to think of retaking them; and the 15th the Confederates took them into the Circumvallation, which by Night was carried quite through to the *Senset*.

All the Difficulties that obstructed the Investing of *Bouchain* seem'd now to be over: But it appear'd the Enemy had still another Project in Reserve; and the Mareschal de *Villars*, who to retrieve his sinking Reputation, for having suffer'd the Duke of *Marlbrough* to enter the Lines by Surprise, exerted all his Military Skill and Vigilance for the Preservation of that Place, considering, that after all the Pains he had taken, he could not hinder the bringing the Circumvallation to the *Senset*, attempted to make a new Communication with the Town, between the two Rivers, which space is a great Morass, or rather an Inundation, and is in most Places of a pretty good depth; but thro the middle of it there runs a little narrow way call'd *le Sentier des Vaches*, or the *Cow-Path*. This Way, which was never a good one, had been spoiled by the Inundation the Enemy had made; but now, as a last Effort, they were at Work, both from *Wavrechin*, and the Town, to make it again in some degree passable; and the Way is so cover'd with Willows and Rushes, that it was not easy to discover their Workmen, who with Fascines had made a Parapet from Tree to Tree all along to the Town. In order therefore to cut off this Communication, the Confederates, on the 16th at Night, being provided with a good Number of Fascines, laid Bridges over the *Senset* below their Line, and over the *Scheld* below *Hordain*, and from each began a *Fascinade* into the Morass: The 17th in the Evening the Duke of *Marlbrough* went to *Mastin*, to press on these Works; and having view'd a Post the Enemy had on the *Cow-Way*, which was cover'd by a Parapet of Fascines six hundred Paces in Front, guarded by four Companies of Grenadiers, and



and sustain'd by the Brigade *du Roy*, his Grace A. C. order'd it to be attack'd by four hundred Vo- 1711. lunteer Grenadiers, who received a Crown a Man for their Encouragement, and being sustained by The French eight Batallions commanded by Lieutenant Gene- *dislodg'd from their last* ral *Cadogan*, marched with the greatest Bravery, *Communication between* four or five hundred Paces up to the middle *Bouchain* Water. Upon their Approach the Enemy gave *and Wavre-* them only one Fire, by which six Men were *chin, Aug.* kill'd and wounded, and then retir'd, leaving the *17. N. S.* Confederates to take Possession of that Post, which wholly cut off all Communication between *Wavrechin* and the Town. Upon this Success the Allies carried on their Fascinades without any Disturbance, and made two large Lodgments on the Road, cross the Morass call'd *le Chemin de Cachet*, where the Enemy had been working on their Communication. By the 20th of *August N. S.* these Works were brought within seven hundred Paces from one to the other, and covered by good Redoubts, there being nothing between them but a standing Water of about two hundred Paces over; and that even this Resource might not be left the Enemy to steal any thing into the Town in the Night time; the 30th upon Advice that they were preparing near 80 small Boats on the *Senset*, with a design to carry over the Inundation a Supply of Ammunition and Provisions for the Besieged, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a Bridge of Planks to be laid over the standing Water that separated the two Redoubts: So that there remain'd not the least Passage open for the Enemy to get Relief into the Town.

The Investiture having thus been effected, notwithstanding all the Difficulties that obstructed it, the only Part the Mareschal *de Villars* had now to *Care taken by the D. of* act, seem'd to be either to disturb the Convoys of *Marlborough* the Confederates, or to attempt a Diversion. The *to secure the* first would indeed have been very much to his *Convoys* purpose; but the Duke of *Marlborough* took such Measures, as put it out of his Power: For the Convoys did not come the direct Way to the Confederate Camp from *Douay*, but were brought first to *Marchienne*, and so far they were cover'd by

A. C. the *Scarpe*; and from thence to the Army they  
 1711. were secur'd by a Line made from *Mastin* by  
 ~~~~~ *Abfcons* to *Sommein* near *Marchienne*; and *Ab-*  
*sfcons* stands so high that it commands all the  
 Country. By this means the Convoys came to  
 the Allies with all imaginable Safety; for as this  
 Line cover'd them from the Enemy's Army, so  
 from the Garrison of *Valenciennes* they were de-  
 fended by another Line that went from *Denain* on  
 the *Lower Scheld* to *Helemme* in the Wood of  
*St. Amand*; which Line the Enemy threw up  
 two Years before during the Siege of *Tournay*,  
 to prevent that Year the Siege of *Douay*; besides  
 which General *Lumley* was posted with thirty  
 Squadrons on the Height of *Anzin*, to keep in Awe  
 the Garrison of *Valenciennes*. The Security of the  
 Convoys being thus provided for, the Allies ex-  
 pected that the *French* General would leave the  
 Camp he had lain in to so little purpose, and  
 make a Diversion, by Posting himself between  
*Cambrai* and *Quesnoy*, and sending Detachments  
 into *Brabant*: But to their great Surprise, the  
 Marechal pleasing himself with other Projects,  
 by which he fancied he could raise the Siege, con-  
 tented himself with reinforcing the Garrisons of  
*Landrecy*, *Quesnoy*, and *Valenciennes*, and conti-  
 nued in the same Camp, not only till the Allies  
 broke Ground, and their great Convoy of Artil-  
 lery and Ammunition was arrived, but quite to  
 the end of the Siege.

On *Saturday* the 22d of *August* N. S. all the  
 Waggon's of the Confederate Army were em-  
 ploy'd in bringing forward the Fascines, Gabions,  
 and other Materials, which all this while had  
 been preparing for breaking Ground; and the  
 same Night they drew two Lines of Contravalla-  
 tion parallel to the Town, between the *Senfer* and  
 the *Lower Scheld*, about four hundred Paces from  
 the Enemy's Outworks. The 23d at Night the  
 Trenches were open'd at three Attacks; two a-  
 gainst the Upper Town, to be carry'd on by thirty  
 one Batallions and twelve Squadrons, commanded  
 by General *Fagel*, and under him, at the Attack  
 on the Right, by the Lord *North and Grey*, ha-  
 ving

Contravalla-  
 tion drawn.  
 Aug. 22. N. S.  
 The Trenches  
 open'd, Aug.  
 23.

ving four Majors General, and as many Brigadiers under him. The Attack on the Left was commanded by Lieutenant General *Colyer*, with the like Number of Majors General and Brigadiers: Besides which Troops, forty Squadrons under General *Dopft*, and twenty Battallions commanded by Lieutenant General *Withers*, were posted on the same side to observe the Enemy. The third Attack was against the Lower Town, under the Direction of Lieutenant General *Schwartzzen*, with two Majors General and four Brigadiers.

The Approaches were carried on with all imaginable Application, Diligence, good Success, and inconsiderable Loss; and on the 30th of *August* at Eight a Clock in the Morning, the Batteries of Cannon and Mortars began to fire at the three Attacks, in order to dismount the Enemy's Cannon, ruin their Defences. and annoy the Troops in their Outworks. The same Day the Duke of *Marlborough* being inform'd, that the Garrison of *Valenciennes* was considerably reinforced, his Grace gave Orders for the forty Squadrons encamp'd in two Lines at *Raelt*, under the Command of General *Dopft*, to form themselves into one Line, and to extend their Right towards *Denain*, to which Place four Battallions were likewise sent to check the Excursions of that Garrison. On the other Hand, the Marechal de *Villars*, that he might, at least, not seem to do nothing, was perpetually in Motion, providing Fascines, raising Batteries, and marching Troops backwards and forwards, and at last form'd a Design of making himself Master of the Communication the Allies had over the Morafs near *Hordain*. In order to that, two thousand Grenadiers, sustained by a thousand Fuzileers, were detached the 31 of *August* N. S. about Midnight to possess themselves of the Village of *Hordain*; and at the same time another Detachment of fifteen hundred Grenadiers, with a Brigade of Foot to sustain them from *Wavrechin*, were to attack the Fort of Fascines in the Morafs. By the favour of a dark and wet Night, the first Detachment made a Bridge over the *Scheld* near *Etrum*, without

The Batteries  
begin to fire  
A. G. 30.

The French  
attack, by a  
surprise, the  
Post at Hordain.

A. C.  
1711.

being perceiv'd by a Guard of two hundred and fifty Men, commanded by a Lieutenant Collonel, who were posted in a Redoubt on the Bank of that River, to prevent the Enemy's passing the same: But however, they were discover'd before they could get to *Hordain*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having, over Night, sent Collonel *Armstrong* to Lieutenant General *Finck*, who commanded there, to give him Notice of the Enemy's Design, of which his Grace had Intelligence by his Spies, the Confederates were so well upon their Guard in all their Posts, that the Enemy's Attempt miscarried as soon as it was begun. The Troops from *Wavrechin* attack'd indeed the Fort in the Morass with great Vigour, but found such a gallant Resistance, that they were soon beaten off, and obliged to retire in great Confusion. Though those that had passed near *Etrun*, put at first one or two Batallions in the Village of *Hordain* into some Disorder, yet General *Fink*, and the Officers and Troops under his Command, behaved themselves so well, that the Enemy were vigorously repulsed and forc'd to retreat, after having lost more of their own Men than they kill'd of the Allies; and the only Advantage they had was, that Major General *Burck*, of the *Prussian* Troops, mistaking in the hurry, a small Party of the Enemy's Troops for his own, had the Misfortune to be made Prisoner, and carried off. However, to prevent the like Attempt for the future, the Duke of *Marlborough* caus'd an Intrenchment to be thrown up from *Hordain* to *Juivy*, which was finished the 2d of September N. S. and twenty Batallions of the second Line were posted behind it.

But are vigorously repulsed.

The M. de Villars's Design to surprize Douay miscarried, Sept. 3. N. S.

The Mareschal de *Villars* having been disappointed in his several Projects and Attempts to relieve *Bouchain*, form'd a Design to surprize *Douay*, which was to have been put in Execution the 8th of September N. S. and it was for this, it seems, the little Boats were prepared, which were thought to be intended to disturb the Siege over the Inundation. As this was a grand Enterprize, all necessary Preparations were made for it; and

and fifty Waggons were laden with these Boats, Scaling Ladders, and other Instruments, proper for the Business: With these a Detachment of about ten thousand Men under the Command of Monsieur *Albergotti*, the late Governor of *Douay*, march'd the 7th in the Evening; pass'd the *Senfet* as soon as it was dark at *Arleux* and *Bac-au-Bencheux*; and the Mareschal de *Villars* thought fit to animate his Men with his own Presence. About One in the Morning a Patrole of Horse, which Count *Hompesch* sent out of *Douay* towards *Warde*, discover'd the Enemy, and immediately sent Notice of it to the Count, who gave Orders to the Officers in the Out-Posts to be upon their Guards; but in the mean time the Enemy advanced towards the Gate of *St. Eloy*, where they design'd to scale the Wall; and several of their Boats, fill'd with Soldiers, pass'd over the Inundation to favour the Attempt, and came so near the Works, that being challeng'd by the Centinels, they answer'd, They were the Governor's Fishers; which the Confederates mistrusting, and hearing at the same time a firing from the Out-Posts, fired likewise upon the Boats: So that the Enemy finding themselves discover'd, retir'd immediately. Those in the Inundation left their Boats behind, and made what haste they could to join their main Body, which marched back and repass'd the *Senfet* with the greatest Precipitation, having lost a considerable number of their Men by Desertion. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who had Advice the Evening before, that the Enemy were in Motion upon some Enterprize, gave the necessary Orders in the several Quarters for receiving them; and having about Midnight received an Account that they were going towards *Douay*, he immediately sent Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, with Orders for the Troops encamp'd on the other side the *Scheld*, under the Command of General *Dupst*, and Lieutenant General *Withers* to march, and endeavour to attack the Enemy. These Troops were upon the March before it was Day; but coming to the Village of *Hazancourt*, the Hussars who were sent forwards to get Intelligence of the Enemy's

A. C.

1711.



Enemy's Motions, came back with several Prisoners, and brought Notice of the Enemy's precipitate Retreat; whereupon they return'd to the Camp. Thus all the Motions and Projects of the *Mareschal de Villars*, at the Head of a hundred thousand Men, ended at last in nothing but the cruel Mortification of being Eye-witnesses of the Duke of *Marlborough's* taking a Place of so much Consequence, in the midst of the *French* Superior Army; though the *Mareschal* himself was Master of the two Rivers, and had the Passes of the *Senset* and *Scheld* in his own Hands. To make the Duke's Conquest more Glorious, the *Mareschal's* Attempts to relieve the Place, and his continuing in his Camp to encourage the Besieged to hold out the longer, serv'd only to make the Garrison be lost with the Town. 'Tis true the Neighbourhood of the Armies occasion'd several Skirmishes between the Foragers; but in these Encounters the Allies had generally the Advantage; save only in that where *Count d' Erbach*, a General in the Service of the States, had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner.

*Count d' Erbach takes Prisoner.*

After so many and such great Difficulties overcome in the Investiture of *Bouchain*, those the Allies met with in the carrying on the three Attacks are not worth relating; and therefore I shall not mention Particulars, but content my self to take Notice, That the Siege was push'd with more Vigour and less Loss than any Body expected. The Allies having dislodg'd the Enemy from several Traverses and other Outworks, they attack'd on the 11th of September N. S. the Bastion on the Right of the Lower Town, and carried it with inconsiderable Loss. The Besieged abandon'd at the same time the Bastion on the Left, where the Allies likewise lodged themselves; whereupon the Garrison seeing that the Breaches at the two Attacks against the Upper Town were very wide, they thought it Prudence to prevent it by a Capitulation.

*The Garrison of Bouchain beats a Parley Sept. 12 N.S.*

Having beat a Parley the 12th about Noon, they sent as Hostages at the Attacks of the Upper Town, the *Chevalier d' Artagnan*, Collonel, the

the Marquis de Brun, Collonel of the Regiment of *Laonnois*, the *Sieur Rive*, second Lieutenant-Collonel of the Regiment of *Foix*, the *Sieur Fumet*, Lieutenant-Collonel of *Maillet*, and the *Sieur la Courture*, Major of the Regiment of *Laonnois*. The *Sieur Reimsch*, a *Prussian* Lieutenant-Collonel, Major *Penautiere*, of the Regiment of *Ingoldsby*, and the *Sieurs Fagni* and *Weck*, Lieutenant-Collonels, were sent into the Place on the side of the Allies. The Enemy sent as Hostages at the Attack of the Lower Town, the *Sieur Laubanie* a Collonel, the *Sieur de Boileau*, Lieutenant Collonel of *Foix*, and the *Sieur de Magni*, Major of the same Regiment; and Collonel *Rading* of the *Hessian* Troops was sent into the Town for that Attack. The Hostages for the Upper Town were conducted to the Quarters of General *Fagel*, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States, and several other Generals repair'd, and his Grace having conferr'd with them, the *French* Hostages were called in, but when they offer'd to deliver their Articles, my Lord Duke told them, *That he would not have them read, and seeing they had waited to the last Extremity, they had no other Terms to expect, than to be Prisoners of War; bidding them to acquaint their Commander with it, and send back the Hostages, if he would not accept this Condition.* The Hostages being returned into the Town, the Governor refused to comply: and so the Besiegers renewed the Hostilities with more Fury than ever, and made such a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars and small Shot, that the *French* hung out a White Flag at all the Attacks, and beat a Parley a second time. New Hostages being exchange'd, the Enemy proposed to surrender Prisoners of War, upon Condition that they should march out with all the Marks of Honour, and to be conducted into *France*, where they should do no manner of Service, till they were exchanged; pretending they desired this Favour, by reason of the Misery the Prisoners were reduc'd to in *Holland*, where they seem'd abandon'd by their Court, which took no Care for their

A. C.

1711.

*The Garrison  
surrenders  
Prisoners of  
War, Sept.  
13. N. S.*

*Major General  
Grove-  
stein made  
Governor of  
Bouchain.*

*Loss of the  
French in  
the Defence  
of the Place.*

their Subsistence. This Demand being likewise rejected, the Governor agreed at last to surrender upon the Terms proposed by my Lord Duke; but this Debate taking up much time, one of the Gates of the Town was not surrender'd till the 13th in the Morning. On the 14th the Garrison deliver'd twenty four Colours, and all their Arms; march'd out to the Number of above two thousand Men, Messieurs de Ravignan and St. Luc being at the Head of them; and the Soldiers were conducted to Marchienne in order to be sent to Holland; but the Officers continued in Bouchain till further Orders; and Major General Grovestein being appointed Governor in the Place, took Possession of it with a Detachment of the Troops that form'd the Siege. The French Garrison, which at first consisted of eight complete Battalions, and a Detachment of six hundred Switzers, besides another of Dragoons, lost a great many Men in the Defence of the Place, being reduced to the number of two Major General, two Brigadiers, eight Colonels, four Lieutenants Colonel, three Majors, seventy six Captains, eighty three Lieutenants, fifty one Under-Lieutenants and two thousand seven hundred and seventeen Private Men. Such amongst them both Officers and Soldiers, who by reason of their Wounds and Sickness were not able to march with the rest, were sent to Cambray to be accounted for as Prisoners. The Governor pretended that he was in a Condition to have defended himself some Days longer, but that the Soldiers perceiving the Marechal de Villars did not attempt their Relief, as he had promised them, forc'd him to capitulate. 'Twas surprizing indeed that the French General having a Superior Army to the Allies, suffer'd this important Place to be attack'd in his View without making any real Efforts to raise the Siege: But it may be said in his Excuse, that the Precautions the Duke of Marlborough had taken were such, that had the Marechal offered to attack his Grace's Camp, he should, in all Probability, have



have lost most of his Army, as well as the Town.

A. C.  
1711.

After the surrender of *Bouchain*, the French had the Assurance to extenuate their Loss, by giving out, *That the Taking of that Place and that of a PIGEON-HOUSE, was the same Thing:* Which monstrous Paradox was industriously propagated in *England* by the Duke of *Marlborough's* inveterate Enemies; particularly by the profligate Scribblers of the Scandalous News Paper before mention'd; who likewise falsely suggested, *That the Passing of the Lines was principally owing to General Hompefch; and that the Siege of Bouchain cost the Confederates sixteen Thousand Men.* But how scandalous and ungratefully soever his Grace was, at this Juncture, treated by some of his own Country-men, he had, however, Justice done him by impartial and unprejudic'd Foreigners, as appears by the following Letters from the Field Deputies to the States General.

*The Duke of Marlborough scandalously and ungratefully ascribed by some of his Countrymen; but justly applauded by Foreigners.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE Enemy having beaten a Parley yesterday, the Capitulation was agreed to this Morning, by which the Garrison are made Prisoners of War. It is with the utmost Satisfaction that we give our selves the Honour to congratulate your High Mightinesses on the Conquest with which God Almighty has been pleased to bless the Arms of the State and your High Allies. This Place is of so great Importance in respect to its Situation, which opens a way to penetrate farther into the Territories of the Enemy, and even into the very Heart of their Country; that in order to prevent it, they have thought necessary to consume by Fire the Forage in their own Territories. If the Circumstances that have attended this Conquest are duly considered, as the Passing of the Lines, which the Enemy, and all the World, thought impossible, and the Siege carried on with so much speed, and in so glorious a manner.

*The States Deputies Letter to their Principals.*

A. C.  
1711.

ner in fight, and within the reach of an Army, which, if not Superior, was at least of an equal Strength: If all these Things, we say, are rightly consider'd, it will appear, that the *Conduct*, *Firmness* and *Valour*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Count *de Tilly* have expressed in the Prosecution of this Glorious Enterprize, cannot be sufficiently praised. That we may likewise do Justice to General *Fagel*, who commanded the Siege, we find our selves obliged to say, that his Courage and indefatigable Care, has very much contributed to the speedy Conquest of this important Place: But above all, we return Thanks to Almighty God, who has made use of these Generals as *happy Instruments* for the Accomplishment of his Will and Mercies. We pray God, that he will continue his Blessings on the Arms of your High Mightinesses, that this Bloody and Expensive War may be chang'd into a Happy and Lasting Peace. We take the Liberty to propose Major General *Grovestein* for Commander, and Captain *Keppel* for Major of the Place, who are to take possession thereof, and hope that your High Mightinesses will be pleased to approve the same, and remain with the utmost Respect,

*Your Humble and*

*From the Camp  
before Bou-  
chain, Sept.  
13. 1711.*

*Obedient Servants,*

A. van Capelle,  
W. Hooft.  
S. van Goslinga,  
P.F. Vegelin van Claer-  
bergen.

*The Duke of  
Marlbrough  
inclined to  
besiege Ques-  
noy.*

The Duke of *Marlbrough* rightly judging, That the Reduction of *Quesnoy* would be of great Use to the Allies, to cover their late Conquests, distress *Condé* and *Valenciennes*, and penetrate into the very Heart of *France* the next Spring, his Grace had an Inclination to lay Siege to that Place;

Place ; but being at the same time unwilling to go upon such an Enterprize without the entire Approbation and Concurrence of the States General, his Grace dispatch'd the Earl of *Albemarle* to the *Hague*, to acquaint their High Mightinesses both with his Grace's Opinion about the further Operations of the Campaign, and with the Condition of the Army, which indeed had suffer'd considerably by Death and Desertion. The Earl of *Albemarle* had frequent Conferences with the Grand Pensionary, the States General, and those of *Holland*, on the subject matter of his Commission ; but upon mature Deliberation, their High Mightinesses were of Opinion, that no other Siege ought to be undertaken this Campaign, because the Enemy having destroy'd the Country about *Quesnoy* and *Valenciennes*, it would be very difficult for the Confederate Army to subsist in those Parts. Besides, they wisely consider'd that the Season was so far spent, that a long Continuance of fair Weather could not in Reason be expected ; and that it was both Justice and Prudence to keep in Heart so gallant an Army, by allowing them Rest and Refreshment. However, their High Mightinesses were entirely of the Duke of *Marlbrough's* Opinion, and readily consented, that most of the Troops should be quartered in the Frontier Places, to hinder the Enemy from making any new Lines the ensuing Winter, and be ready in the beginning of the Spring to besiege *Arras*, or to go upon some other Enterprize without loss of Time : Whereby they would prevent a great Inconveniency the Generals lay under at the Opening of this Campaign : For the *Prussians*, *Palatines*, *Hessians*, and other Troops being quarter'd at a great distance, the Confederate Army could not be drawn together before the Enemy had Time to assemble their Forces. Moreover, this would oblige the *French* likewise to quarter their Troops on their Frontiers, and how they would be able to subsist them, if the Winter should prove bad, was very difficult to imagine, and therefore they would have very great Reason

A. C.

1711.

Sept. 15. N.S

The States General are against the undertaking another Siege.

Their Reasons for it.

at

A. C.  
1711.

at *Paris* to take this Resolution of the Allies as a fatal stroke, which would ruin, or at least very much embarrass their Affairs. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was not unacquainted with the secret Negotiation of Peace then carrying on between *England* and *France*, could not but conjecture, that this Step might also induce the States General to spare their Troops, till they saw the unravelling of the whole Mystery; tho' their High Mightinesses did not think fit to insert it among the other Arguments they made use of for putting an End to the Campaign. His Grace therefore, without making any Remonstrance against lying still so considerable a while, set the Forces at work to level the Approaches, repair the Breaches, and put the Town of *Bouchain* into a Posture of Defence, which was not compleatly done till about three Weeks after its Surrender, through the Badness of the Weather, which very much incommoded both the *French* and the Allies, who continued encamp'd to see each other draw off to their Winter Quarters.

*Groundless Complaints of the French that the Conditions promised to them before the surrender of Bouchain, were not made good to them.*

Tue Count *de Ravignan*, late Governour of *Bouchain*, and the other Principal Officers of that Garrison, having represented to the *French* Court, that the Conditions promised them during the Parley were not made good to them, and insisting they were only deem'd Prisoners, to be conducted Home, and accounted for in future Exchanges; and the said Representation having been transmitted to the Duke of *Marlborough* by the *Mareschal de Villars*, his Grace communicated the same to States General in the following Letter:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Letter to the States General  
 I Do my self the Honour to send to your High Mightinesses a Copy of a Letter and Memorial I have just now received from the *Mareschal de Villars*, wherein he complains of the Infraction of the Capitulation of *Bouchain*,  
 and

*Queen ANNE's Reign:*

49

A. C.

1711.



and pretends we have violated the good Faith to-  
wards the Garrison. I would not miss impart-  
ing them to You immediately, together with  
my Answer, and the Declarations of General  
*Fagel* and Collonel *Pagnies* upon the Facts the  
Enemies complain of, that your High Mighti-  
nesses may see how little Grounds there are for  
their Allegations, and that we have acted on  
that Occasion with Honour, and according to the  
Rules of War. Your High Mightinesses will also  
be pleased to observe, that all has been transacted  
in concert with their Deputies and Generals;  
and I flatter my self, they will likewise approve  
the last Article of my Letter to the Mareschal,  
and give Instructions to their Deputies accord-  
ingly. I am, &c.

*Camp at Bouchain,*  
Sept. 10. 1711.

*The Prince and Duke of*  
MARLBOROUGH.

*The LETTER from the Mareschal Duke of*  
*Villars to the Prince and Duke of Marlborough.*

S I R,

I Have been thoroughly informed by Count *Mareschal*  
*de Ravignan*, and the other chief Officers of *de Villars's*  
the Garrison of *Bouchain*, of their just Com- *Letter to the*  
plaints of the Word and Faith infring'd in the *D. of Marl-*  
Capitulation granted them by Collonel *de Pag-*  
*nies*, Commander of the *Dutch Guards*, by  
Monsieur *de Fagel's* Order. You will perceive,  
Sir, by the inclosed Copy of all that passed  
thereupon, and of which these brave Men send  
the Original to the King, to vindicate them-  
selves for not having preferred all Dangers,  
and even Death it self, to the Shame of surren-  
dering Prisoners of War, that the Word given  
them, has been formally broke. The Place  
was not in a Condition to be stormed, since you  
were not Masters of the Half Moons, and the  
Passage of the Ditch was not yet begun. Give  
me Leave to tell you, that the want of your  
Consent does not hinder the good Faith from  
being

D d

## The ANNALS of

A. C.

1711



being violated, when the General who commands the Siege, sends his Word by a Collonel, that, upon that Word, the Firing, which had been begun anew, is discontinued, Hostages given again, and a Gate delivered up.

I don't question, Sir, but your own Glory will, after serious Consideration, engage you to send back that Garrison upon the Conditions that were offered them to surrender.

What can be more Authentick thereupon, than the Publick Protestation Monsieur de Pagnies has made, as a Man of Honour and Probity, in the Presence of all your Army, and the Garrison it self, to which he declared, that he knew not the Maxims upon which they broke the Word he had Order and Power to engage.

I expect from you, Sir, an Answer conformable to Equity. The King commands me to make Complaints to you upon a Fact without Example in War.

The Count de Berk may be exchanged for Monsieur de Ravignan, provided this last be set at Liberty upon the Faith of the last Capitulation. I am, &c.

Camp at Palliencourt,  
Sept. 28. 1711.

The Duke of Villars,  
Mareschal of France.

In Answer to this Letter the Duke of Marlborough sent to the Mareschal Attestations signed by the Baron de Fagel, and Collonel Pagnies, enclosed in the following Letter :

S I R,

The Duke's  
Answer.

I Have received the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me yesterday by the King's Order, to accompany the Account of Monsieur de Ravignan and the chief Officers of the Garrison of Bouchain, concerning the Capitulation; and tho' it appears by that very Account, that those Gentlemen own, that all they pretend was told them by Monsieur de Pagnies

\* *Pagnier*, was without my Consent, or that of  
 \* the Deputies of their High Mightinesses, I am,  
 \* however, equally surpriz'd and sorry that it  
 \* should be believ'd, that I should have permitted  
 \* any Infraction of the Things promised, or the  
 \* least Violation of the good Faith. The man-  
 \* ner in which I have acted on so many Occasi-  
 \* ons of this Nature, and with many of the Ge-  
 \* neral Officers, ought to be to the King, and the  
 \* whole Wold, so many Pledges of my Up-  
 \* rightness; and I flatter my self they will do  
 \* me the Justice to believe, that nothing was done  
 \* in the Treatment that *Garrison* has received,  
 \* contrary to the Capitulation that was granted  
 \* them: You will find by the enclosed Accounts  
 \* of the *Baron de Fagel* and *Monsieur Pagnier*,  
 \* that things were transacted so differently from  
 \* what is represented in that Memorial, that  
 \* there is not the least ground for the Complaints  
 \* mentioned in it: And General *Fagel*, far from  
 \* taking upon him to grant the Capitulation men-  
 \* tion'd by those Gentlemen, sent them Word by  
 \* the Hostage he sent back, That he hoped they  
 \* would not accept what I had offer'd them in  
 \* concert with the Deputies, viz. to be Prisoners  
 \* of War, that he might have the Honour to car-  
 \* ry the Place Sword in Hand; which those  
 \* Gentlemen will agree would not have failed  
 \* being executed in less than Four and twenty  
 \* Hours; the Breaches in the Body of the Place,  
 \* as well as in the Ravelin, being then ready, and  
 \* and our Men lodg'd on the Brink of the Ditch,  
 \* so as to be able to storm the next Day. And  
 \* 'twas some Hours after that Message had been  
 \* sent to them, and the Hostilities begun again,  
 \* that those Gentlemen thought fit to hang out  
 \* White Colours for the second time, and to deliver  
 \* up a Gate to us. As for what they alledge, That  
 \* in the mean time we carry'd on our Works, I  
 \* shall have the Honour to tell you, Sir, That  
 \* when the *Chevalier d' Artagnan* went out with  
 \* the Hostages, it was declar'd to them before  
 \* the Deputies, that we would not be amused,  
 \* but that they should expect that the Works

A. C.  
1711.

‘ should be continued during the Treaty. This  
‘ is a Circumstance those Gentlemen agree to,  
‘ and I am perswaded of your Equity, that  
‘ when you have seriously consider’d these Facts,  
‘ you will do me the Justice that is due to  
‘ my Proceeding, and if necessary, inform the  
‘ King, that the Complaints of these Gentlemen  
‘ are groundless, and that all that was promised  
‘ them has been performed according to the Let-  
‘ ter. You will give me leave, Sir, to add, That  
‘ the Refusal of letting Count *Erbach*, Major-  
‘ General *Borck*, Count *Denhoff*, Collonel *Savery*  
‘ and Major *Wassenaer* return upon their Parole,  
‘ is so contrary to the way we always used to-  
‘ wards your Officers, that the Generals of this  
‘ Army complain of it publickly, and that except  
‘ this Grievance is redressed, I shall be oblig’d in  
‘ Justice, and by Order of the Queen and the  
‘ States-General, to recal all the Prisoners, that  
‘ have been suffer’d to continue in *France* so long  
‘ upon their Parole. I would be sorry that things  
‘ should come to that Extremity, the preventing  
‘ of which will only depend on the Facility that  
‘ shall be given on your Part. I am, &c.

Camp at Bouchain,  
Sept. 19, 1711.

The Prince and Duke of  
MARLBOROUGH.

Upon the reading of this Letter, the *French* Court were so thoroughly convinc’d of the Unreasonableness of Count *Ravignan*’s Pretensions, that they gave immediate Orders for the Enlargement of Count *d’ Erbach*, Major-General *Borck*, Count *Denhoff*, Collonel *Savery*, and Major *Wassenaer*, on their Parole, according to his Grace’s Desire, and consented to such an Exchange as had been practis’d before by the two Armies.

The Confede-  
rate Army  
marches to  
Marchienne,  
Oct. 20. N.S.

The Town of *Bouchain* being put into such a Condition of Defence, as not to apprehend any Insult, and the scarcity of Forage encreasing in the Camp at *le Secq*, the Duke of *Marlborough* broke up from thence the 20th of *October* N.S. and having march’d the Confederate Army over the *Scheld*, encamp’d between *Marchienne* and  
Abfcons



*Absons*, from whence the Troops that had the furthest to go, began their march to their Winter Quarters: However, the *Mareschal de Villars* continuing still in his Camp between *Bouchain* and *Cambray*, the Allies thought fit to remain at *Marchienne* till their Frontier Garrisons were provided with Forage and Stores. On the 23d his Grace went to visit the Fortifications of *Bouchain*, and order'd the Battallions appointed for the Garrison of that Place to march in, and the Detachments that were there belonging to the several Regiments that made the Siege, to join the respective Bodies to which they belong'd. The same Day Monsieur d' *Albergotti* with the Troops encamp'd near *Wavrechin* under his Command, pass'd the *Senset*, and having join'd the *Mareschal de Villars*, they march'd the 25th and separated the Army, in order to put them into Winter-Quarters. Hereupon the Allies began likewise to march to their respective Garrisons, except a Flying Camp under Major General *Ivoy*, who was to continue at *Mande* on the *Scarpe*, between *St. Amand* and *Tournay*, to secure the Navigation to *Douay*, and the Workmen employ'd in fortifying several Posts along that River and the *Scheld*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having given all the necessary Orders, left the Army the 27th; went that Day to *Tournay*, where he was nobly entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of that Fortrefs; arrived the 3d of *November* at *Antwerp* with several General Officers, under a Triple Discharge of the Artillery; supp'd there with the Cardinal de *Bouillon*, and din'd the next Day with the Marquis de *Terracena*, Governor of the Cittadel, who had invited all the Persons of Quality of that City, upon account of the Festival of King *Charles III*, lately advanc'd to the Imperial Throne. On the 5th of *November* his Grace set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the next Day; and having receiv'd the Compliments of the States General, the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Distinction, on his glorious Campaign; and had several Conferences with their High Mightinesses's Deputies, if not about *Peace*, (for it seems he was

A. C. 1711.

The French separate their Army, Oct. 25. N.S.

As do a'fort a Confederates, Oct. 27. N.S.

The Duke of Marlborough leaves the Army.

He arrives at the Hague. Nov. 6. N.S.

A. C. not in the Secret, though at that time first Plenipotentiary) at least about the Prosecution of the

*Sets out for  
England.  
Arrives at  
London,  
Nov. 18. O.S*

*He cautiously  
avoids the  
Attendance  
of the Mob.*

War, his Grace set out the 23<sup>d</sup> for the *Brill*, in order to embark for *England*. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of that Month, or, according to the Old Stile, the 17<sup>th</sup>, his Grace arrived at *Greenwich*, but did not think fit to come to his House at *St. James's* till the next Morning early, that he might avoid the Attendance of the Mobility, especially at this critical Juncture: By which prudent Caution his Grace defeated the Intent of a Story raised by his ungenerous Enemies, That he was to have made his Publick Entry into *London* the Night before, when, in commemoration of Queen *Elizabeth's* Inauguration, publick Rejoycings were to have been in the solemn Burning of the *Pope*, the *Devil* and the *Pretender*.

*The French  
break the  
Dykes on the  
Scarpe and  
on the Canal  
from Douay  
of Lisse.*

To conclude the Affairs of the *Netherlands* during the Year 1711. N.S. we must take Notice, that upon information that the Allies intended to make great Magazines at *Douay*, the *French* resolv'd to prevent it, or at least to render it very difficult. In order to that, they assembled between thirty and forty thousand Men, who on the 10<sup>th</sup> of *December* march'd in three several Bodies. One of them pass'd the *Senfet*; and posting themselves on the *Scarpe* between *Marchienne* and *Mortagne*, broke the Dykes, sunk Trees, and a great quantity of Stones taken from the Neighbouring Houses, whereby they render'd that River unnavigable. Another Party advanc'd to the Canal from *Douay* to *Lisse*, blew up the Sluyces at *Pont-à-Vendin*, and fill'd that Canal for some Miles; and the third Party advancing between *Bethune* and *Aire*, obliged one hundred and fifty Men posted in *Lillers* to surrender Prisoners of War, after which, if we may credit the *French* Accounts, all the Troops return'd to their respective Posts without any Loss. But the Allies gave different Relations of the Design and Success of this Expedition, as appears by the following Letter from the Earl of *Albemarle* to the States-General.

*High*

High and Mighty Lords,

I Have had the Honour in my two former to The Earl of Albemarle's Letter to the States General, about that Expedition.  
 I give your High Mightinesses a particular  
 Account of the Motions of the Enemy, and the  
 Measures I had taken to assemble all the Gar-  
 risons of the Frontier Places to oppose the En-  
 terprize of the Enemy, who seem'd to have a  
 design upon *Bouchain*. I have had also the Ho-  
 nour to tell you upon the Advice I received at  
*Lisle* from the Count *de Hompesch*, that the  
*French* had actually begun to repair the Lines  
 which we had made during the Siege of *Bou-*  
*chain*, and levell'd after its Reduction, to shut  
 up that Place on that side, which was the more  
 easily believed, because it appeared incompre-  
 prehensible and unlikely, that they would have  
 drawn up so considerable a number of Troops  
 from their most remote Garrisons, especially at  
 this time of the Year, that the Roads are al-  
 most impracticable, without having some great  
 Design in view; but when all our Troops were  
 in motion, part being already arrived at *Pont-d-*  
*Rache*, and part about half way between *Lisle*  
 and *Douay*, Advice came last Night from the  
 Officer posted at *Anchien*, that the Enemy were  
 marching back. This was confirmed about  
 Twelve at Night, not only by the Advice sent  
 by the said Officer from *Anchien*, but also  
 the Spies, and the several Parties sent out for In-  
 telligence, reported, That they were certainly  
 to retire upon the approach of our Troops.  
 However, I received at the same time a Letter  
 from Major General *Grovestein*, with Advice,  
 that the Enemy expected a Convoy of Forage,  
 and had Intelligence from other Parts, that they  
 had made a Detachment to convoy Bread to  
 their Camp, and that a considerable number of  
 Troops from their Garrisons between the *Sam-*  
*bre* and the *Maese*, were expected at *Cam-*  
*bray*, which Advices made People still believe,

A. C.  
1711.

that. they had some important Project to execute.

To be the better informed of their Motions, I commanded several Parties Abroad, with Orders to advance in sight of the Enemy, and bring me a certain Account of them, and at the same time I order'd all the Cavalry of *Douay* to hold themselves in a readiness to march, and this Morning having been informed by the Parties aforesaid, which thro' the badness of the Roads, could not return before Nine of the Clock, that the Enemy were retiring as well from the *Scarpe* as the Canal, and on both sides on a full march, I immediately march'd out with the eighteen Squadrons of the Garrison of *Douay*, and General *Hompesch*, who during all these Motions has been very diligent and watchful to have intelligence of the Enemy, the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, Lieutenant General *Murray*, Major General *Nassau-Woudenburgh*, Major General *Chanclos*, Major General *Ivoy*, Brigadier *Berkoffer*, and Major General *Milkau*, who were already arrived there, and sent Orders to the Cavalry of *Lille*, which was at *Pont-a-Rache*, to follow with all expedition. Being arrived on the Plain near *Esquerchin*, we saw the Enemy on a full march directly towards *Arras* by the way of *Gaurelle*; whereupon we pursued them with all possible diligence, and being arrived on the Height of *Fampoux*, in sight of *Arras*, we were in hopes to engage them, but they retir'd with so much Precipitation, that we could not come at them. We could not be exactly informed of their strength, but they appear'd a very great Body of Horse, and we judg'd from the beating of their Drums, that they were sustained by their Infantry. However, we harraisd'd them so much in their march, that ten or twelve Squadrons of them were oblig'd to throw themselves into the *Scarpe* at *Fampoux*, and got on the other side, those which had pass'd over the Bridge, having broke down the same after them. The rest

Queen ANNE's Reign:

57

A. C.  
1711.

rest of their Cavalry retired in great Precipitation and Confusion into the Works of Arras, and we pursued them within the reach of their Cannon. The Night coming on, we returned to Douay. I cannot believe that the Enemy would have made such Motions for so little an Enterprize as interrupting the Navigation of the Scarpe and the Canal, and ruined their Troops, which have been exposed to unspeakable Hardships, as well upon account of the badness of the Roads and the Weather, as from the scarcity of Provisions, which together occasion'd, that an incredible number of Deserters are come over to us, by Companies of thirty and forty at once. However, if they had another design, they have miscarried therein by the expeditious assembling of our Troops. I shall not detain your High Mightinesses with an Account of their filling the Canal and the Scarpe, and rendring them unnavigable; for I design to repair thither to Morrow and take a view of the same, of which I shall have the Honour to give an exact Account to your High Mightinesses. I remain, &c.

Douay, Dec. 14. 1711.  
at Ten at Night.

Sign'd,  
ALBEMARLE.

I shall only add to this Letter, That by a modest Computation, the French lost between two and three Thousand Men in that foolish Expedition, wherein they did little more, than give the World a fresh Instance, that they observe Treaties and Agreements no longer than they think them consistent with their Interest: The destroying of Sluices, Burning, and Demolishing of Houses, being contrary to the express Terms of the Treaty for Contribution.

Great loss of  
the French  
in this Expedition.

It has been hinted before, that upon the Death of the late Emperor, the Court of France made great Preparations to invade Germany with a Powerful Army, in order to support their clandestine Intrigues at Frankfort, both against the Election of King Charles III. and in Favour of the Elector of Bava-

Affairs of  
Germany.

A. C.  
1711.

The D. of  
Wirtem-  
bergh.

assembles part  
of the Army  
of the Em-  
pire.

Other Pre-  
cautions ta-  
ken for the  
Security of  
the Empire.

Arguments  
used in Fa-  
vour of the  
Electors of  
Cologne and  
Bavaria.

*Bavaria*, who, they gave out, was to Command their Forces : Whereupon it was judg'd necessary to detach the Imperial and *Palatine* Troops then in *Flanders* to *Germany* ; and that the Imperial Army should be commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. While these Reinforcements were on the March, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* assembled part of the Troops of the Circles ; entrench'd himself at *Muckensturm*, near *Estlingen*, a Post very advantageous by Nature ; and visited the Passes of the *Black-Forrest*, which he caus'd to be guarded by the Militia of his Country. At the same time, upon Information, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had some intelligence in the City of *Ulm*, the Circle of *Swabia* resolv'd to put some Batallions into that City, to prevent any Surprise ; and there being no doubt to be made, but that the *Bavarians* were ready to embrace any fair Opportunity to rise in favour of their late Sovereign, the Imperial Regency in that Country, took early Care to seize their Arms and Ammunition ; allowing only Gentlemen to keep their Swords and a Fowling-Piece. On the other hand, the Emissaries of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* spread several Libels at *Ratisbon*, and other Parts of *Germany*, wherein they endeavour to shew, That the Sentence whereby they were put to the Ban of the Empire, and depriv'd of their Estates and Dignity, was contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, several Recesses or Solemn Conventions of the Empire, namely to the Capitulation Sworn to by the Emperor *Leopold* at his Election at *Frankfort*, July 18, 1658. and more particularly to the 28th Article thereof, which is in Substance as follows : ' Likewise we shall not suffer that any Elector, Prince, or any other Person of great or mean Quality, be put to the Ban of the Empire, without a lawful and sufficient Cause, or without being heard in his own Defence, and without the Privy and Knowledge, Advice and express Consent of the Electors of the Holy Empire. Therefore they shall be proceeded against according to the Imperial Constitutions, and the Orders of the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, and other Conventions already made

made, or that shall be made hereafter. And if the Fact is Notorious and Publick, and that the Disturber of the Publick Peace, should obstinately persist in his Crime, so that there be no need of any Proceedings and Examination, yet we shall impart the same to the Electors of the Empire in the manner aforesaid, before we proceed to the actual Sentence, and shall take no Resolution therein, without their previous Advice and Consent as aforesaid. Hereupon the Partizans of the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* pretended, That these Formalities not having been observed, the Sentence pronounc'd against them was avoid and of no Effect, and alledg'd besides, a Protestation made against the Proceedings of the late Emperor against those Princes, by several Members of the College of the Princes at *Ratisbonne*, and subscrib'd by the Deputies of the King of *Sweden*, as Duke of *Bremen*, and those of the Dukes of *Saxe-Gotha*, *Weymar*, *Wolfenbuttel*, *Wirtemburgh*, and *Mecklenburgh*, besides the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and some other Princes. However, these Arguments made little or no Impression upon People; and 'twas pretended on the other Hand, That the Electors, unconcern'd in the Rebellion of the said Princes, were consulted and advised with by the late Emperor, and that the whole Dyet of the Empire had consented to the Proceedings against them, by admitting the present Elector *Palatine*, to take the Place and Office in their College, which was possessed by the late Elector of *Bavaria*.

The Prince of *Savoy* having continued some time at the *Hague*, to concert Measures with the States General, set out from thence the 19th of July, N. S. and taking *Dusseldorp*, the Residence of the *Palatine* Court, in his Way, his Highness arriv'd the 23d at *Frankfort*; where he held several Consultations with the Imperial and other Ministers; and on the 28th went to put himself at the Head of the Army of the Empire; which, by this time, had been reinforc'd by the Detachments from *Flanders*, under the Command of Count *de Whelen*, and was encamp'd at *Mulberg*. His Highness's Arrival in those Parts, with so good a Body of Troops, entirely

A. C.  
1711.

Prince's arrival at Frank-  
107. July  
23d. N. S.  
Repairs himself at the  
Head of the  
Army of the  
Empire,  
which breaks  
the Measures  
of the French.

**A. C.** tirely disappointed the Designs of the *French*, who thereupon gave over the Thoughts of invading *Germany*; and had only Recourse to their usual Arts to thwart the Election of a new Emperor; which was put off from the 20th of *July* to the 20th of *August*, N. S. at the instances of King *Augustus*, as Elector of *Saxony*, one of the Vicars of the Empire. The Reasons given by his Polish Majesty's Ministers for this delay, were in Substance, 'That the time for the Election being limited by the Golden Bull to three Months after the Decease of the former Emperor, it was dangerous to depart from that Rule, which was to be Sacred to the Electors. They pretended in the next Place, that the other Electors having not communicated their Sentiments to his Polish Majesty, as to the Time of the Election before his Journey to *Jarrow*, he had not time to give the necessary Instructions to his Ministers who were to represent him, and consider of the Articles to be inserted in the *Perpetual Capitulation*.

*The Election of a New Emperor, put off by the King of Poland.*

However, many were of Opinion that King *Augustus* had a Private Interest in View in this Affair; and that he insisted on some Promises from the Court of *Vienna*, before he would give his Vote to King *Charles*. The Conferences his Polish Majesty had at *Prague*, with the Cardinal of *Saxe-Zeitz*, and Signior *Albani*, the Pope's Nuncio, seem'd to confirm this Opinion; and it appear'd soon after, that Secret Endeavours were used to get the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* chosen King of the *Romans*, to succeed King *Charles* in the Imperial Throne; upon which condition his Electoral Highness, who about this time, went to *Frankfort*, would undoubtedly have profess'd the *Romish* Religion.

*Design to get the Electoral Prince of Saxony chosen King of the Romans.*

About the beginning of *July*, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* put out large Manifestoes, setting forth their Right to give their Voices in the ensuing Election of a New Emperor; and, at the same time, wrote Letters to the other Electors, for the same purpose: But no notice being taken of either, the Elector of *Bavaria* publish'd the following Protest.

*The Elector of Bavaria's Protest.*

' His



A. C.  
1711.

‘ HIS Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* had reason to expect from the Equity of the Electors, that according to the *Golden Bull*, he should have been invited to Vote in the Election of a new Emperor within the Time prescribed: But the Silence which they have kept upon the Letters which the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* have written to them give but too much Ground to believe, that the Sentiments inspired into them against the Electoral House of *Bavaria*, remain still after the Emperor's Death; and as it appears, they are inclined even to exclude their Electoral Highnesses from an Assembly, which without their Suffrages cannot lawfully elect a Head, of the Empire, His Electoral Highness thinks he should be wanting to the indispensable Obligation he is under to maintain the Rights belonging to the Electoral Dignity, as well as to conform himself to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, if he should be Silent when his own State and his Dignity require he should lift up his Voice for the Preservation of Rules that have hitherto been religiously observed.

‘ Wherefore his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* protests, for the Interest of the Empire as well as his own, that he never gave Cause for the pretended Proscription pronounced against him; that the same ought to be deem'd void, being equally deficient, both in its Foundation, and in the Forms essentially requisite to authorize the Condemnation of one of the chief Princes of the Empire; that 'tis contrary to the Peace of *Westphalia*, for one of its Principal Members to be proscribed without the Consent of all the Colleges; and that 'tis contrary to Justice to declare a Prince to be an Enemy of the Empire, for no other Crime than endeavouring to maintain his own Dominions in Peace and Neutrality, which the Emperor had banished out of *Germany* to oblige the Princes of the Empire to support the Interests of the Archducal House of *Austria*  
‘ in

A. C.  
1711.

in the War undertaken by them for the Succession of the late King of *Spain*.

The Circles of *Franconia* and *Swabia* acted in the same manner, as did his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, but Fear of approaching Vengeance, forced them to receive what Law the Emperor was pleased to prescribe them.

Seeing himself then threatned with a violent Invasion of his Dominions, to force him to break the Neutrality, which he would have kept inviolably till the Empire had come to a general Agreement, he found himself obliged to cover his Dominions by taking *Ulm* and *Memmingen*. His Electoral Highness had Reason besides to endeavour to preserve Neutrality to maintain himself in the perpetual Government of the Netherlands, and secure the Payment of several Millions of *Patacoons*, which King *Philip* had owed himself indebted to him, as Heir to the *Spanish* Monarchy.

'Twould be to no purpose, that the Treaties of *Westphalia* confirmed the Princes and States of the Empire in their Right of contracting Alliances, and of making Peace and War, provided it be neither against the Emperor nor the Empire, if they may not make use of that Right of Sovereignty, when they judge it convenient for the Defence of their Dominions: Their sitting still on such an Occasion would be a Crime; and 'twas the pressing Danger of an Invasion which threatned his Electoral Highness on that Occasion.

But the Authority of the Emperor, supported by Foreign Assistance, gave false Colours to the Intentions of a Prince wholly taken up with the Care of the Good of his Native Country; and when *Germany* ought to have opened their Eyes, and have thanked him for what he has suffered to preserve the Empire from a Foreign War, he has the Grief to see, that an unjust Proscription pronounced against him, is looked upon as a lawful Reason for depriving him of a Right  
'ad-

adherent to his Dignity and to his Dom-  
mions.

However, his Electoral Highness still hopes from the Equity of the Electors, that they will seriously consider his Reasons, the Justice of his Cause, and even their own Interest ; that having due Regard to the Constitutions of the Empire, as a Rule which it would be dangerous for themselves to break in upon, they will keep to them, being sensible that Honour and Conscience oblige them to it, and that this Motive alone will be sufficient, to influence Princes of Integrity.

And as the Election of an Emperor cannot be valid without the Suffrages of the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, his Electoral Highness finds himself obliged to protest, as he does by these Presents, that if he be unhappily disappointed in the intire Confidence he has in the Equity of the Electors his Brethren, the Election they may make without inviting and admitting thereto the two Electors, will be null, being contrary to the Disposition of the *Golden Bull*, and from this Moment his Electoral Highness declares, that the Disorders, Confusion, and other fatal Effects which the Empire ought to apprehend from the Violation of its fundamental Laws, ought not to be imputed to him. Done at *Namur*, the 7th of *July*, 1711.

We may here take Notice, That notwithstanding the pressing Instances of the Court of *France*, the Elector of *Bavaria* declin'd putting himself at the Head of the *French Army* in *Alsace*. Either, as some pretended, because he was dissatisfied with a Reservation made by King *Philip* in the Patent, whereby he had bestow'd the Sovereignty of the *Spanish Netherlands* upon him, viz. That his Electoral Highness should give to the Princess *Orsini* so many Lordships, as would amount to thirty Thousand Crowns a Year, to be erected into a Sovereignty in Favour of that Princess ; or rather because he saw no Probability of success in attempting

*The Elector of Bavaria declines the Command of the French Army in Alsace.*

A. C.  
1711.

Nothing Remarkable  
happens between the  
Two Armies  
on the Rhine.

tempting to penetrate into *Germany*, considering what Force Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had on that side to oppose him. Thus the *French* Army in *Alsace* remain'd under the Command of the *Marischals d' Harcourt* and *Bezons*, who having been oblig'd to send a strong Detachment to *Dauphiné* about the latter end of *August*, they were so far from entertaining the Thoughts of invading the Empire, that, on the contrary, they were themselves under Apprehensions of the *Germans* passing the *Rhine*, to penetrate to *Alsace*, to prevent which they consumed all the Forrage in the Neighbourhood of *Hunnigen*. Nor were their Apprehensions groundless: For on the 28th of *August* N. S. Prince *Eugene* pass'd the *Rhine*, and encamp'd near *Spire*; which oblig'd the *French* to assemble all the Troops within their Lines: But His Highness being oblig'd to give his Main Attention to what pass'd at *Frankfort*, and to assist the *Austrian* Ministers in removing the Difficulties that obstructed the Election of King *Charles* III, nothing remarkable happen'd between the two Armies on the *Upper Rhine*.

The Congress  
of the Electors  
open'd at  
*Frankfort*,  
*August* 25.  
N. S.

The Electors had resolv'd to meet either in Person or by their Ambassadors at *Frankfort* the 20th of *August*, that is within the Time limited by the *Golden Bull*; but the Assembly not being compleat that Day, the Opening of the Congress was adjourn'd to the 25th. The Electors of *Mentz* and *Triers*, with the Ambassadors of the absent Electors, repaired that Day, with the utmost Magnificence, to the Town-House, where the Elector of *Mentz* made a Speech suitable to so Solemn an Occasion; in which, after a short Encomium on the late Emperor, he recommended to the Electors, to chuse a Prince worthy to fill his Place; exhorted them to Dispatch and Unanimity; and to proceed with such Calmness and Moderation in their Debates as became their High Stations. This Speech being over, the Congress made several Regulations; and resolv'd to meet Five Times in the Week, and that their Resolutions should be kept private. But nevertheless, it was soon after known

known, that they had rejected a Motion made by the Deputies of a certain Prince to elect a King of the *Romans*, and an Emperor at the same time, under pretence of obviating the Inconveniencies of an *Interregnum*; being sensible that the proposed Remedy might prove worse than the Disease: They afterwards proceeded to debate the *Perpetual Capitulation* to be Sworn to by the succeeding Emperors, which took up a great deal of Time. In the Course of these Consultations the Ambassadors of the Protestant Electors propos'd the annulling, by an express Article in that Capitulation, the Clause about Religion, surreptitiously inserted in the 4th Article of the Peace of *Ryswick*, as contrary to the Treaties of *Westphalia*, and the Tranquility of the Empire: But met with great Opposition from the *Roman Catholic* Electors.

A. C.  
1711.  
*Motion for*  
*Choosing a*  
*King of the*  
*Romans, and*  
*an Emperor*  
*at the same*  
*time reject-*  
*ed.*  
*Perpetual*  
*Capitulation*  
*debated.*

All this while, Signior *Albani*, the Pope's Nephew and Nuncio, was very busy at *Frankfort*, but was miserably disappointed in his Pretensions and Demands, which in substance, were these. I. That the Electors should give him the first Visit; II. That they should likewise give him the Upper Hand. III. That the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* might be admitted, to the Election of an Emperor either Personally, or by their Proxies; protesting, at the same time, against the Act by which they were put to to the Ban of the Empire, without the Pope's Participation and Consent. IV. He also protested against the King of *Prussia's* being rais'd to the Royal Dignity without the Pope's Participation and Consent, and desired Redress. V. He protested likewise against the Erecting of a Ninth Electorate, in Favour of the Elector of *Hannover*, without the Pope's Consent. VI. He demanded the Restoration of *Comachio* to the Pope; And VII. That the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* might be: Elected King of the *Romans*, in case King *Charles III.* should have no Male Issue. As to the first Point it was absolutely

*Signior Alba-*  
*ni, the Pope's*  
*Nuncio, very*  
*busy at*  
*Frankfort.*  
*His Preten-*  
*sions and De-*  
*mands.*

*Refus'd.*

A. C.  
1711.

rejected. As to the Second, the Electors of *Mentz* and *Triers* offer'd, by way of Expedient, to give Don *Annibal Albani* the Hand in their own Houses; but the Nuncio not being satisfied with this Concession, those two Electors, upon consulting with the rest, declared, that they would not give him the Hand any where. The Matter rested for some Days; at last Signior *Albani* receded from the first Point, namely, the having the first Visit made to him; provided the Electors would give him the Hand; but to this it was answer'd, That the Electors were busie in regulating the *Perpetual Capitulation*; and when the Election of an Emperor was over, his Pretensions should be taken into Consideration. This was but a meer Compliment, for the Secular Electors absolutely refused to allow Signior *Albani* the Hand, even in their own Houses; and the Spiritual were unwilling to condescend to it; alledging, they acted there not in a Spiritual, but a Secular Capacity, namely to provide the Empire with a Head; so that Signior *Albani* never appear'd with a Publick Character, all the while he continued at *Frankfort*. The Third Point was unanimously rejected; but to the Fourth and Fifth, the *Prussian* and *Hannoverian* Ministers declared, that the Pope neither had, nor should have any thing to do in those Matters; and no Notice was taken of the Sixth and Seventh Demands. Moreover Monsieur *Hemmingen*, one of the King of *Prussia's* Plenipotentiaries, urg'd in his Masters Name, to have the Pope's Nephew remov'd out of the Town, since he had no Right to concern himself in the Election of an Emperor; but Mr *Hemmingen* dying suddenly, some Days after, that Motion was dropt, and Signior *Albani* was permitted to use his faint Endeavours in favour of the See of *Rome*, of the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, and of the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, till the Day before the Election, when all Foreigners were order'd to depart *Frankfort*.

We may here observe, That at the First A. Opening of the Congress, the Elector of *Mentz* 171. C. having propos'd Two Things, viz. the Fixing of the Day of Election, to the 20th of *September*; and secondly, that King *Charles III.* should be the Person they should chuse, the *Palatine* Plenipotentiaries answer'd, that these two Points were to be maturely debated. The Reason why they made this Answer was, because the Elector *Palatine* pretended, That it should be mention'd in the *Perpetual Capitulation* for all future Elections, that in case of the Emperor's Absence from *Germany*, the said Elector should continue Vicar of the Holy *Roman Empire*, as well as the Elector of *Saxony*, who claim'd a Partnership in the same Office. But this Pretension of those Two Electors, was generally look'd upon to be ill-grounded: For tho' they are, indeed, Vicars of the Empire, during the Vacancy of the Imperial Thrones yet when there is an Emperor, 'tis his Prerogative to appoint a Vicar, who, according to the Tenor of the *Golden Bull*, is Vicar of the Emperor, and not of the Empire. Wherefore after some Conferences, it was agreed, That the future Emperor, whenever he should think fit to pass the Mountains, should have it in his Power to make Choice of such Person to be his Vicar during his Absence, as he should judge to be most consistent with the general Good of the Empire. We may likewise take notice, that the Elector *Palatine* caus'd pressing Instances to be made to the Electoral Colledge, in Favour of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, to the End the Affairs in Debate between that Prince and the Court of *Vienna*, might be regulated according to Equity: But this being a Case lying in common with that of all the Princes of *Italy*, who had sent their several Complaints to *Frankfort*, the same was deferr'd till after the Election of an Emperor, then to be debated and settled on one general Foot. *M. de Mellaredé* sollicit'd that the Conditions promised by the Imperial Court to the Duke of *Savoy*, by the Treaty made between them

Pretension of the Electors Palatine and Saxony over-ruled.

Demand of some Princes of Italy was refused.

A. C.  
1711.



The Earl of  
Peterborow  
arrives at  
Frankfort,  
September  
16th N. S.

His Over-  
tures waved

The Pope's  
Nuncio gives  
him a private  
Visit.

The Elector  
Palatine  
arrives at  
Frankfort  
Sept. 23d  
N. S.

in the Year 1703 might be inserted in the Capitulation; and on the other Hand Baron *Forstner*, Envoy of the Duke of *Lorrain*, insisted that the same should be left out, unless an Equivalent to his Master, for the *Monferat* were also settled and inserted. But what perplex'd the *Austrian* Ministers most, as this arduous Juncture, was the Arrival of the Earl of *Peterborow* from *England*, with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great Britain*: For 'twas then strongly reported, that his Excellency made pressing Sollicitations, both that the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* should be chosen King of the *Romans*, and that the Duke of *Savoy* should have some Assurance given him that he should succeed in the *Spanish* Monarchy, in case of King *Charles* First's decease, without Male Issue: Which Nice Overtures being like to raise great Divisions among the High Allies, at a time, when Union was so necessary for their common Safety, were prudently waved by the Congress. It was observ'd, that Signior *Albani*, who continued at *Frankfort*, incognito, ventur'd to give a private Visit to the *British* Ambassador, contrary to the expectation of many. What pass'd between them, is still a Secret, and 'twas only reported, that he complain'd to his Excellency of the ill Treatment he had receiv'd at this Congress: Which, afforded just matter of Surprise and Admiration, That the Pope's Representative should sue to the Ambassador of the First Protestant Power, for Redress of Grievances he had received at the Hands of *Popish* Electors, as well as *Protestants*. On the 23d of September N. S. the Elector *Palatine* arriv'd at *Frankfort*, with a Magnificent Retinue, and acted with so much Vigour and Application, in Favour of King *Charles* his Nephew, that in a few Days the finishing Hand was put to the *Perpetual Capitulation*.

The Election of an Emperor being fix'd to the 12th of *October*, N. S. an Order was on the 10th publish'd by Sound of Trumpet, commanding all Strangers, (who were not in the Retinue of the Ele-



Electors, or Plenipotentiaries) to depart the City of *Frankfort* before the Sun-set the 11th in the Evening. The Electoral Prince of *Saxony* was allow'd to continue there during the Election; but Don *Annibal Albani*, the Pope's Nuncio, went away before the Order was published, on the specious Pretence of giving a Visit to Prince *Eugene* in his Camp: On the 12th the great Bell begun to toll at Seven in the Morning, as a Signal for the Burghers and Garrison to draw out in Arms in the great Square; and then a double Line of Burghers and Soldiers was form'd from the Town house to the Cathedral Church of *St. Bartholomew*. In the mean time part of the Cavalry remained in the *Rom-berg*, and the rest patrolled round the said Cathedral and about the Town. Before Ten a Clock the Electors and Plenipotentiaries assembled at the Town-house, and thence rode on Horse-back to the Cathedral of *St. Bartholomew*, viz. the Ecclesiastical Electors in their Episcopal Habits, and the Elector *Palatine*, with the first Plenipotentiaries of the other Electors, wearing Velvet Cloaks laced with Gold Galloons, and their Retinue were in magnificent Cloaths and Liveries. At the Door of the Cathedral they were received by the Bishop of *Newstad* in his Pontifical Vestments. Entering the Church, they ascended a kind of Throne, having a Canopy of Scarlet Cloth over it, and seated themselves in seven Arm'd Chairs; and after they had held a Conclave for two Hours, they unanimously elected CHARLES III, of *Spain*, King of the *Romans* and Emperor, by the Name of *Charles VI*; and he was proclaimed in the Church accordingly, with sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, which was followed by a Triple Discharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts, and of the small Arms of the Burghers and Garrison. This done, the Electors and Plenipotentiaries return'd to the Town-house in the same Order they came, and put off their Habits of Ceremony; and then they retired to their several Quarters. In the Evening they all went to congratulate Count

A. C. *Windisgratz*, the Chief of the Ambassadors of *Bohemia*, upon the Advancement of the King his Master to the *Imperial Throne*; and that Minister treated them splendidly at Supper, where every Health that was drank was proclaimed by the Trumpets, Kettle-Drums and Cannon. Illuminations and Bonfires were likewise made throughout the City; Wine was set a running among the Burghers, and all Night long Acclamations were heard in the Streets of Long Live the Emperor *Charles VI.*

The Earl of  
Peterborow  
goes to Italy.

The Earl of *Peterborow* went some Days before to the Imperial Army, which continued in camp'd near *Spire*; and afterwards took a Journey to *Italy*, where his Lordship continued many Months.

Most materi-  
al Points set-  
tled in the  
PerpetualCa-  
pitulation.

An Account of the most material Points settled at *Frankfort*, previous to this Election, was transmitted to the Court of *Prussia*, was as follows:

OF all the Ambassadors, those only of *Bavaria* and *Prussia* had the Clause of Substitution inserted in their full Powers; by virtue whereof, Count *Dhona* has substituted, after the Death of *Montieur de Hennigen*, the Baron *de Mardefeld. Sub spe rati*, who, otherwise, was not qualified for the Electoral College; whereupon he was admitted, and the King approved him. This is a Circumstance very particular, and unprecedented, either in the preceding Election, or in all the Dyets of the Empire.

II. The Electors to whom the Emperor gave formerly only the Title of *Hochwurdig*, or High Reverend, for the Ecclesiasticks, and *Durchlauchtig*, or Serene, for the Secular, have in this new Capitulation, stipulated for themselves the Titles of *Hochwurdigst* and *Durchlauchtigst*, that is, Most High Reverend and Most Serene, in the Superlative Degree; and thereby they have endeavour'd to establish an Equality of Titles between them and Crowned Heads. Both these Qualities are united in the Person of

of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*; but, nevertheless, his Ambassador thought that it concern'd his Master's Honour to distinguish them some other way; and therefore he obtained, that, in relation to his *Prussian* Majesty, there was added in the Capitulation, to the Title of *Durchlauchtigst*, or Most Serene, that of *Großmächtig*, or Most Potent; as also the Quality of Brother; which are the two Characters that shew the Eminency of Kings above the Electors. The Saxons have also taken Advantage of it; for after these Concessions were made to us, they could not be denied to them.

III. Former Emperors never would grant the same Honours to several Ambassadors of one and the same Elector: But in the new Capitulation, the new Emperor is obliged to it, by an express Clause, which shall be practis'd at the Coronation.

IV. In the Draught of the new Capitulation, there is an Article, by which the Emperor is obliged to re-unite the Fiefs of the Empire. Mention had been made therein of the Lands that heretofore belong'd to the *Teutonic* Order, and of those in *Switzerland*, which formerly depended on the Empire: But these two Passages were struck out, on the lively Remonstrances of the Ambassadors of *Prussia*, who would by no means allow of them, as prejudicial to their Master's Possession of *Prussia*, and of the Principality of *Neuschatel*.

V. A new Constitution has been inserted in the Capitulation, whereby some Obstructions have been laid to the Election of a King of the *Romans*, during the Emperor's Life.

VI. Another Clause has been inserted, relating to the Ban of the Empire, which is very favourable to innocent Agnats, or Relations, who have no manner of share in the Crime of the Outlawed.

VII. As to the Dispositions the late Emperor made of the Estates of *Bavaria*, in favour of his Ministers, and the Incorporation of the *Mantuan* into the *Milanese*, without the pre-

A. C.

1711.



‘ vious and formal Consent of the whole Electoral College, a general Clause has been inserted in the new Capitulation, whereby the Emperor obliges himself to consult with the Electoral College, about the Changes made in the States and Fiefs devolv’d to the Empire, as soon as he has taken the Administration of them into his Hands, that the same may be put upon a Foot agreeable to the Laws and Constitutions of the Holy Empire.

VIII. ‘ In this new Capitulation, the Electorate of *Brunswick*, (or *Hanover*) and the Restoration of that of the *Palatinate*, to the Place and Archi Office of *Bavaria*, have been confirm’d.

IX. ‘ By this Capitulation the Emperor is oblig’d to confirm all the Legal Acts made by the Vicars of the Empire, during the *Interregnum*.

X. ‘ Besides the Penalty declar’d in former Capitulations against such States of the Empire, as make base Coin, *viz.* The being priv’d of the Privilege of Coining, the Ambassadors of *Prussia* have caus’d it to be inserted in the Capitulation, that such States shall be suspended from Voting and Sitting in the Circles and Dyets of the Empire, and that they shall not be restored till they have given Satisfaction.

XI. ‘ There’s a new Article in the Capitulation, importing, That the Emperor shall not be in a Capacity to administer the Empire, before he has Sworn, in Person, to the Capitulation.

XII. ‘ In the Fourth Article of the Capitulation, which mentions the Treaties of Peace that serve for a Rule to the Ecclesiastical State of the Empire, the Protestants have obtain’d a Reservation, That the Treaty of *Ryswick* should not be comprehended under the general Name of those Treaties.

XIII. ‘ The Ambassadors of *Prussia* and *Hanover* being inform’d, That the Ecclesiastical Electors would, in their own Houses, give the Right

Right Hand to the Pope's Nuncio; which, however, they refused to the Ambassadors, they thereupon presented a Memorial to the Electors of *Menz* and *Triers*, whereby they declared, That as soon as the said Electors should grant any Thing to the Nuncio more than to themselves, they would claim the same Distinction: Which defeated the Nuncio's Pretensions in relation to the Ceremonial.

XIV. There went a Report, That the Nuncio was going to protest against the Crown of *Prussia*, and 'tis very probable that he had such a Protestation ready in his Pocket: But the Ambassadors of *Prussia* having caused it to be intimated to him, that if he offer'd to make such a Protestation, he would certainly draw a signal Affront upon himself; he thereupon sent a Gentleman to Count *Dhona*, to assure him, that the Report of such a Protestation was false; and that he neither had Orders nor Intentions to make any.

XV. The Minister of *Savoy* had several Points to negotiate, in order to have them inserted in the Capitulation, with which the *Bohemian* Ambassadors were not satisfied. This Contention being like to be attended with many Disputes and Difficulties which would have considerably retarded the Election, the Ambassadors of *Prussia* interpos'd and remov'd all Obstructions, to the Satisfaction of both Parties; having, for an Expedient, propos'd a Letter from the the Electoral College to the Emperor, earnestly to recommend to him, the Demands of his Royal Highness. This Expedient was accepted; and both the Ambassadors of *Bohemia* and his Royal Highness's Minister, have declared themselves obliged for it to the Ambassadors of *Prussia*.

XVI. The Demands of all the other Princes of *Italy* have also been recommended to the Emperor, by like Letters from the Electoral College.

A. C.

1711.



King Charles's Presence being absolutely necessary in *Germany*, his Catholick Majesty resolved to leave the Regency of *Catalonia* in the Hands of his Royal Consort, and thereupon wrote the following Letter to the Deputies of that Principality.

## THE KING.

K. Charles's  
Letter to the  
Deputies of  
*Catalonia*.

*Illustrions, Venerable, Excellent, Noble, Magnificent and our Beloved and most Faithful Deputies and Auditors of Accounts of the Generality of this Principality of Catalonia.*

THE sudden and unexpected Death of the Emperor *Joseph*, my Brother, by which the Imperial Throne is become vacant, made me think at first that my Presence was necessary in *Germany*, there to oppose the pernicious Designs of my Enemies, who will not fail, in this fatal Conjunction, to try to disturb the Quiet of my Kingdoms and Hereditary Countries, and to embroil all *Germany*: But the Consideration of the Concern which my Absence would give you, made me suspend till now that just and necessary Resolution. In the mean time, as my Presence is absolutely requisite in my Dominions and Hereditary Countries, to preserve Tranquility in them, principally to give Order for the Welfare of our Holy Religion there, and particularly to provide for you, with all possible Diligence, Troops and Subsidies for the Defence of this most Faithful Principality, and for putting an end to this War; Considerations which have induced the Princes of *Germany* to solicit my Departure, for preventing the great Mischiefs which the pernicious Designs of my Enemies might produce: All this has determined Me to go over for a little time to *Germany*: And though it be very convenient for

for me, and for all my good and faithful Vassals, that I should not be separated from the Queen my Consort, I am willing however to give you the greatest Proof of that Affection, which you have deserved of Me by your Constancy, by leaving with you, and trusting to your Fidelity, what I hold most dear and valuable.

This Parting will most sensibly affect Me, but 'tis alleviated by the Thought, that by it I am labouring for your greater Relief. 'Tis upon the Experience I have had of your Fidelity, that I ground the Resolution I have taken. The Glorious Sacrifice which you made me in the worst of Times, gives me assured Hope, that on all Occasions, which shall offer, you will give all necessary Assistance to the Queen my Consort; which alone is capable to comfort me in my Absence, which will not be long, and in which, I assure you, I will use my utmost Efforts to put an End to a War that lies so heavy upon you; and deliver you, by Force of Arms, from all that you have suffered with so much Constancy from my Enemies.

I recommend once more to you the precious Pledge I leave with you; and as She will be a Relief to you, She will likewise find Consolation in your constant Fidelity. You owe that Fidelity to the Paternal Love I have for you, and of which I am going to labour to give you yet greater Marks, by the entire Reduction of the *Spanish* Monarchy; which will firmly establish the Glory of the *Catalonian* Nation; And though the Lords the Presidents merited to hear from my own Mouth these Expressions of my Tenderness, and have reported them to you, I could not but repeat them, to the End you may the better know how far my Affection towards you extends; thereby to engage you to continue yours for the Service of the Queen my Consort, and to apply your selves to provide all the indispensable Supplies in the present Juncture, for the Good of this Principality, till I shall return

A. C. ' return in Person to animate you thereto, for  
1711: ' your greater Consolation.

*Barcelona, Sept.*

Sign'd,

6: 1711.

# I THE KING.

*The new Em-  
peror arrives  
at Vado, and  
goes to Milan* His Catholick Majesty, whom hereafter we shall call Emperor, having embark'd at *Barcelona* the 27th of *September* N. S. on Board the Confederate Fleet commanded by Sir *John Jennings* and Rear Admiral *Pieterfon*, arrived at *Vado* the 7th of *October*; and having resolv'd not to set his Foot on *Genoese* Ground, upon Account of some Sights put upon him by that Republick, continued on Board his Ship till the 12th, when out of a Boat he stept into a Post-Chaise at *San Pietro d'Arena*, and went directly for *Milan*, where he arrived the next Day. In his way thither his Imperial Majesty had an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy*, and afterwards another with the Duke of *Modena*; and having continued some Days at *Milan*, and there receiv'd the solemn Congratulatory Embassies of the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*; of the Pope, who sent thither Cardinal *Imperiali* his Legate à Latere; of the Duke of *Savoy*; and of other Princes and States of *Italy*: On the 10th of *November*, his Imperial Majesty set out from *Milan*; lay that Night at *Lodi*, dined the 11th at *Picciighione*, and the same Day reach'd *Cremona*, whence he continued his Journey by *Mantua* and *Roveredo* towards *Inspruck*. In his Passage through the *Venetian* Territories he was received with all possible Demonstrations of Respect, and entertain'd at the Charge of the Republick, to the Confines of the State; where the *Venetian* Ambassadors taking their Leave of Imperial Majesty, he express'd his entire Satisfaction with the Honour he had received from the Republick; and desired the Ambassadors to assure their Principals, That he would by all possible means cultivate a good Correspondence with them.

Oct. 13. N.S.

*He receives  
solemn Em-  
bassies at Mi-  
lan.*

*Arrives at  
Inspruck  
Nov. 30. N.S.*

The Emperor arrived the 20th of *November* at *Inspruck*, where he gave Audience to Signior *M. bani*



## Queen ANNE's Reign.

77

A. C.

1711.

And at  
Augsburg  
Decemb. 7.

*bani*, the Pope's Nephew; and having receiv'd the Homage of the Country of *Tirol*. set out from thence the 4th of *December*, and on the 7th reach'd *Augsburgh*, where, the next Day, he gave Audience to the Count *de Rechteren*, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General, who congratulated his Majesty on his Election to the Imperial Throne, and his safe Arrival in the Empire. The Emperor received this Compliment very graciously, telling the Envoy, ' That he would always preserve a grateful Sense of the many Services He and his House had received from their High Mightinesses, and would, on all Occasions, express his Affection and Esteem for them and their Republick; adding, That as he had hitherto, according to the little Power he had, acted with Vigour for the Common Cause, and the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; so he was resolv'd to make use of the new Power God had now given him, for promoting the General Interest of Christendom against the Common Enemy; and was in hopes, that his Allies would continue to do the like, till the End they had propos'd to themselves, in the Beginning and Prosecution of this just War, was obtained. Concluding, that he had dispatch'd Prince *Eugene* to the *Hague*, where he would communicate to the States, his Sentiments on the new Overtures of Peace that had been made on the part of *France*. On the 14th of *December* his Imperial Majesty arriv'd at *Aschaffemburgh*, where he was met by the Elector of *Mentz*; and having on the 19th made his Publick Entry at *Frankfort*, with great Pomp and Magnificence, was crown'd there Emperor with the usual Solemnities on the 23d. After his Coronation, his Imperial Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of the Electors and other Princes, and the Homage of the City of *Frankfort*; and the *Jews* of that City, according to Custom, upon the first Arrival of a *Roman* Emperor there, were admitted to a Publick Audience of that Prince; made him the usual Presents, and afterwards swore Allegiance to his Imperial Majesty. In all the Publick Accounts of the Emperor's Progress from

His Answer  
to the Envoy  
of the States  
General.

He arriv'd  
at Frankfort  
Dec. 19 N S.  
Crown'd Dec-  
cemb. 22.

A. C. from his landing near *Vado*, to his Arrival at *Frankfort*, we do not find that he gave any Audi-

1711.

The Earl of Peterborow goes to Venice.

The Earl of Peterborow puts the Differences between the Courts of Vienna and Turin in a fair way of Accommodation.

Receipt of some Dispathehes from *England*, set out from *Milan* towards the latter end of *November*, and went to *Venice*.

The fatal Differences between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, having, in a great Measure, obstructed the Operations of War on the side of *Piemont* for the two preceding Campaigns, the Queen of *Great Britain* sent early the Earl of *Peterborow* to those Two Courts, to make new Instances for an Accommodation; and Her Majesty's Interposition proved so effectual, that some few Days before the late Emperor was taken ill, he granted to the Duke of *Savoy* the possession of the Fiefs in the *Montferrat*, with all the Rights and Privileges that were enjoyed by the former Dukes of that Country, and doubtless, would have given a full Satisfaction to that Prince on his other Pretensions, had not his Death prevented the same. His Royal Highness being satisfied therewith, took the Field in Person with his own Troops and the Auxiliaries of the Emperor and others, forced his way into the Dutchy of *Savoy*, penetrated as far as the *Rhone*, but was stoppt by the *French*, who were posted near Fort *Barraux* in an unaccessible Camp, so that all the Service his Royal Highness was able to do this Summer to the Common Cause, was to give the Enemy a Diversion, which both obliged them to send a Detachment from *Alsace* to put the Duke of *Berwick* in a Condition to prevent the intended Invasion of *Dauphiné*; and hinder'd them from sending any Detachments from *Dauphiné* to *Catalonia*. However, it will not be amiss to subjoin here the Journal of the March of the Confederate Army, contain'd in a Letter dated at *Conflans* the 22d of *July*, which is as follows:

Campaign in Savoy is considerable.

March of the Confederate Army at the opening the Campaign.

THE 29th of the last Month, after having invoked the Blessing of Heaven, and regulated all the Dispositions of the Campaign, the Army in *Piedmont* began to move. The Barons de Schuy-

Schuylenburgh and Watchtendonk, and the Count  
 de Hautois march'd towards the *Val d'Aosta*  
 with the Detachments of Horse and Foot, and  
 were follow'd by the Train of Artillery; and  
 the Marquis de Visconti at the Head of the  
 greatest Part of the Cavalry. All the Infantry  
 put themselves in March also the same Day.  
 The Baron de Schuylenburgh had Orders to stop  
 at the City of *Aosta*, and the Marquis de Vis-  
 centi at *Panquete*. The 4th of this Month his  
 Royal Highness and the Mareschal Major Gene-  
 ral *Taun* arrived at *Susa*, where the Army  
 then lay. On the 6th at Midnight Baron de  
 Regal and General *Taun* set out from *Susa* with  
 a good Detachment of Foot, to have one March  
 in Advance. The Counts de la *Rocca*, de *Prela*  
 and *Kaunitz*, with another Body cover'd the  
 Lines and Places of *Susa*, *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*,  
 and the Count de *Valmerode* was in the Plain of  
*Piedmont* with the rest of the Horse and the Ar-  
 tillery. The 6th we made the first Incamp-  
 ment at *Grande-Croix* upon Mount *Cenis*. The  
 7th we march'd towards *Tremignon*, where we  
 rested the 8th. We there heard that the Duke  
 of *Berwick*, who was advanc'd to *Guillestre* with  
 the greatest part of his Army, precipitately de-  
 parted the first of this Month, and encamp'd at  
*Entre-deux-Aigues*. The Grenadiers advanc'd to  
*Pralorgan*, and the Baron de Regal continued his  
 March as far as *Poffel*. His Royal Highness and  
 General *Taun* upon the Road to *Pralorgan* re-  
 ceiv'd Advice by an Express, that the Baron de  
 Schuylenburgh had pass'd *Petit St. Bernard* the  
 8th, and that the Enemy, who were two Ba-  
 tallions, one Regiment of Horse and one of Dra-  
 goons, were retir'd from *St. Maurice*, and  
 march'd with Disorder and Confusion towards  
*Montiers*, as soon as they perceiv'd them ap-  
 proaching. The 10th Baron de Schuylenburgh  
 hearing that the Enemy had abandon'd *Montiers*  
 in the Night, he march'd to that side, and was  
 join'd by Baron de Regal. His Royal Highness  
 and General *Taun* arriv'd there at Noon: The  
 same Day the Army pass'd the Heights of *Venois*  
 with

A. C.  
1711.



with incredible Fatigue, and encamp'd at *Pra-lorgan*. His Royal Highness caus'd the Peasants to open the Passes through the Snows; but however, he lost some of his Equipage, and the Troops suffer'd much by the Wind and Cold. The 11th the Detachments of *Schuylenburgh* and *Regal* who had orders to march towards *Conflans*, posted themselves between *Roche-Sevin* and *la Bastie*: The Duke and General *Taun* advanc'd with a good Guard of Grenadiers and Horse. The Enemy who were three Regiments of Horse and Dragoons and some Foot, abandon'd *Conflans* upon our Approach, pass'd the *Arli* and broke down the Bridge. Our Hussars, to the Number of one hundred and twenty, waded through the River and attack'd so briskly the Rear of them, that they put them into Confusion and to Flight, took a Major, two Cornets and sixty Horses, and kill'd a good Number of them. On our Side we lost a Major and two Hussars kill'd and seven wound-ed. After which we encamp'd at *Conflans*, and sent Order to *Visconti* and *Schuylenburgh* to come thither. The main Body of the Army encamp'd the 11th at *Possel*, and the 12th at *Montiers*. We learnt that Day that the Enemy assembled the greatest Part of their Troops at *Montmelian*. The same Day the Duke and General *Taun* arriv'd at *Conflans*, where the Counts *Taun* and *Hautois* came also soon after, with all the Grenadiers of the Army and one thousand Horse. The Body of Troops which parted from *Montiers* the 11th, stopt between *Roche-Sevin* and *la Bastie*. The 13th the Army encamp'd at *Petit-Coeur* beyond *Montiers*. Being inform'd that the Enemy, who had abandon'd *Favergeres* and *Annecki* were return'd into the last Place, the Marquis d' *Andorno*, with some Horse and Foot was detach'd to take possession of those two Places, and thereby secure the Communication of our Army. At the Approach of this Detachment the Enemy abandon'd the Castle of *Annecki*, and retir'd to *Le Juel* so fast, that our Hussars could not touch their

their Rear. The 14th the Army rested at *Petit-Coeur*, the March thither having been very fatiguing. The 15th they encamp'd on the other side of *Arli*, and a Detachment of Foot was presently posted in the *Col de Famie* to preserve the Communication of the Army with *Faverge*s. We understood by Spies and Deserters, that the greatest part of the Enemy's Troops posted between *Aiguebelle* and *Montmelian*, were so disposed, that they could assemble in few Hours upon Necessity. The 16th in the beginning of the Night we made two Detachments, one under the Command of the Baron *Zumjungen*, the other under General *Arnheim*. The 17th the Marquis *de Visconti* came to *Bastie* with his Horse, and the 18th arrived at *Comflans*, where the Marquis *d'Onrubia* the King of Spain's Minister, and Mess. *Cherwind* and *Vander Meer*, Ministers of the Queen of Great Britain and the States General, arrived also the Day before. Yesterday, the 21st in the Morning, we received Advice, that General *Zumjungen*, after having driven the Enemy from the *Chartreuse* of *Ailleac* had pursued them to the Heights of *Thuile* whither they retir'd, and altho' they had been reinforced by six Battalions they dar'd not to expect us, but gain'd a craggy Mountain, and after they had seen that our Generals cut them off from *Montmelian*, they abandon'd that Mountain and *Chambery* also, and march'd to *Barreaux*. The Duke of *Berwick* hath also abandon'd the Retrenchments of *Montmelian*, where he left but a small Body of Troops, and retir'd to *Barreaux*, whither he call'd together all the Troops he could. His Royal Highness sent a Reinforcement to General *Zumjungen*, and mounted on Horseback this Morning accompanied by General *Tam* to go to join the Troops which General *Arnheim* commands, in order to be near enough to distribute his Orders through the whole Army. According to all appearance, we shall soon decamp from *Comflans*.

A. C.  
1711.

The Duke of  
Berwick e-  
vacuates  
Chamberly,  
and seizes  
the Passes in-  
to Dauphiné.

The D. of Sa-  
voy strikes a  
great Alarm  
and Conster-  
nation into  
the Lionnois.

Upon the Approach of the Confederates, the Marechal Duke of *Berwick* quitted the Camp of *Montmelian* the 21st of *July* in the Morning; and having at the same time evacuated *Chamberly* and all *Savoy*, extended his Left to the Mountains from the Castle of *Agremont* as far as the *Isere*, near the Bridge of *Gache*, which he had caus'd to be rebuilt, to preserve the Communication with *Briançon*. The 23d that General sent Monsieur *de Tilly* with seventeen Squadrons to take Post at *St. Thibaud* near *Echelles*, to cover the *Viennois*, from the Incurfions of the Confederates; he also detach'd seventeen Squadrons with two hundred Grenadiers to *St. Christopher*; broke the Bridge of *Seissel* upon the *Rhone*; appointed the Militia, supported by some Dragoons, to guard the Banks of that River: Took, in short, all imaginable Precautions to hinder the Duke of *Savoy* from penetrating into *Dauphiné*; and with the main Body of his Forces posted himself under the Cannon of *Fort Barreaux*. The Duke of *Savoy* advanc'd with his Army to the Castle of *Marches*, in sight of the *French* Camp; but found it so strong by Nature and Intrenchments, and defend- ed with such a numerous Artillery, of which he was himself in great Want, that it was not thought advisable to attack them in that advantageous Post. However, his Royal Highness sent for more Cavalry from *Piedmont*, and made other Dispositions to make the Enemy believe that he design'd in good earnest to attack them, and force his Way into the *Lionnois*, or pass the *Rhone*; which put the City of *Lyons* into such a Conster- nation, that they cast up Lines for the Security of the Suburb *de la Guillatiere*; and the *French* thought it necessary to detach immediately six thousand Men from the *Rhine* to reinforce the Duke of *Berwick*. To keep up the Enemy's A- larm and Consternation, the Duke of *Savoy* re- solv'd to continue in the Field as long as possible; and accordingly, his Royal Highness remain'd in his Camp at *Marches* till the 9th of *September*, when seeing the Impossibility to subsist there any longer, and that a further Continuance in *Savoy* would

would expose his Army to a visible Danger of A. C. perishing with Hunger, and having his Retreat cut off by the Snow that begun to fall in great abundance on the *Alps*, he order'd his Forces to repass the Mountains; and having sent away his Baggage, the Army marched back that Day to *Conflans*, and from thence they continued their Retreat by the way of *Aosta* and *Susa*. The *Mareschal de Berwick* made a Motion to fall on the Rear of the Allies, but without any Effect; and a Detachment he sent at that time to surprize *Exilles*, was repulsed with great Loss. The Duke of *Savoy* retired by the way of *Aosta*, where he continued several Days, by reason of an Indisposition, under which he had laboured the greatest part of this Campaign.

*He retires from Savoy, and repasses the Mountains.*

The Kingdom of *Aragon*, Part of that of *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Catalonia* were so ruin'd and exhausted by the Marches and Countermarches of both Armies in *Spain* in the Year 1710, and the Troops suffer'd so much both by Fatigue, and the Battles of *Almanera*, *Saragossa*, and *Villaviciosa*, the taking of *Brihuega*, and the Siege of *Girona*, that it was not possible for the *Spaniards* to take the Field earlier than the middle of *September*. In the mean time the Duke of *Vendosme*, who commanded King *Philip's* Forces, and had confidently boasted that he would reduce the whole Principality of *Catalonia* before *Christmas*, made great Preparations for the Sieges of *Terragona* and *Barcelona*. On the other Hand, General *Count Staremberg*, who had receiv'd considerable Reinforcements both from *Italy* and *Ireland*, with unwearied Vigilance and Activity, used all possible Methods not only to put those two important Places in a good Posture of Defence, but also to secure the Frontiers of *Catalonia*. In order to this, upon Advice that the Duke de *Noailles* having possess'd himself of the Town of *Urgel*, had posted near *Girona* a Flying Body of French Troops who had threatened to pass the *Tordera*, and to make IncurSIONS as far as *Barcelona*, General *Staremberg* in the Month of *August* rais'd about three thousand Men to march to *Ostalrich*;

*Campaign in Catalonia very late.*

*The Duke of Vendosme boasts that he will reduce the whole Principality of Catalonia.*

*General Staremberg provides for the security of Catalonia.*

**A. C.** then dividing the rest of his Troops into two Bodies, placed one of them with the Left at *Mont-blanc* on the little River *Francoli*, and the Right near the Source of the River *Caya*; and posted the Left of the other Body near the Right of the first, with the Center at *Igualada*, where he fix'd his Quarters, and the Right towards *St. Amand* and *Manreſſa*; and at the the same time put Troops in several Defiles: By which Dispositions he equally cover'd all the Passes leading to *Terragona* and *Barcelona*.

*The Marquis d' Arpagou takes Arens and Venasque.*

*The Duke of Vendosme takes the Field.*  
Sept. 16. N.S.

*And posts himself at Calaf.*

Sept. 17. N.S.

*General Staremberg posts himself at Pratz del Rey, where he stops the Enemy.*

Notwithstanding these Difficulties, the Duke of *Vendosme* still threatned to put his towring Designs in Execution; and the Marquis d' *Arpagou* having, in the Month of *August*, reduc'd the Castle of *Arens*; and that of *Venasque*, the 16th of *September*, N.S. making the Garrisons of both Prisoners of War; the Duke of *Vendosme* march'd the same Day from *Cervera* with a Body of *Spanish* Troops that had been assembled there; and was, in his Route, joyn'd by a Body of *French* Forces, that were canton'd near *Agramont*, under the Command of the Marquis de *Guerchy*. The next Day the Duke of *Vendosme* march'd to *Calaf*, which Place Field-Marschal *Starembergh* had thought fit to abandon, and to intrench himself at a more advantageous Post call'd *Pratz del Rey*; upon which the *French* General, who likewise design'd to have possess'd himself of it, but was prevented by the diligent March of the Allies, resolv'd to dislodge them from thence. In order to that, he immediately erected Batteries, and cannonaded the Confederate Army the 18th, and the same Day caused a Detachment of his Grenadiers to attack an advanc'd Post; but his Men were so warmly receiv'd, that they were oblig'd to retreat with Loss. The Duke of *Vendosme* designing to besiege *Cardona*, which he could not conveniently do till he had either beaten the Confederates, or dislodg'd them from *Pratz del Rey*, seem'd resolv'd to attempt it a second time; but being dissuaded from it by the *Spanish* Generals under him, he contented himself with renewing his Cannonading, against which Count *Staremberg*



remberg cover'd his Troops by an Intrenchment ; and answer'd the Enemy's Cannon by Batteries of his own ; so that the Damage and Loss were equal, and indeed inconsiderable on both sides. In the mean time Count *Staremberg* form'd a Design to surprize *Tortosa*, which was very near taking effect on the 25th of *October* N. S. under the Conduct of General *Wetzel* ; and on the other Hand the Marquis de *Rosel*, with a Detachment of the Spanish Army, took *Castel-Leon*, a small insignificant Place in the Valley of *Aran*. The Duke of *Vendosme* persisting in his Design of reducing *Cardona*, detach'd for that purpose, Three thousand Men, with some Artillery, under the Command of Count de *Muret*, Lieutenant General, and the Marquis d' *Arpajou*, who arriving before the Place the 14th of *November*, the next Day began to batter the Intrenchment the Allies had made to cover the Town ; which being ruin'd by the Cannon, the *French* attack'd it the 17th, and carried it Sword in Hand ; the Allies retiring into the Castle, which the Enemy besieg'd in Form. They fondly expected to be soon Masters of that important Fortress ; but the Garrison made such a vigorous and obstinate Defence, as gave Field-Mareschal *Staremberg* Time and Opportunity to relieve them ; an exact Account of which memorable Action, brought to *London* from *Barcelona* by the Lord *Forbes*, is as follows :

*Castle-Leon taken by the Spaniards.*

*The Castle of Cardona besieg'd.*

*The Siege raised. A full Account of it.*

THE Siege of the Castle of *Cardona* having continued above a Month, the Mareschal *Staremberg* form'd a Design for relieving the Place, and pursuant thereunto, on the 17th of *December* N. S. he detach'd four hundred chosen Grenadiers from the Army under the Command of Collonel *Edward Stanhope*, to join Lieutenant General *Pathee*, at the Bridge of *Malagarega*, who had been thereabouts during the best part of the Siege, with a Detachment of two thousand Men from our Army, together with the Miquelets and Volunteers, to lay hold on any Occasion that should offer of succouring

A. C.  
1711.

couring the Place. On the 18th Collonel *Stanhope* with this Detachment join'd Lieutenant General *Pathée*. The same Day Count *Traun* likewise arriv'd with the Mareschal's Directions. The 19th and part of the 20th, was spent in the necessary Preparations for the ensuing Action: The 20th at Five in the Evening all our Detachments began to march towards *Cardena* in the following Order.

The Cavalry with the Hussars and Volunteers of *Casanova*, commanded by Baron *Aspee*, were order'd to possess themselves of the Plain of *Plantada*, to hinder the Enemy's Cavalry from passing the Bridge of *St. John*; after these march'd Collonel *Stanhope* with Four hundred Grenadiers and one hundred and fifty Foot; Count *Guel* accompanied him as Volunteer; and had also the Command of two hundred Grenadiers more. The Miquelets follow'd these, to the number of four hundred, led by Lieutenant Collonel *Geschwint*, after whom came all the Provisions for the Castle; and in the Rear of all march'd the Remainder of our Detachment, consisting of eight hundred Foot and two Battallions, one of the Regiment of *Geschwint*, and the other of *Osnabrug*, commanded by the Collonels *Schanbourg* and *Robar*, together with five hundred Imperial dismounted Dragoons, commanded by Collonel *Beaufort*. Lieutenant General *Nebot* with a good number of Miquelets and Volunteers, march'd by the way of the Redoubt on the Hill of *Colamena*, and join'd the Lieutenant Collonel *Schonberg's*, who had with him four hundred and fifty Foot to attack the Redoubt. The 21st, at Five in the Morning, Count *Guel*, with his Detachment of two thousand Grenadiers, march'd to attack the Posts which the Enemies possess'd on the Heights above their Camp on the side of the *Escorial*. Collonel *Stanhope* march'd at the same time to attack those Posts in another Place, and made himself Master of them, after a very warm Dispute, in which we took Prisoner Count *Melan* one of the Enemy's Brigadiers, who soon after dy'd

of his Wounds. Upon the Loss of this Post, the Enemy immediately form'd twelve Companies of Grenadiers, and four Battallions in the Plain of the *Escorial*, and attack'd our Grenadiers on the Hill with so much Resolution, that they put them into great Disorder, but Collone! *Stanhope* with the few that stood firm, defended the Top of the Hill with the utmost Bravery, till the Officers he had sent to rally the Men, had brought them up again, and then he attack'd the Enemy with Push of Bayonet, that so he drove them precipitately down the Hill, killing four hundred of them on the spot, and twenty two Officers; but in this Engagement he received a Mortal Wound, of which he dyed the 23d. His remarkable Bravery in the Defence of this Post, was esteem'd as a principal Occasion of the happy Issue of this important Affair. During this Dispute, General *Nebot* with his Party carried a Redoubt on the *Colemena*; the Enemy endeavour'd to retake it, but were repulsed with great Loss. The Lieutenant Colonel of *Schonberg* that was of *Nebot's* Party at the same time attack'd that Post which was on the other side of the *Escorial*, and carried it with great Slaughter of the Enemy, and march'd immediately from thence to join Collonel *Stanhope*, who had repulsed the Enemy before. Lieutenant General *Pathes* finding our several Attacks to succeed so well, march'd up the Remainder of his Detachment to make good the Post we had taken. The 22d at Noon, the Detachment design'd for the Succours of the Castle began their March towards the Place, each Soldier carrying a Quantity of Ammunition on his Back. Collonel *Roharr* at the same time advanc'd with four hundred Foot under the Favour of the Fire of the Cannon of the Castle, to possess the Heighth on the other side of the River, where the Enemy were posted with four hundred Foot, two hundred Grenadiers and four Pieces of Cannon. General *Nebot* advanc'd likewise on one side with four hundred Miquelets, and Collonel *Beaufort* on

A. C.  
1711.



A. C.  
1711.

the other with three hundred dismounted Dragoons, to attack them on either Flank, but the Enemy abandon'd their Posts and Cannon without any Resistance, upon the first Appearance of these Troops. Colonel *Roharr* having made himself Master of this Post, the Succours entered without farther Impediment. The Enemy by this time had made a second Attack upon our Grenadiers on the Hill, with the same Troops that attack'd them the Day before, but were again repulsed and drove over the River, with the loss of six hundred Men. The Colonel *St. Martin*, and several other Officers, were taken Prisoners: Upon which the Enemy assembling together from their several Encampments, march'd off, leaving behind them fourteen Pieces of Battering Cannon, four Field Pieces, and four Mortars, with all their Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage, and all their Sick and Wounded, amongst whom were a Colonel and several Field Officers; and besides these, they lost in the two Days Action above two thousand Men, besides Officers. We, on our side, had not above two hundred Men and three Officers kill'd. General *Nebot*, with his Miquelets and Volunteers, pursued them, and did them considerable Damage till they joined their Army on the 24th, about which time our Detachment likewise joined our Army. On the 25th, about Two in the Morning, the Duke of *Vendosme* taking the Opportunity of a thick Fog, (which is common in those Hills from Mid-night till Mid-day) march'd off with his whole Army, leaving a few Drums along his Line to beat the General at Break of Day; a little before which time the Marechal had Intelligence the Enemy was march'd off; upon which he order'd all the Cavalry, Picquets, and Grenadiers to pursue them, whom they soon came up with; but the Fog was so thick, that the Marechal did not think it proper to begin any Action. The next Day, and Days following, the Enemy continued their March

; with

with little halting, till they got in Safety on the other side of the *Segra*, abandoning their strong Post at *Cervera*, and the fertile Plains of *Urgell*: Upon which the Mareschal separated his Army into Winter Quarters, which are by this Action much enlarged. And thus ended the Campaign, which the Enemy begun with a Superiority of twelve thousand Men, yet have been defeated in every one of their Undertakings, with the loss (at several times) of at least ten thousand Men of their Army; And we have reap'd all the Advantage of a compleat Victory, without the Hazard of a Battle.

The Raising of the Siege of *Cardona* oblig'd the Enemy to give over their Enterprize against *Ostalrick*, whither the last Succours arriv'd from *Italy*, consisting of 3000 Men, were sent: And thus Mareschal Count *Staremberg* maintain'd in *Italy* the same Superiority of Genius, Conduct, and Success, he had gain'd over the French Commander both in *Italy*, and the last Year in *Spain*, at the Battle of *Villa Viciosa*.

We may transiently take Notice, That the Duke of *Argyle*, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, having met, and conferr'd together at *Genoa*, the latter, for Reasons not yet well known, alter'd his design of going to *Barcelona*; and on the 27th of May N. S. return'd to *Turin*, from whence he set out the 31st for *Vienna*, where he continu'd but few Days; and then, with great Celerity, taking *Hannover* and the *Hague* in his way to *England*, landed near *Yarmouth* on the 23d of June O. S. and the next Day arriv'd in *London*. As for the Duke of *Argyle*, having embark'd near *Genoa*, his Grace arriv'd at *Barcelona* towards the end of May N. S. and repair'd, some time after, to the Army Commanded by the Field Mareschal *Staremberg*, where, about the beginning of November, a Fever seiz'd him with so much Violence, as oblig'd him to quit the Camp *Iqualada*, and go back to *Barcelona*; and having soon after recover'd his Health, he had

A. C. had the Queen's leave to return Home: Whether  
1711. with more or less Glory than the Earl of *Galloway*,  
Posterity will determine.

King Philip  
seizes on the  
Church Plate.

While both Armies were encamp'd near *Pratz-*  
*det-Rey*. King *Philip* remain'd with his Court  
at *Corella*; and being in great want of Money,  
he made use of the plausible Pretence, of *Pre-*  
*venting all Sacrileges and Profaneness committed by*  
*the Impious Hands of Hereticks*, to get into his Pos-  
session the unnecessary Plate in the Churches of the  
Kingdom. On the 24th of *October* N. S. that Prince  
with his Consort, who for some time had been  
very much indispos'd, and the Prince of *Asturias*,  
left *Corella*; arriv'd the 29th at *Aranjuez*, near  
*Madrid*, and a few Days after repair'd to that  
City, where he made the following Decree:

He returns  
to Madrid.

His Decree  
forbidding  
all Commerce  
with the Re-  
publicks of  
*Venice*, *Ge-*  
*noa*, and  
*Lucca*, and  
Duke of *Par-*  
*ma*.

‘ **W**Hereas the last Advices which we have  
received from *Italy*, leave us no room to  
doubt the unjust Recognition which the Repub-  
licks of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Lucca*, as also the Duke  
of *Parma*, have made by their solemn Ambassies,  
of the Archduke of *Austria* for King of *Spain*;  
we not being able to dissemble our *Resentment*  
of this Affront, whether it proceeded from Ma-  
lice or from Necessity of any one among them;  
have from these Causes resolved, that the Mar-  
quis *Berretti* shall not go on the Ambassy to  
*Venice*, to which he has been nominated; and  
that the Marquis *de Montaleon*, our Envoy Extra-  
ordinary at *Genoa* shall take down our Arms from  
over the Gate of his Palace, and instantly depart  
the Territories belonging to that Republick.  
We further Order that the Subjects, Shipping and  
Effects of the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa* and  
*Lucca*, as also of the Duke of *Parma*, shall not  
for the future be suffered to enter any Part of  
our Dominions; that the Ships they have in our  
Ports, shall be gone within fifteen Days; that  
the Priviledges and Exemptions they enjoyed  
shall cease at the same time; and that their Con-  
suls, Secretary and Ministers, shall be oblig'd to  
depart our Kingdoms. The Council of War  
shall see to the immediate Execution of this De-  
cree

creed in the usual manner, and give Orders accordingly. A. C.

1711.

Done at Madrid,  
Dec. 13. 1711.

I T H E K I N G.

The Operations of War on the side of Portugal Campaign in  
were this Year, as usual, very slow and inconsiderable. Portugal in-  
considerable. For notwithstanding the pressing Sollicitations, and indefatigable Care of the Earl of Port-  
more, Commander in Chief of the English Forces  
in that Country, the Portuguese were not in con-  
dition to take the Field so soon as the Spaniards,  
who, about the beginning of May, pass'd the  
Guadiana, to the Number of twenty three Batal-  
lions, forty nine Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons,  
and one of Hussars, under the Command of the  
Marquis de Bay, and made several Incursions with-  
out much Opposition. However, upon the Arrival  
of the English and Dutch Fleet with Provisions, the  
Count de Villaverde, drew most of the Portuguese  
Forces together at Alcaravissas, the 21st of May  
N. S. march'd the next Day to Fonte Los Sapateros ;  
and the 23d to the Bridge of Olivenca, where he  
was join'd by the Marquis Das Minas ; with the  
Troops from Elvas, and soon after by the English ;  
so that the whole Army consisted of thirty Com-  
pleat Battallions, forty six Squadrons, and one  
Regiment belonging to the Train of Artillery ;  
and made a better Appearance than was ever seen  
before in that Country. The Portuguese General  
having left sufficient Garrisons in Albuquerque,  
Compo-Mayer, Elvas and Olivenca, pass'd the Gua-  
diana the 24th at Ferumencha, where the Army  
rested the 25th, march'd on the 26th, and encamp'd  
at Velverde ; and the next Day advanc'd into the  
Spanish Territories, with design to destroy the  
Enemy's Magazines at Merida. Upon the first  
Motions of the Confederates, the Marquis de Bay,  
who was inferior in Infantry, thought it Prudence  
to avoid an Engagement, by repassing the Xavora, <sup>fasta, plan-</sup>  
and afterwards the Guadiana, and retiring to Bada- <sup>dered by the</sup>  
jox ; but when he had notice that the Portuguese <sup>Portuguese.</sup>  
had advanc'd into Estremadura, and were busie in  
plun-

A. C.  
1711.

Elvas bombarded by the paul arch.

The Marquis de Bay strikes three little Towns.

Account of the clandestine Treaty between France and Spain, and Portugal, discover'd by Monsieur Hallere.

plundering *Sagra*, he pass'd again the *Guadiana*, and sent a Detachment into *Alentejo* and to bombard *Elvas*, and exact Contributions from the open Places, which oblig'd the *Portuguese* to return into their own Country. The Marquis de Bay having bombarded *Elvas* for Two Days, and being still apprehensive of being attack'd, retired the 4th of June N. S. once more towards *Badajoz*, which put an end to the Campaign: For tho' the Earl of *Portmore* used all imaginable Endeavours to persuade the *Portuguese* to continue in the Field, that the Marquis de Bay might not make any Detachments for *Catalonia*, yet the *Portuguese* General thought fit to send the Troops into Quarters of Refreshment. Thus the Marquis de Bay, tho' inferior in Force, had indisputably the Advantage this Campaign; for besides the retaking of *Carvajalez*, a little Town on the Frontiers of *Traslos-Montes*, which the *Portuguese* took the Year before; and the bombarding of *Elvas*; he soon after reduc'd the Towns and Castles of *Vimiosa* and *Puebla*, obliging the Garrisons of those small Places to surrender Prisoners of War.

About the middle of July N. S. the Earl of *Portmore* left the Army, and return'd to *Lisbon*, being no less dissatisfied with the Generals than he was, some Months before, with the Ministers of *Portugal*, upon Account of a Clandestine Negotiation of Peace between that Crown and those of *France* and *Spain*; which was discover'd in the following manner. Monsieur *Joseph Hallere*, a French Merchant at *Bayonne*, having obtain'd Passes to go to *Lisbon* about private Affairs, and taking his Journey thro' *Badajoz*, was entrusted by the Marquis de Bay with a Secret Commission of making Proposals of Peace to the Court of *Portugal*: He set out from *Badajoz* the 16th of February 1711, N. S. entred *Portugal* by the Town of *Elvas*, the Governor of which Place, the Young Marquis das *Atinas*, gave him Recommendations to *Lisbon*; and upon his Arrival at this last Place the 20th of the same Month, he waited on Don *Diogo Mendoza*, Secretary of State, and according to his Instructions, offer'd him, in general Terms, all the Ad-



Advantages and Security the Court of *Portugal* could reasonably desire or expect. They had a long Conference about this Matter; after which it was agreed, that Monsieur *Hallere* should not be seen in Publick, lest any of the Ministers of the High Allies should suspect this Intrigue; and that for greater Privacy, he should take up his Lodging in the House of *Alexander Da Costa de Pinheiro*, First Clerk, or Under-Secretary to Don *Diego de Mendoza*. The latter told Mr. *Hallere* at parting, he would immediately communicate to the King and Council what had pass'd between them, and give him an Answer at the first Visit, which he made him that very Evening; and ask'd him what Advantages he had to propose to the King his Master? Mr. *Hallere* having no Instructions as to Particulars, ask'd Don *Diego*, what the *Portuguese* expected? To which the Secretary replied, that Monsieur *Hallere* could not but know what their Allies had promised them; but however, they were willing to know what the Two Crowns had a Mind to offer. It was therefore resolv'd, that Monsieur *Hallere* should go back to *Badajox* for further Instructions, which he did accordingly; and upon his Arrival there, on the 3d of *March* N. S. the Marquis de *Bay* immediately dispatch'd an Express to King *Philip*, to acquaint him with Monsieur *Hallere*'s Negotiation, and know his Majesty's Intentions, as to the Offers he might make on his Part, to the *Portuguese*. Monsieur *Hallere* wrote by the same Express, and to the same purpose to the Duke of *Vendosme*; and on the 17th of that Month they received Answers, that Monsieur *Hallere* might offer to the *Portuguese* the Province of *Thus*, in the Kingdom of *Galicia*, in which the Towns of *Bayona*, *Vigo*, and *Redondella* are included; the *Puebla* in the Kingdom of *Castile*, *Badajox* and *Albuquerque*, in *Estremadura*, and *Ayamonte* in *Andalusia*; which Places the *Portuguese* might fortify at their Pleasure. Mr. *Hallere* set out the same \* Day, for *Lisbon*, and arriving there the 19th *March* 711 in the Evening, acquainted Don *Diego de Mendoza*, with the Offers he was instructed to make; with which

A. C.  
1711.

which the Secretary appear'd to be extremely well pleased, and told him, *He should be glad to see a Treaty of Peace on Foot, in hopes it would soon be followed by a General One.* On the 22d Monsieur Hallere had another Interview with Don Diego, at the latter's Country-Seat, wherein they discours'd more at large about this important Affair; The Portuguese Secretary told him that they accepted of the Proposals; but that they were justly apprehensive, that as soon as this Treaty should be concluded, they should be oppress'd by the *English* and *Dutch*, whose Fleets would be on their Back; and therefore, if such an Affair come to a happy Conclusion, it would be necessary to provide a strong Squadron of Men of War to secure the Portuguese Shipping and Sea Ports against all Insults; adding that thirty Men of War, from fifty to eighty Guns would be requisite for that purpose. Six Days after, (March the 28th N. S.) Monsieur Hallere set out for *Badajos*, and having reach'd that Place the last of that Month, acquainted the Marquis de Bay with the Demand the Portuguese made, for the Security of their Fleet and Ports, in case the Treaty were concluded. Hereupon the Marquis dispatch'd a second Courier to King Philip; and Mr. Hallere wrote at the same time to the Duke of Vendosme, and then return'd to *Lisbon* to tell Don Diego de Mendoza, that if the Court of Portugal thought it convenient, the City of *Merida* would be pitch'd upon for the Conclusion of the Treaty. Don Diego said he would acquaint the King with it: But while this last Point was depending, the Marquis de Bay, who had intercepted Two Letters from the Duke of Vendosme to Monsieur Hallere, and thought the latter had written to that French General with Intention to rob him (the Marquis de Bay) of the Honour of this Negotiation, and to arrogate it to himself, wrote to the Court of Portugal not to trust him any more; whereupon the Secretary of State, desired him to go back to *Badajos*, to wait for an Answer about the Men of War the Portuguese expected for their Security. Monsieur Hallere having a Surmise of the Marquis de Bay's Jealousy; and being both

apprehensive of his Relentment, and (as he pre- A. C.  
tends) struck with Horror and Remorse, at a 1711.

*Sham Battle* which was to have been fought to cover this *Clandestine Treaty*, and in which the Confederate Troops in *Portugal* were to be Sacrific'd, resolv'd to consult his own Safety, and at the same time to revenge himself on those, who after having employ'd him, design'd to ruin him, by making a Discovery of the whole Negotiation to the *British General*. Accordingly, being on the Road to *Badajoz*, and hearing that *Monsieur de la Pradelle*, Quarter Master General of the *English Troops*, was not far off, he feign'd himself sick, and sent him a Note to acquaint him, that he had something of great Importance to communicate, and therefore desired him to come to his Rescue; which *Mr. de la Pradelle* did immediately, and carried him to the Earl of *Portmore*, to whom *Mr. Hallere* related all the Particulars before mention'd, for the Truth of which he produc'd convincing Proofs. The Earl of *Portmore* rightly judging this Information to be of the highest Consequence, immediately dispatch'd his Secretary with it to *Great Britain*, desiring Her Majesty's Instructions how to Act in this Critical Juncture with the Court of *Portugal*; and how to dispose of *Monsieur Hallere*, to whom he had promis'd Protection; and who being destitute (having abandon'd all he had in *France* and *Spain*) expected, and, indeed deserved, a Recompence for his seasonable and eminent Service: For had this *Clandestine Treaty* taken Effect, all the *Spanish Troops* on the Frontiers of *Portugal* would have been sent to *Catalonia*, and given such a Superiority to the Duke of *Vendôme*, as to have enabled him to make a great Progress in that Principality. Upon Receipt of an Answer from *England*, the Earl of *Portmore* expostulated with the Court of *Portugal* about the late Negotiation: But their Excuse was ready, That this was only in order to procure a General Peace; and the better to palliate the Matter, the young Marquis *das Minas* was extream Active and Vigilant in forwarding the Preparations for the Campaign. As for *Monsieur Hallere*, the Earl

The Portuguese excuse their Clandestine Treating as being in Order to a General Peace.  
Mr Hallere went to England.

A. C.  
1711.

Query who  
retained first  
with France,  
either the  
Portuguese  
or the Eng-  
lish Mini-  
sters.

Five Regi-  
ments in the  
British Pay,  
reduc'd in  
Portugal,  
Dec. 22. N.S.

The Portu-  
guese re-  
count their  
Troops.

The Earl of  
Portmore  
has leave to  
return to  
England.  
The Queen of  
Portugal  
brought to  
Bed of a  
Princess.

of *Portmore*, to secure his Person against any private Revenge, either of the *Portuguese*, or *French* Emissaries, caused him to be lodg'd in the House of the *British* Envoy; and afterwards, by direction from Court, sent him over to *England*, with Letters of Recommendation to the Ministers of State: How far his Discovery may have inclin'd the latter to think it high time for *Great Britain* to hearken to the Proposals made by *France*, when some of the Allies were treating of a *Separate Peace*; or whether, as some pretend, the *British* Ministry had themselves enter'd into a private Negotiation earlier than the *Portuguese*, is no easy Matter to determine. This is certain, that from this time the Court of *Great Britain* resolv'd, if not wholly to withdraw their Troops from *Portugal*, at least to carry on the War in that Country upon a more equal Foot. Pursuant to this Resolution, the Earl of *Portmore* reduced two Regiments of Foot, viz. those of *Brigadier Terel* and *Colonel Frank*, and three of *Draagoons*, viz. those of *Magn*, *Sarlande* and *Carely*, the private Men of which were incorporated into the other Regiments in the *British* Pay; and the Officers of the Four First Regiments embark'd for *England*. Moreover, the *British* Regiment of Foot of the Earl of *Barrymore* was order'd to go to reinforce the Garrison of *Gibraltar*; which, together with the undoubted News of the Negotiation of Peace on Foot in *England*, making the *Portuguese* Court apprehensive that they must, for the future, stand on their own Bottom, they order'd their Forces to be recruited with all imaginable Application and Diligence. As for the Earl of *Portmore*, being no less weary of this Service, in one Year, than the Earl of *Galway* was after five or six Campaigns, his Lordship desired leave to return to *England*; which was granted him; after he should have view'd the Fortifications of *Gibraltar*. The Queen of *Portugal* was about the end of this Year happily brought to Bed of a Princess, but the Publick Joy occasion'd thereby, was much appal'd by the melancholly News they receiv'd about that time, that a Squadron of fifteen or eighteen

eighteen French Men of War or Frigots, under the Command of Monsieur du Guay Trouin, having on the 12th. of September N. S. entred the Bay of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, oblig'd the Portuguese to run ashore their Men of War in that Port and set them on Fire; after which, Mr. Du Guay made himself Master of the Town of St. Sebastian, and having kept Possession of it for two Months, sailed from thence the 13th of November, carrying away 610000 Cruisadoes, which the Governor and Inhabitants agreed to give him for redeeming the Town, besides a great quantity of Sugar and other rich Plunder, which the Enemy valued at seven Millions of Livres; and pretended that the Loss sustained by the Portuguese amounted to about five and twenty Millions. However, it was since advised from France, that the Booty fell short of answering the expence of this Expedition; and that the Persons concerned in that great Armament were considerable Losers.

A. C.  
1711.

Mr Du Guay  
Trouin  
makes him-  
self Master of  
St. Sebastian  
in Brazil,  
and carries  
off a conside-  
rable Booty.

The good Offices of the Emperor, Great Britain and Holland, not having been able to prevent an open Rupture between the Turks and Muscovites, both Parties prepared for the Campaign, and the Czar repairing on the Frontiers of Poland, made the necessary Dispositions to enter the Turkish Territories. He had a Conference at Jaroslaw the second of June N. S. with King Augustus, and afterwards assembled his Troops on the Niester, passed that River, and arrived at Jassi in Moldavia the 4th of July; upon which the Hospodar of that Country, and that of Walachia, declared for him. That Prince designed to continue about that Place, and make great Magazines in it; but upon Advice that the Grand Vizier had passed the Danube, he resolved to march further to attack him, and advanced into a difficult Country, of which he had no manner of Knowledge, and in which he found no Provisions. Mean time the Grand Vizier, who was exactly informed of the Motions of the Czar, and that his Forces were separated into two Bodies, that they might more conveniently subsist, advanced with almost incredible diligence; passed the River Pruth, and posted

A. C. himself in such a manner, that the Conjunction of  
 1711. the Czar with his Cavalry under General *Renné*,  
 was entirely cut off; as also their Communication  
 with *Jassi*. The 19th of July N.S. the Infidels  
 attacked the Czar, who received them with all  
 imaginable Bravery, and notwithstanding their  
 great Numbers, repulsed them with loss. They  
 renewed their Attack the 20th and 21st without  
 success, and then some Proposals of Peace having  
 been offered and accepted, a Treaty was signed the  
 23d, and the Czar retired with his Troops the next  
 Day.

A Treaty of  
 Peace Sign'd  
 between the  
 Czar and the  
 Grand Vizier.

The Particulars of this Transaction are not yet  
 perfectly known; but by the Accounts published  
 on both sides, it appears, that the Czar was to  
 restore *Azoph* and the other Places he had conquer'd  
 from the *Turks*, and demolish some new Fortresses  
 he had built on the Frontiers of *Tartary*. The  
*Turks* agreed thereupon to send out of their Do-  
 minions the King of *Sweden*, to whom the Czar  
 promised a free and safe Passage; and in short both  
 Parties engaged not to concern themselves in the  
 Affairs of *Poland*. These Conditions are an un-  
 deniable Proof of the great streights the Czar was  
 reduced to; and the Publick Advices told us, that  
 he was penn'd up in a kind of *Peninsula* form'd by  
 the Windings of the River *Pruth*, from whence  
 there was no Probability to get out, but by grant-  
 ing such advantageous Terms. The Grand Vizier  
 having in a manner that Prince in his Power, was  
 much blamed for letting the *Muscovite* Army go  
 away; but that Minister having experient'd in  
 the Skirmishes during the three Days that preceded  
 the Treaty, the Bravery of the Troops of the Czar,  
 did not think fit to drive him to Despair, and run  
 the risk of losing the great Advantages offer'd by  
 that Prince, which were as much as the *Turks*  
 could expect from a successful War of some Years,  
 and so concluded the Treaty before mention-  
 ed.

The King of  
 Sweden pro-  
 tests against  
 it as first to  
 no Purpose.

The King of *Sweden* was not present in those  
 Engagements, and commanded a separate Body  
 within some Leagues of the *Ottoman* Army; but  
 being inform'd of the Suspension of Arms, he  
 came

came with all speed to the Camp of the Grand Vizier to prevent the Conclusion, or Execution of the Treaty. His Instances and Protestations had no effect, and that Prince had the Mortification to see his Interest abandoned by the Grand Vizier, notwithstanding the Promises of the Grand Signior, who had engaged never to make Peace with the Czar, but in conjunction with his *Swedish* Majesty. He caused his Complaints to be laid before the Sultan at the Port; But tho' Baron Fank, his Minister, was untimely sent away from *Constantinople*, at twenty four Hours Warning, yet his *Swedish* Majesty resolv'd to continue at *Bender* in spite of the Grand Vizier, who on the other hand neglected nothing to hasten his departure out of the *Turkish* Dominions, which only prevented the Execution of the Treaty with the Czar; that Monarch insisting, that he was not obliged to restore *Azoph* and perform the other Condition, till the *Turks* had dismissed the King of Sweden. The Firmness of the latter very much embarrassed the *Ottoman* Port, and his *Swedish* Majesty's Representations having at last been favourably entertain'd, the Sultan was prevail'd with to depose the Grand Vizier, and to make Preparations for a new War against the Czar and King *Augustus*, tho he had some time before acknowledg'd the latter, as lawful King of *Poland*. The Part the King of Sweden acted in the dismal Circumstances he was reduc'd to, is no less to be admired, and gives perhaps a greater Idea of his Heroical Mind, than any other Passage of his surprising History: For who would have thought, that a Prince in his forlorn Condition, would have such an influence over the Port, as to get a Prime Minister turn'd out of his Place, and engage the *Turks* in a War to which they had a general Aversion?

*His Representations are at last Successful*

*The Grand Vizier deposed.*

*The Turks prepare for a new War against the Czar and King Augustus.*

*Just Praise of the King of Sweden.*

The Czar immediately after his almost miraculous Escape, repaired into *Saxony*; and on the 24th of *October* N. S. arrived at *Torgau*, where the Marriage of the Muscovite Prince, his Son, was perform'd the next Day: A *Greek* Priest officiating in that Ceremony, in the Presence of the Czar, the Duke of *Wolfenbüttel*, his Eldest Son Duke

*The Prince of Muscovy married with the Princess of Wolfenbüttel, Octob. 25, N. S.*

A. C.  
1711.

*Ladewick Rudolphus*, Father to the Princess, the Queen of Poland, and several other Persons of the highest Distinction. A few Days after, the Czar set out for *Muscovy* by the way of *Cöningsberg*, *Riga*, and *Petersburgh*, having ordered the Prince, his Son, to reside at *Thorn* during the Winter, with his Princess.

The Kings of  
Denmark  
and Poland  
invade Po-  
merania.

The King of Sweden having not thought fit to accept the Project of *Neutrality*, proposed by the High Allies for securing the Peace of the Dominions of the respective Parties engaged in the Northern War within the Empire, the Kings of Denmark and Poland would not remain unactive; and taking advantage of his Swedish Majesty's Captivity, the beginning of September entered *Pomerania*, and obliged several Places to submit to them, the Swedish Troops retiring into *Stralsund*, *Stetin*, *Wismar*, and the Island of *Rügen*. They block'd up *Stralsund* and *Wismar*, and made the necessary Dispositions for besieging the former; but the Ships which had the Danish Artillery on Board, met with such Storms, that they could not land the same; and on the other hand, the Roads proved so bad for the Saxon Artillery, that the Danes and Saxons were obliged to give over that Enterprize. Hereupon they resolv'd to attack *Wismar*, the Governor of which Place having made a rash Salley on the Troops of the Blockade, lost almost all his Garrison, consisting of about three thousand Men, and so brought the Town into imminent Danger of falling into the Hands of the Danes; but the Swedes having brought considerable Reinforcements into the Island of *Rügen*, and from thence thrown Succours into *Wismar*, the Danes abandon'd the Design of that Siege, and march'd into Winter Quarters. The Danes and Saxons had also some time before form'd a Design of dislodging the Swedes from the Island of *Rügen*; but were disappointed in it, the Rafts they had provided to carry over their Forces proving unfit for that Service. All this while the little Army, which the Confederates had provided to maintain the Neutrality of the North, and part of which was assembled in *Silesia*, look'd on unconcern'd, by reason

the fail in  
the designs a-  
gainst *Stral-  
sund*, *Wif-  
mar*, and the  
Island of *Ru-  
gen*.



and declares, That their good Offices for settling it will be very acceptable to him : But that, as to the Czar of *Muscovy*, there cannot be any Renovation of Amity with him, without including in the same Treaty the *Ottoman* *Port* : And as for other Enemies, his Sacred Royal Majesty conceives, that the good Offices of the aforementioned Potentates will be much more effectual, if they will let those Enemies see them resolved to act in his Sacred Royal Majesty's behalf, in such manner as by their Treaties of Guaranty they stand obliged.

II. As to the Acts of Neutrality, which for the Preservation and Maintenance of the Tranquility of *Germany* were settled last Year at the *Hague* by the Confederate Potentates, his Sacred Royal Majesty believes it not to have been done to injure him : But as those Acts were concerted without his Knowledge or Consent, and are very much to his Detriment, while they are much to the Advantage of his Enemies, he did twice by his Ministers, and a third time by a Writing sign'd by his Royal Hand, declare that he neither could nor would be bound by them. In which Resolution his sacred Royal Majesty still persists.

III. As to what Mr. *Jefferies* has proposed by the Command and Direction of Her Britannick Majesty, his most gracious Mistress, and of the Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands*, concerning an undisturbed Freedom of Navigation and Commerce to the Ports in the *Baltick Sea*, possessed by the Czar, his Sacred Royal Majesty, judges the same to be altogether inconsistent with the Tenour of the Treaty of Commerce, and the receiv'd Custom among Nations in Amity : And therefore trusts that the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands* and their Confederates, will no longer desire a thing so prejudicial to him, and so advantageous to his Enemies, that his Sacred Royal Majesty can by no means

A. C.  
1711.

means consent to it, especially after he has notified by his Ministers residing at their Courts, that he had sent Orders to the Chamber of his Admiralty, for his Fleet to shut up and obstruct all Communication with the Ports taken and possess'd by his said Enemy, &c. Given at Bender, the 2d of May, 1711.

The Elector of  
Hanover in-  
terposes in fa-  
vour of the  
Protestants  
of Hilde-  
sheim.

Another Transaction in the Empire deserves the Attention of all the well Affected to the Protestant Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain*, in the most Illustrious and Serene House of *Hanover*. The Chapter of *Hildesheim*, a City in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, having some Years before, in a most violent manner, molested the Protestants settled in that Bishoprick, the Elector of *Hanover* thought himself obliged in Conscience to use his Interest for the Relief of that Oppressed People, and his powerful Interposition produc'd a Convention between his Electoral Highness and the Chapter; whereby it was agreed, That the said Protestants should for the future enjoy their Civil and Religious Liberties, according to the Treaties of *Westphalia*. This Agreement was pretty well observ'd during about four Years; but as 'tis the general Maxim of the *Papish* Clergy, to keep their Faith with those they call *Hereticks* no longer than it suits with their Conveniency, the Chapter of *Hildesheim* seeing the Elector of *Hanover* intent on the Grand Affairs of *Christendom*, and those of the North of *Germany*, thought this a proper Opportunity to persecute again the Protestants in their District, fondly hoping that his Electoral Highness would either over-look, or not resent it. But they found themselves miserably mistaken: For his Electoral Highness having first admonish'd them to forbear these Violences, thought fit, upon their Refusal, to make use of Force to repress their turbulent Spirits. Hereupon, about the beginning of the Year 1711, he caus'd the Town and Castle of *Pains*, and afterwards the City of *Hildesheim* to be seiz'd by his Troops; having order'd

He joins in  
that City.

## Queen ANN E's Reign:

103  
A. C.  
1711

order'd, at the same time, his Ministers at *Berlin*, the *Hague*, and other Courts, to notify, that as soon as the Chapter had redress'd the Grievances of the Protestants, he would withdraw his Forces from that City and Bishoprick, of which he never design'd to keep Possession. However, this Declaration was not sufficient either to still the loud Clamours of the *Papists*, or even to remove the Jealousies and Umbrage the King of *Prussia*, and some other Protestant States, entertain'd up, on this seizure: And thereupon the latter made pressing Instances with the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General, to ingage them to interpose their good Offices, to oblige the Elector of *Hanover* to evacuate *Hildesheim*. On the other Hand, his Electoral Highness caus'd a kind of *Manifesto* to be publish'd, to justify his Proceedings, and the Uprightness of his Intentions, which, in substance, was as follows:

*The King of Prussia, and other States jealous of it.*

IT is Notorious to all the World, that the most Serene House of *Brunswick and Lunenburg*, after having possess'd above one hundred Years the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, as a Fief of the Empire, yielded the same to *Ferdinand* Elector of *Cologne* and Bishop of *Hildesheim*, by a Convention bearing date the 27th of *April*, 1643, wherein the Free Exercise of the Protestant Religion was not only agreed to and stipulated in general Terms, but besides, there was another Convention between the said Parties, concluded and signed the same Day, relating only to that Affair, in order to prevent future Disputes about the same, and therefore it was called, THE CONVENTION OF RELIGION.

*The Elector of Hanover's Manifesto.*

The Treaty of *Westphalia* ensuing some Years after, and it being stipulated therein, that the Affairs of Religion in the Empire should be restored, and remain for the future on the same Foot and Condition as they were in the Year 1624, the Deputies of the Elector of *Metz* and the House of *Brunswick*, by Virtue of an Imperial Commission for the Execution

of

A. C.  
1711.

of the Peace, concluded in the Year 1651, according to the Tenor of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and in execution thereof, another Convention, which they called A CONSISTORIAL CONVENTION, and was ratified in the Year 1652, by *Maximilian Henry*, Elector of *Cologne* and Bishop of *Hildesheim*; whereby it was especially and in plain Terms, provided and agreed to, that the said Protestants should not only enjoy a free and unlimited Exercise of their Religion in that Bishoprick, but also that their Consistorial Affairs should be no longer brought before the Chancery, or Court of the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, but should be determined and decided by a Consistory of their own, which was re-established for that Purpose, as the same had been practised in the Year 1624.

After all these Authentick Conventions it was believed, that all manner of Pretence to future Inroachments on the Rights and Liberties of the Protestants in that Bishoprick, was sufficiently provided against; but the World was soon made sensible, that there is hardly any Barrier strong enough to repress the furious Zeal of a Blind Clergy: For they soon perswaded the Regency of *Hildesheim* to infringe in numberless Instances, as well the Peace of *Westphalia* as the particular Conventions aforesaid, made in Consequence, and in Execution thereof, to deprive the Protestants of their Liberties. In order thereunto, contrary to the said Treaties, they built *Romish* Churches in several Places, where they had none in the Year 1624, while in others they seized by Force those of the Protestants, and introduced the *Papish* Worship therein. They forc'd Protestants who were Sick, to send for and use *Papish* Priests, instead of their own Ministers; They deprived the Protestant Ministers and Schoolmasters of their Incomes and Revenues: They compell'd the Protestants to observe the *Papish* Holy-Days: They sold publickly to the highest Bid-

• Bidder, Curacies: They violated, or rather totally suppress'd the Privilege of the Protestant Consistory, by taking from them the Cognizance of such Affairs, as were to be brought before them, and commanding the Magistrates to have no Regard to the Mandates of the said Consistory, and in a thousand other Instances, which it would be too long to enumerate, they infringed the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Conventions already mentioned.

• The Protestants having complain'd of these Infractions to *Maximilian Henry*, Elector of *Cologn* and Bishop of *Hildesheim* aforesaid, that Prince promised to redress their Grievances, and 'twas hoped he would have done it, had not the same been prevented by his Death. He was succeeded by *Jodocus Edmund*, to whom the Protestants applied themselves, and renewed their Complaints, but without any success; so that they were oblig'd to apply themselves to the Imperial Chamber of *Wezlar*, which having examined their Complaints, issued several Decrees and Mandates in their Favour; but the *Roman Catholics* found means to evade the Effect thereof, so that the Case of the Protestants grew worse and worse, and the Decrees of that Tribunal, were, it seems, made a Pretence to persecute them in a more Arbitrary manner, without any Regard to the Peace of *Westphalia*, and the Conventions aforesaid:

• The Protestant States of *Hildesheim* having thus try'd to no purpose to obtain the redress of their Grievances, by means of their Application to the Bishop and the Chamber of *Wezlar*, and seeing no other Remedy, were oblig'd to have Recourse to the Directors of the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, and in particular to the House of *Bruswick*, as being the chief Party concerned in the Conventions aforesaid; but the Letters written by those Princes on that subject to the last Bishop, and since his Decease to the Chapter, having proved as insignificant as the Mandates of the Imperial Cham-

ber

A. C.

1701.



ber, the House of *Brunswick*, which was obliged to maintain the Convention they had made with the Bishop and Chapter of *Hildesheim*, resolved in the Year 1703, to sequester all the Revenues of the said Chapter within the Dominions of their House, to try whether this Expedient would be more effectual than the other means they had used to bring the Chapter to Reason.

This succeeded accordingly, and the Chapter having assured by Letters and Deputies sent to *Hanover* and *Wolfenbuttel*, that the Grievances of the Protestants should be redress'd, according to the Tenor of Treaties and Conventions; and having made the like Declaration to the Protestant States assembled in a Dyet, and the Emperor and some other Roman Catholick Princes having also promised in the Letters they writ to the House of *Lunenburg*, in favour of the said Chapter, that the Protestants should have due Satisfaction, the Sequestration of their Revenues was taken off in the Year 1709, but this was hardly done, when without any Regard to these solemn Promises, the Chapter continued in the same course, and instead of redressing any Grievances of the Protestants, they made new Incroachments on their Liberties. They took from them their Church-yards or Burying Places, and ordered the Magistrates to assist the *Popish* Priests in these Violences: They continued the Sale of Curacies in a most scandalous manner, punishing such Parishes as would oppose that infamous Practice. They depriv'd the Consistory even of the Shadow of Authority they still preserved, by annulling in favour of *Roman* Catholicks, the Sentences they had given, and committed other intolerable Violences.

The House of *Brunswick*, seeing the unworthy Proceedings of the Chapter, could not forbear to write to them, to put them in mind of the Promises they had made during the Sequestration of their Revenues, and require the

Exc-

Execution thereof; to which the Chapter answered, That they had already redressed several Grievances complained of, but that they could not agree on the Principle and Foundation on which they were to proceed further, and that they would consider of it in the next Dyet. The House of *Lunenburg* being well informed that none of the Grievances of the Protestants had been redressed, and perceiving by the Answer of the Chapter, that they designed to evade the Execution of the Conventions, by starting up an unexpected and unreasonable Dispute, writ again to them, and represented, that the Grievances of the Protestants being to be redressed according to the Conventions aforementioned, that Principle and Foundation admitted of no Dispute, and that if they did not execute their Promises, they would sequester again their Revenues.

The Dyet mention'd in the Answer of the Chapter, met, but instead of redressing any Grievance, the Chapter declared roundly to the Protestants, by the Mouth of Counsellor *Berning*, that the Consistorial Convention aforementioned, was no ways obligatory for the Bishop or Chapter, and that consequently they were not bound to observe it, notwithstanding the same was concluded, as has been observ'd, between the Deputies of *Mentz* and the House of *Brunswick*, by virtue of an Imperial Commission for the Execution of the Peace of *Westphalia*, and that the Deputies of the Bishop and Chapter of *Hildesheim* were not only present thereat, but put their Hand and Seal to the said Convention, which was afterwards ratified by the Bishop, and acknowledged by the Imperial Chamber of *Wexlar*, for the Foundation, *Basis & Norma*, according to which the Protestants of *Hildesheim* ought to be used, and had been own'd as such by the Chapter, as appears by their Letters, while their Revenues were under Sequestration.

This unexpected Resolution of the Chapter of *Hildesheim*, was not only enter'd into the Register

A. C.

1711



gister of the Dyet, and notified to the Protestant States of that Bishoprick as abovesaid; but furthermore, they had the Confidence, Boldness, and Temerity to send a Copy thereof to the most Serene Elector of *Hanover*, and his Highness the Duke of *Wolfembustel*; so that there is no room to doubt any longer of the Intentions of that Chapter, which have thereby clearly manifested, that they never sincerely intended to redress the Grievances complain'd of, but only to trifle with the House of *Brunswick*, and trample under Foot all the Treaties and Conventions made in favour of Protestants.

This proceeding being contrary to all Laws, and even to Natural Equity, and tending to destroy Publick Faith, so that People shall not know henceforth what to trust to, 'tis believ'd that none who entertain any Notions of Right and Justice, will find fault with the House of *Brunswick*, if they take Right Measures for maintaining the Conventions above-mention'd, and consequently the Liberties of Protestants, and for procuring the Redress of their Grievances; and finally, if they demand sufficient Security, that the like Practices shall not be used for the future, and that Solemn Treaties shall not be so slightly infring'd, that the Protestants in the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* may peaceably enjoy their just Rights and Liberties.

The Chapter of *Hildesheim* gives Satisfaction to the Elector of *Hanover*, who thereupon with-draws his Troops.

Moreover, the Elector of *Hanover* foreseeing that the Chapter of *Hildesheim* would raise a Clamour in the Dyet at *Ratisbon*, and pretend (as they actually did) that the Entrance of the *Hanoverian* Troops into that Bishoprick had disabled it from furnishing its Contingent to the Army of the Empire: His Electoral Highness wisely objected that odious Imputation, by taking care that those Troops should not touch the least Part of the ordinary Revenues and Contributions, out of which that Bishoprick used to furnish its Quota. The Chapter being thus left without any colourable Excuse, and seeing the Elector of *Hanover* firmly resolv'd to have the Grievances of the Protestants





testants in that Bishoprick redress'd, thought it Prudence to comply, and to give his Electoral Highness entire Satisfaction: Which they had no sooner done, and renew'd the Treaty for the security of the Rights and Liberties of the said Protestants, but his Electoral Highness gave a Noble Proof of his Integrity, Disinterestedness and Sincerity, by withdrawing his Forces from the Dependencies of that Bishoprick. The Bishop of *Münster* was very Instrumental in that Agreement, and did the Empire a great Piece of Service; for some ill-designing Persons had so misrepresented this Affair to the King of *Prussia*, that there was reason to fear an open Rupture between that Prince, and the most Serene House of *Hanover*.

The Endeavours used to adjust the Disputes about the Succession of the late King *William*, of Glorious Memory, were not attended with the like Success. An Accommodation, as was hinted before, was attempted in the beginning of the Spring; and the King of *Prussia* repairing to the *Hague* soon after, to press the Conclusion of that Affair, the Prince of *Nassau Friezland*, the other Party, was earnestly desired by his *Prussian Majesty* to come thither also. His Highness comply'd, tho' not without some Reluctancy and Concern, to leave the Confederate Army in the middle of the Campaign; which seem'd to forebode the Fatality that attended that brave Young Prince. For on the 14th of *July* N. S. being come to *Moerdyke*, in his Way to the *Hague*, being oblig'd to ferry over the *Amer*, both by Reason of the Fatigue of his Journey, and the Rain which fell in great Abundance, he chose to continue in his Coach, together with Mr. *Hilken*, Master of the Horse to his Highness, and Collonel of his Guards; but by that time they were got within a small distance of the opposite Shore, a sudden tempestuous Gust of Wind arose, with which, and the disturbance of the Water occasion'd by it, the Horses were so frighted, that they immediately leap'd over Board, overset the Vessel, and dragg'd the Coach into the *Amer*, so that the Prince and his Companion were soon drown'd, notwithstanding all the

*The King of Prussia comes to the Hague to press the settling of the Succession of the late King William*

*The Prince of Nassau Friezland. drown'd July 14. N. S.*

*His Loss Universally lamented.*

A. C.  
1711.

His Character

the Endeavours used by one of his Highness's Servants, who lost his Life in attempting to save his Master's. The Death of that Prince, who, whatever Claim was put up by others against his Pretensions to the Succession of the late King *William*, did by general consent, inherit the Virtues, and gave Hopes of attaining the Reputation of the Illustrious Princes of *Orange*, was universally lamented by the States-General; all the Inhabitants of the United Provinces; and, in particular, by the Army, who had been Eye-Witnesses of his good Conduct and Heroical Bravery in the memorable Sieges of *Lisle*, *Douay* and *Mons*, the Battle of *Oudenarde*, and chiefly in that of *Blaregnies*, wherein he gave such distinguish'd Proofs of the sedatest Intrepidity, as gain'd him the Love and Esteem of all the Generals, Officers and Soldiers. Some Days before his untimely Death, his Highness wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

*High and Mighty Lords.*

*My Lords,*

His Letter to  
the States  
some Days  
before his  
Death.

HAVING had the Honour to receive a Letter from your High Mightinesses of the 6th of this Month, I find by it that you are well pleased the Negotiation of an Accommodation is so far advanced; that upon some mutual Concessions it may be brought to a good Issue; and that my Presence might very much facilitate it: Wherefore you are urgent with me to make a Journey to the *Hague* without Loss of Time, though the Difficulties of that Accommodation appear by the Tenour of your Letter to be very great, notwithstanding the convincing Proofs which on my Part I have given to all the World, and to your High Mightinesses, of my sincere Disposition thereto, which I have carried so far, that as I hope all my true Friends do me the Justice to believe, I postpone my own undoubted Interest, entirely preferring to it that of the Publick and the Welfare of the Commonwealth;

' wealth, which I have so much at Heart, that A. C.  
 ' I have sacrificed to it my Blood and Fortune, 1711:  
 ' as I flatter my self every Body is sensible. I  
 ' will not any longer hesitate to comply with  
 ' your High Mightinesses reiterated Instances,  
 ' but will forthwith set about my Journey,  
 ' which I had hitherto deferr'd, preferring the  
 ' publick Service to it, and judging it would be  
 ' lost Labour; but now I am willing to hope,  
 ' that by means of your High Mightinesses In-  
 ' tercession and Mediation, the said Accommo-  
 ' dation may at length be brought to a good  
 ' Issue; provided it be founded on reasonable  
 ' Conditions, that his Majesty may have no Cause  
 ' to harbour any Discontent, and that thereby no  
 ' Alteration may be made in the Situation of  
 ' publick Affairs; that so on my Arrival at the  
 ' Hague, I may find his said Majesty in such a  
 ' Disposition, that there may be nothing to be  
 ' done, but to put the last Hand to the Accom-  
 ' modation in Question, agreeably to what your  
 ' High Mightinesses intimate in your said Letter.  
 ' For the Reasons above-mentioned, I design  
 ' to begin my Journey next Saturday, or Sun-  
 ' day Morning at the furthest; of which I thought  
 ' fit to acquaint your High Mightinesses, be-  
 ' seeching Almighty God to bless your Assem-  
 ' bly, your Government, and your Persons. I  
 ' am, &c.

*From the Camp at Lens, July 9. 1711.*

This unfortunate Prince left behind a Daugh-  
 ter, and his Princess (Daughter to the Landgrave of  
 Hesse Cassel) big with Child; who, as soon as her  
 just Affliction permitted, wrote a most affecting  
 Letter to the States General, wherein she re-  
 commended herself, and the dear Pledges of  
 her Consort's Conjugal Love to their High Mighti-  
 nesses Protection and Paternal Care: Which the  
 Minister of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel at the  
 Hague, did likewise, four Days before, by a  
 Memorial; and the Landgrave himself after-  
 wards by a Letter; to all which their Highnesses  
 return'd a most favourable and Affectionate An-  
 swer.

July 10. N.S.  
 The Princess  
 Nassau re-  
 commended  
 to the Pro-  
 tection of the  
 States Gene-  
 ral.  
 July 16. N.S.

A. C.

1711.



The Prince's  
Body found.

The Prince's  
deliver'd of a  
Son: August  
31. N. S.  
The late  
Prince in-  
ter'd.

The Prussian  
Minister's  
Memorial to  
the States-  
General.

On the 22d of July in the Morning, the Body of the Prince of *Nassau* was found near *Moerdyke*, at a little distance from the Place where he was drowned, and was brought ashore by two Fishermen of *Willemstadt*, who being out a Fishing, accidentally discover'd it floating. It was afterwards carried to *Dort*; thence to *Leewarden*, the Capital City of *Friesland*; and from hence to *Oranie Wout*, where it remain'd deposited till the Prince's his Consort was happily brought to Bed of a Prince, to the universal Joy of the United Provinces; after which the Funeral of the Deceased was perform'd with great Pomp.

The Death of that Prince did not put a stop to the Sollicitations of the King of *Prussia*; for on the 18th of July Monsieur *Hymmen*, that Prince's Minister, presented the following Memorial to their High Mightinesses:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

YOUR High Mightinesses will be informed by the Report of Messieurs the Deputies, of what hath past during these two Months, with regard to the Negotiation upon accommodating the Affairs of the Succession of *Orange*, and there is no room to doubt that your High Mightinesses, by that Report, will see that the King of *Prussia* hath given to it all imaginable Facility.

We began therefore to hope for a happy Success, seeing his Highness the Prince of *Nassau* was at last resolv'd to take a Tour hither in order to conclude, if possible, the Treaty. But Divine Providence having otherwise disposed it by the most unhappy Fatality which that Prince hath suffered, the underwritten Minister can assure your High Mightinesses that his Majesty the King, his Master hath been as passionately struck as the Proximity of Blood, with which his Highness and his Majesty were ally'd, and the extraordinary Merits of his excellent Person could demand, insomuch, that his Majesty wishes nothing more earnestly than to be able to give sufficient Proofs of his true Esteem and Affection to Madam the Princess-

Dowager,

‘ Dowages, and the Descendants of her late Con-  
‘ fort.

‘ But since your High Mightinesses are of Opi-  
‘ nion, that in the present melancholly Circum-  
‘ stances there are no means of pursuing the  
‘ Treaty finally, and that in the mean time the  
‘ Descendants of the late Prince as well as those of  
‘ the King, demand that the Affair remain not  
‘ quite in the Confusion wherein it has been hi-  
‘ therto. For that reason the underwritten Mi-  
‘ nister hath Orders to represent to your High  
‘ Mightinesses, that his Majesty is perswaded that  
‘ the surest means to remain always amicable,  
‘ and to content in some manner the two Parties,  
‘ is that which for the most part is founded upon  
‘ the Resolutions of your High Mightinesses of the  
‘ 2d and 21st of *April* last, and consists in the fol-  
‘ lowing Points.

I. ‘ That by Provision his Majesty may be ad-  
‘ mitted into Possession of *Dieren*, until an A-  
‘ greement can be made about it, or that the Pro-  
‘ cess commenc’d thereupon be concluded before  
‘ competent Judges, and to leave *Loe* to the  
‘ Heirs of the Prince of *Nassau* in the same man-  
‘ ner.

II. ‘ That by Provision the King be put in pos-  
‘ session of the Estate of his late Grandfather  
‘ Prince *Frederick Henry*, reserving to the Heirs  
‘ of the Prince of *Nassau* their Pretensions with  
‘ regard to what is lawful, and the *Trebellanica*,  
‘ and that what uncontestably belongs to them be  
‘ delivered.

III. ‘ That his Majesty be permitted to join  
‘ one or two of his Servants to those who have  
‘ the Administration of the Estates of the Suc-  
‘ cession of *Orange*: And that those who have hi-  
‘ therto had that Administration do give up an  
‘ Account to the interested Parties.

IV. ‘ Seeing it concerns both Parties, that it  
‘ should be decided before the future Peace, to  
‘ which of the two Parties the Principality of  
‘ *Orange* belongs, as likewise the Estates situate  
‘ within the Dominions of your High Mighti-  
‘ nesses; it may be convenient to declare by Pro-

A. C.

1711.

vision, that the said Principality and the Estates situate within the Dominions of *France*, shall be surrender'd at the future Peace to the said King; providing also that at the same time, and by Provision likewise, an equal Portion of the other Estates of the Succession of *Orange* be given to the Heirs of his Highness the late Prince of *Nassau*, until the Affair can be entirely concluded, either Amicably or by Law.

V. And as his Majesty hath daily demanded, that according to the reiterated Commands of the Imperial Chamber; and the Requisitions made by the Director of the Circle of *Westphalia*, the Garrison of the City of *Meur* may be recalled; that his Majesty may thereby entirely enjoy the Right of Possession juridically acquired: He insists upon it, and doubts not, that your High Mightinesses will not suffer an Opposition to the Justice of the Empire.

VI. For the rest, his Majesty leaves it to the Prudence of your High Mightinesses as Mediators, to find out and propose the Methods which may be most Expedient in the present Circumstances, to bring about a final Accommodation, and the means whereby, in the meantime, all Asperities and Disagreements, as well between the two Parties, as between his Majesty and this State, may be avoided: His Majesty wishing nothing with greater Ardour than to live with your High Mightinesses, as his ancient and nearest Allies, in a perfect Intelligence and good Harmony, and to prevent to that End all that may give the least Blow to it.

And his Majesty makes no manner of Doubt, that your High Mightinesses will, with all impartial Men, acknowledge that these Points being only Provisional, with a Salvo to the Right of the two Parties, bring no Prejudice to the Heirs of the late Prince, but on the contrary, that Madam, the Princess, will reap greater Fruits by them than she could do so long as the Administration remains in the State it is at present.

Be-

‘ Besides, that by this means, without entering  
‘ into the vexatious Inconveniencies of Law-suits,  
‘ we shall remain always in the Terms of Tem-  
‘ per and Reconciliation, to which his Majesty  
‘ is still, and always will be disposed, that he  
‘ may have more Opportunities to demonstrate  
‘ to Madam, the Princess, the Truth of his Af-  
‘ fection.

‘ The underwritten Minister therefore most  
‘ humbly prays, that your. High Mightinesses  
‘ will have the Goodness to reflect upon this  
‘ with your usual Prudence, and take Resolu-  
‘ tions thereupon which not only may be confor-  
‘ mable to the abovesaid preceding Resolutions,  
‘ but will also tend to the true Interest of the  
‘ two Parties, by preventing all Discontents,  
‘ and preserve the Intention of a Reconcilia-  
‘ tion, wherein your High Mightinesses have  
‘ taken the Pains to Labour all these Years.  
‘ Done at the Hague, July 18. 1711. Sign'd,

HYM MEN.

This Memorial being back'd with Threats of  
recalling the *Prussian* Troops from the *Netherlands*  
and *Italy*, and Count *Zinzendorf* having on the  
other Hand, represented to the States the great  
Prejudice the Common Cause would suffer there-  
by, their High Mightinesses thought it Prudence  
to comply with Necessity, and, as far as lay in  
their Power, to give Satisfaction to the King of  
*Prussia*. Hereupon they came to a Resolution,

*The States  
General give  
Satisfaction  
to the King  
of Prussia.*

‘ Wherein having express'd a very great Concern  
‘ for the unhappy Death of the Prince of *Nas-  
‘ sau*, and no less Compassion for the Princess  
‘ Dowager, and their Issue, they declared That  
‘ in order to give Provisional Satisfaction to  
‘ both Parties, it had been judg'd convenient to  
‘ deliver up to the King of *Prussia* certain Lands  
‘ situate in the Province of *Holland*, with the  
‘ consent of the States of that Province, which  
‘ Lands did formerly belong to Prince *Frederick  
‘ Henry*, his *Prussian* Majesty's Grand-father :  
‘ Which, however, should be done without ex-  
‘ amining into the Rights of the Heirs of the  
‘ late Prince of *Nassau*, and without regard to

A. C.

1711.



the legality of their Claim. That as those Lands are not worth Fifty thousand Livres a Year, a Surplusage should be allow'd to the King of *Prussia*, to make it up that Sum, including Ten thousand Livres which the Council of the Demesnes paid him for the keeping of *Honslaerd* dyke in repair. That on the other hand, their High Mightinesses thought fit to give the Princess Dowager of *Nassau* a Present of One hundred and fifty thousand Livres, and a Yearly Pension of the like Sum, but without putting her in the Possession of any Fund, as they did the King of *Prussia*. On the contrary they reserved to themselves the Appropriation of whatsoever should be convenient, as well of the Generality, as of every particular Province, in consideration of an Equivalent to be agreed upon. And as for *Dieren*, that the King of *Prussia* might make use of it when he should be there in Person, as well as of the Furniture: Though this was declared to belong to the Princess Dowager, who on her Part might also make use of *Loo*, when she should be there in Person, &c. The King of *Prussia* being satisfied with this Provisional Determination, set out from the *Hague* on the 30th of July N. S. for *Honslaerd* dyke; from whence he went the 3d of August to *Dieren*, and having continued there a whole Week, proceeded on the 11th on his Return to his own Dominions. A Month after, the States General, by their Proxies, stood God-Fathers to the Young Prince of *Nassau*, who was christened by the Name of *William Charles-Henry Frise*, being the Names of the late King of *England*, his Grand-fathers both by Father's and Mother's Side, and his Father's. The States of the Province of *Frizeland*, about this Time, passed a Resolution, by which they declared this Prince to be invested by Right of Blood with the High Office of Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General, and with all the other Employments possess'd by his deceased Father: They also allow'd him the Life-Guards, and the Two Regiments of Horse and

The King of  
*Prussia* sets  
out from the  
*Hague*, and  
returns to his  
Dominions.

The Young  
Prince of  
*Nassau*  
Christned,  
+ Sept. 10.  
N. S.



and Foot-Guards; and besides all these settled on him, at additional Pension of 5000 Florins.

This Year put a happy Conclusion to the Troubles of Hungary, which for many Years had given so powerful a Diversion to the Arms of the House of Austria. This Event appear'd to be the more Providential, in that it happen'd at a Juncture when the Rupture between the Muscovites and the Turks, and the Death of the Emperor Joseph seem'd to threaten the Empire with new Distractions; and when the strong Inclinations the British Ministry discover'd to conclude a Peace, without the Restitution of Spain and the West Indies, made it necessary for King Charles III. to make extraordinary Efforts to carry on the War against France, in order to recover the Spanish Monarchy. From the very Beginning of the Year 1711: according to the Gregorian Stile, it was easie to conjecture, that the War of Hungary was drawing to an End: For the Imperialists had the Year before, made themselves Masters of Neuhausel, Esperies, and several other \* strong Towns; so that Cassow, Ungwar, and Mongatz, were the only Places of Importance that remain'd in the Hands of the Malecontents. Moreover, the Union and Harmony between the Chiefs of the latter, was very much shaken by the desperate Condition of their Affairs, which inclin'd the Wifest amongst them to consult betimes for their Safety, by making their Submission to the Emperor; and Weariness, Distrust, and Want, the unavoidable Attendants of Domestic Distractions, encreased the Desires of Peace amongst the People: So that nothing seem'd to be wanting, but the granting fair Conditions to the Leaders, and Security of Indemnity to such as should return to his Imperial Majesty's Obedience. In order to that, Count Caroli propos'd, in the Month of January, some Conferences with General Palfi, to consider of Ways and Means to reconcile Prince Ragotski, Count Berezsani, and some other Chiefs of the Malecontents; which the Imperial General readily consented to, and sent an Account of it to the Court of Vienna; but tho' he was blamed there for having set on Foot

*The Troubles of Hungary pacify'd.*

*See the Annals of the Year 1710.*

*Conferences between General Palfi, and Count Caroli.*

A. D.  
1711.

The Imperial  
Court refuses  
to admit the  
Guaranty of  
Great  
Britain and  
Holland.

The Earl of  
Peterborow  
endeavours  
to remove all  
Obstacles that  
obstruct an  
Accommo-  
dation.

Count Caroli  
declares for  
the Emperor,  
with 4000  
Hungarians.

a Negotiation of so great Importance, without special Leave of his Imperial Majesty, yet his Zeal and Affection to the House of *Austria* being unquestionable, tho' he was of an *Hungarian* Family, he was empower'd to continue those Conferences. However, the Imperial Court thought fit at the same Time, to send the *Sieur Locher*, one of the Secretaries of the Council, to be join'd in Commission with him, and they were in particular order'd to treat with Prince *Ragotski* and others, as Persons who had had the Misfortune to rebel against their Sovereign, and had now Recourse to the Clemency of their Sovereign, and not as Chiefs or Deputies of the Body of Malecontents; to whom the Emperor was not willing to grant any other Terms, than those contain'd in the last Amnesty, or Pardon that had been offer'd them. This Instruction interrupted the Conferences; for these *Hungarian* Lords refused to treat separately from their Conntrymen, and insisted on the Guaranty of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, which the Emperor would not consent to, looking upon it as derogatory to his Dignity and Sovereignty; tho' the *Hungarians*, on the other hand, produced several Instances of such a Guaranty, both amongst Foreigners, and in their own Kingdom. The Earl of *Peterborow*, who on the 23d of *February* N. S. arrived from *England* at *Vienna*, was not wanting, in discharge of part of his Instructions, to endeavour to remove the Difficulties that obstructed this Accommodation; and made some successful Progress in that Work, but had not Time to finish it, being obliged to proceed on his Journey to the Court of *Turin*; from whence, as was hinted before, he afterwards repair'd to *Genoa*. However, Prince *Ragotski* and Count *Berezini* being, in the Month of *March*, gone to *Paland*, to confer with the Czar, and King *Augustus*, Count *Caroli* took that Opportunity to declare for the Emperor, and brought over with him 4000 *Hungarians* under his Command. His Submission, with so considerable a Part of the Strength of the Malecontents, impos'd on the Rest a kind of Necessity to follow his Example; so that notwithstanding the sudden

sudden Death of the Emperor, on the 17th of April N. S. while the Negotiations, that had some Time before been renew'd, were depending, they were brought to a happy Conclusion, contrary to the Expectation of many People. For on the 29th of that Month, the Articles of a Treaty of Pacification were signed by Count *Palsi*, and Monsieur *Locher de Liudenheim*, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, on one side; and on the 1st Day of May, accepted by Count *Caroli* and Forty Two other Persons, on the Part of the States of *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, and those who were beyond the *Danube*, under the Title of *Amnesty and Pardon* granted to Prince *Ragotski* and his Party; with the Form of the Oath, taken, in the Name of the said States, in the Absence of that Prince, who had hitherto been their Chief. By this Form it appears, amongst other Things, That in Consideration of the Declaration publish'd, and the Promise made by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, as well for himself as for his Successors, to maintain religiously the Laws, the Rights, and the Liberties, both in the Political Affairs, and in the Ecclesiastical of the Religions receiv'd, approv'd, and tolerated, &c. the said States swore Allegiance to his Sacred Imperial and Royal Majesty, and to his Lawful Successor in that Kingdom, &c. According to these Articles, the Troops of the Malecontents took the Oath of Fidelity; deliver'd 149 Standards or Colours, and were disbanded: Those who had a mind to return Home having Passes given them, with the Liberty to carry away their Arms; and such as were willing, listing themselves in the Service of their Sovereign. The Town of *Cassow*, (or *Cassovia*) immediately surrendred and accepted the Articles; as did the Fortres of *Ungwar* the 15th of May, and that of *Mongatz* on the 22d of June: So that the Troubles of *Hungary*, which had continued Nine Years, were thus happily pacify'd. 'Tis true, Prince *Ragotski*, and some other Chiefs of the late Malecontents, have not yet acquiesced in the Conditions reserved for them by the Treaty; and that on the contrary, some Remarks upon the said Articles of Ratification were

A. C.  
1711.

A Treaty of  
Pacification  
concluded  
April 29.  
N. S.

Form of the  
Oath taken  
by the Hun-  
garian, &c.

The Troops of  
the Malecon-  
tents dis-  
banded.

Fortresses  
surrendred.

Febru-  
ry 1711.

pub-

A. C. published in Latin, by that Prince's Friends; containing, amongst other Things, some Objections as to the Form thereof; and a particular Exception to the Word *Pardon*, which seem to render the Promise of *Maintaining the Laws and Liberties*, precarious: But 'tis to be hoped, that these Clouds will be entirely dissipated by the kind Influence of the new Reign of his Imperial Majesty *Charles VI.* and the Equity of his Government, which alone can effectually restore and settle a perfect Tranquility.

Prince Raz-  
ginski and  
others send  
ans.

Mr. Molef-  
worth, the  
Queen's En-  
voy Extraor-  
dinary to the  
Great Duke  
of Tuscany,  
has a Pub-  
lick Audience  
of that Prince  
April 23.  
N. S.

The Queen of *Great Britain* having appointed Mr. *Molefworth*, her Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, that Minister had on the 23d of April N. S. a Publick Audience of that Prince, with particular Marks of Honour and Distinction. The Death of Prince *Francis* making it necessary for the Envoy and his Family to be in Morning, Mr. *Crome*, the *English* Consul at *Leghorn*, at the Head of the Factory, which was very numerous, and accompanied Mr. *Molefworth*, out of Respect both to the Court and the Envoy, appeared likewise in Black on this Occasion. After a short Collation at the Palace of *Ximenes*, which Mr. *Molefworth* had taken for his Residence, he was conducted by the Marquis de *Rinuccini* to an Apartment in the Great Duke's Palace, where the Envoy, with his Company, was entertain'd with a magnificent Dinner. About eight a Clock in the Evening, he was conducted to his Audience by *Cavaliero del Bene*, Grand Prior of the Order of *Malta* in *Tuscany*, and Prime Minister to the Great Duke, to whom the Envoy address'd himself in *Italian*, (being both cover'd) to this effect:

His Speech  
to the Great  
Duke.

*Most Serene Highness,*

THE Queen my Royal Mistress, no less desirous to maintain a perfect Agreement and Correspondence with those Princes that live in Friendship with her, than to assist those who are in Her Alliance, and with Her glorious Arms to defend the Cause of Universal Liberty, has sent me to assure your most Serene Highness of her sincere Wishes for your Welfare, and her great

great Respect for your Person; And at the same time to use my best Endeavours, and employ my utmost Care, for the Preservation (and if possible) the encrease of that strict Commerce and Friendly Entercourse, which has hitherto continued and flourished between the Subjects of both Nations.

As the Employment is very Honourable in itself, so 'tis extremely happy for me, that my first Enabassy should be of such a Nature as that the very Duties of my Ministry should give me so many Opportunities of rendring my self acceptable to your Serene Highness, being very well assur'd of approving my self to Her Majesty by the performance of the last, and not doubting your Highness's Esteem by acquitting my self of the first.

The many Obligations I have to make use of the greatest Diligence and Zeal in the discharge of this important Trust reposed in me, give me Confidence to hope your Highness will perceive by all my future Conduct, how much I have at Heart the uniting of Her Majesty's Interests with the Satisfaction of your most Serene Highness.

When the Envoy had done speaking, he presented the Queen's Letter to the Great Duke, who receiv'd it with great respect; and then in a Speech as long as the Envoy's, assured him of his *The Great Duke's Answer.* Sense of the Honour the Queen had done him; of his Veneration for the Person of her Majesty; Concern for her Welfare: Dependance on her Favour; and added, That he look'd upon her Protection as the best Legacy he could leave to his Family. He declared his Satisfaction with the Person that her Majesty had sent; and assur'd the Envoy, that he should be always ready to promote the good Intelligence that was between her Majesty's Subjects and his.

The Great Duke then enter'd into Discourse with the Envoy about indifferent Matters, and, after some time, desired that those of the English Nation should be brought in, which was done. The Great Duke made them a short Compliment, and then the Envoy and his whole Train were dis-

**K. C.** dismiss'd, and conducted by the Grand Prior *del Bene* to the Place where he receiv'd them, and so by the Marquis *Rinuccini* to the Envoy's Apartment; who being unwilling to give the Company any further Trouble that Night, return'd them Thanks for their Favour, and took leave of them: According to his Request, he Supped in private in his own Apartment, and was lodged in the Palace with Mr. *Crowe*, the Consul, and another *Engl. Gentleman*. The next Morning the Envoy, and those that attended him, were regaled with a Collation; after Dinner the whole Company went to take the Air in their Coaches, and at the close of the Evening they return'd to Court. The Envoy had demanded an Audience in Form of all the Princes, but the Great Prince not being in a Condition to receive him, he was conducted to Audience of the great Princess.

*Mr. Moleworth has  
Audience  
of the Great  
Princess,  
April 24.  
N. S.*

He was received at her Apartment by her Great Chamberlain, and all were admitted into the Audience Room, where the Great Princess was standing under her Canopy, with the Ladies of her Court ranged on both Sides. The Envoy advanced to the Foot-Cloath, and made his Obedience, when the Princess insisted upon his being cover'd, but the Envoy refus'd it, and address'd himself bare headed, in *French*, to this effect:

*M A D A M,*

*His Speech to  
Her.*

**W**HEN I had the Honour of receiving the Queen's last Orders, her Majesty gave me express Commands to salute your Highness in her Name, and to assure you of her Friendship and Esteem.

I should think my self happy if I cou'd find Words fit to express the Value Her Majesty has for a Princess, who by her Vertue and Merit, adds a greater Lustre to her high Extraction than she receives from it; and is the Ornament of the Nation to which she owes her Birth, as she is the Delight of the People which enjoy her Presence.

To be employ'd by so powerful a Queen, is certainly a great Honour to me; to address myself to so great a Princess, is a mighty Satisfaction

\* 'Aion. But my Happiness will be compleat, if  
 ' your Highness permits me to take this Oppor-  
 ' portunity of assuring you of my most humble  
 ' Respects, and the sincere Zeal with which I shall  
 ' embrace all Occasions of executing your Com-  
 ' mands, whenever your Highness shall think me  
 ' worthy to receive them.

A. C.

1713.



The Great Princess answer'd much to the same  
 Effect the Great Duke had done. After which the  
 Envoy was conducted to the Apartment of Prince  
*John Gaston*, who came out of his Room half way  
 into the Anti-Chamber to receive the Envoy, gave  
 him the Hand, and brought him in. There were  
 two Elbow Chairs placed under the Canopy over  
 against each other: They both sat down, and  
 after they had put on their Hats, the Envoy ad-  
 dressed himself to the Prince, in *English*, thus:

*The Princess's  
 Answer.*

S I R,

' I Reflect with great Satisfaction on, my Happi-  
 ' ness, in being able to assure your Highness of  
 ' the Queen's Friendship and Esteem, without ha-  
 ' ving Recourse to any foreign Tongue. Among  
 ' the many your Highness excels in, there are  
 ' some that abound more in complimental Turns,  
 ' but none, perhaps, that can so properly express  
 ' the sincere Respects our Nation ought to have  
 ' for a Prince so eminent for his Birth and Merit,  
 ' who has thought our Language worthy of his  
 ' Application, and whose Favour for our Country  
 ' is in a manner Hereditary, as being derived from  
 ' a Father that has formerly honoured it with his  
 ' Princely Presence. I hope my Residence here  
 ' will furnish me with several Opportunities of  
 ' receiving your Highness's Commands, and I  
 ' shall look upon the being honoured with them  
 ' frequently, as the surest Sign of my being ac-  
 ' ceptable to your Highness.

*The Envoy's  
 Speech to  
 Prince  
 Gaston.*

Prince *Gaston* answer'd the Envoy in *French*, and  
 having convers'd together for some Time, the  
 Envoy took Leave of the Prince, and was accom-  
 panied back by him to the Place he receiv'd him  
 at, and from thence he was brought back to his  
 own Apartment. That Night the Envoy sup-  
 ped in Publick: The next Day in the Morning,  
 he

A. C. he was visited by the Secretary of State, and  
1711: one of the Nobility of Florence: After which he

He has A  
dience of the  
Princess  
Leonora,  
April 25.  
M. S.

to Prince Francis lately deceased; which was performed with the same Ceremony as to the Great Princess, with this Difference only, that there were two Elbow-Chairs under the Canopy for the Princess and the Envoy. After the Envoy had made some Difficulty of it, they both sat down, and then the Envoy (having refused to put on his Hat) spoke to her in *Italian*, to this effect:

M A D A M,

His Speech  
to Her.

There is no part of my Duty attended with greater Satisfaction than this, that whilst I am honoured with Her Majesty's Orders to assure your Highness of the true Esteem she has for your Person, I am so happy as to have an Opportunity to present my self before a Princess so eminent for her Birth, and so remarkable for her Virtue.

It could not indeed be foreseen that this Satisfaction should be interrupted by this mournful Appearance, occasioned by your Highness's great Loss. But I may venture to assure your Highness, that the Queen, who Interests herself in all that relates to you, will be particularly touch'd with your present Affliction, the Grief of which is the much lamented Death of your Royal Consort.

The Princess answer'd, *That she was proud of the Honour the Queen had done her; and did not doubt of Her Majesty's kind Pity and Concern for her late Misfortune.* When this Audience was over, the Envoy went to Dinner; and was attended by several of the principal Nobility of Florence, and after Dinner, by order of the Court, was entertain'd with the Combat of Wild Beasts, where was a great Assembly of the Nobility of both Sexes. In the Evening the Envoy return'd to Court, and desired Audience of Leave of the Great Duke and the rest of Princes; but they excused themselves, except the Great Duke and the Great Princess, of whom he had Audience in the same

He has his  
Audience of  
Leave.



same manner as at the first: Then took Leave and departed from the Palace to his own House.

A. C.  
1711.

Her Britannick Majesty's Minister in the Country of the *Grisons*, was not this Year treated with the like Respect: Perhaps because our *English* Bombs, which if there were occasion, could set *Leghorn* in Flames, cannot reach so far as the *Alps*: For Fear is generally the Rule of *National* Respect. Mr. *Manning*, the Queen's Secretary, having receiv'd new Instructions from *Great Britain*, in relation to the Affair of Mr. *Masner*, presented, on the 10th of *February* N. S. a long Memorial, wherein he set forth the Equity and Justice of that Gentleman's Demands, and expos'd the fallacious Arguments of the Count *du Luc*, the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, and of his Emissaries: But instead of a favourable Answer, he receiv'd a kind of Indignity at the Hands of the *Sieur de Salis*, President of the Dyet of the *Grisons*, and the Directors of that Assembly, to whom he put up his Complaint in the following Memorial:

The Queen's Secretary in the Country of the *Grisons* renews his Interposition in favour of Mr *Masner*.

Magnificent L O R D S,

IT is certainly with the utmost Regret that I find my oblig'd to complain to you about an Affair which happen'd to me the 11th instant, in a Visit I made to Messieurs the President, and Directors in their own Apartments.

His Memorial about an Indignity offer'd.

It would be very disagreeable to me to trouble you with the Particulars of a Conference which was not a little Offensive and Provoking; but I cannot forbear to tell you how much I was surprized at the Confidence those Gentlemen had, to tell me to my Face, That they doubted whether the Informations I had given on the part of the Queen, about the Affair which had occasioned the meeting of this Dyet, were well grounded; to which one of those Gentlemen added, That when Her Britannick Majesty sends any Minister hither to protect the Country, and defend it against the House of Austria, he was welcome, but that otherwise he might retire. I leave it to your own Judgments, Magnificent Lords, Whether

this

A. C.

1711.



' this is not assuming a Despotick Power in a  
 ' Free State, where private Men are not allow-  
 ' ed to act the Part of Sovereigns? I was, Mag-  
 ' nificent Lords, the more surpris'd at this Pro-  
 ' ceeding, because I was sure that those Gentle-  
 ' men could not but know, how earnestly I had  
 ' recommended to Court the Interests of your  
 ' Laudable Leagues, and the Endeavours and Ef-  
 ' forts I made for procuring a good Issue to the  
 ' Negotiations of Monsieur de Salis, your Envoy  
 ' in *Holland*, and that so far from receiving any  
 ' Affront while he was in *England*, he receiv'd  
 ' all the Marks of Esteem and Affection he could  
 ' ever desire or hope for from Her Majesty, as  
 ' it might be undeniably proved, in case of  
 ' need.

' I always believed, and am still of Opinion,  
 ' that Her Majesty sent a Minister to the Re-  
 ' publick of the *Grisons* for their Honour, and  
 ' therefore what Punishment do not deserve such  
 ' who dare reflect on this Instance of an extraor-  
 ' dinary Affection towards your State, and assume  
 ' the Liberty those Gentlemen have done, to pre-  
 ' scribe Conditions to the Minister who is come  
 ' into your Country? Who can believe without  
 ' renouncing common Sense, that the Queen  
 ' would send any Body to act against the Interest  
 ' of an Illustrious House, with whom she is so  
 ' strictly allied? Such an Opinion of Her Majesty,  
 ' would make People question Her Sincerity and  
 ' inviolable Fidelity so universally acknowledged  
 ' throughout the World, and therefore whatever,  
 ' there is no reason to be surpris'd at any one  
 ' of the Demands. If I had been affronted, in  
 ' respect to my Person and private Capacity, I  
 ' would have remained silent, but the Indignity is  
 ' too great, and my Character too much inte-  
 ' rested, to suffer me to disguise it, and omit to  
 ' demand a Satisfaction for the same. When  
 ' private Men have so little Discretion as to de-  
 ' clare openly they set no Value on the Honour  
 ' the Queen has done your State, in sending a  
 ' Minister to reside amongst you, is it not high  
 ' time, Magnificent Lords, that you cause the  
 ' Cha-

# Queen ANNE's Reign:

1719

A. C.

1711.

Character the Queen has given me to be acknowledged. Therefore I desire you to explain your selves in what Monsieur de Salis has told me with so much Presumption and Arrogance; that is, to let me know whether he has done it by your Order, or otherwise, to cause a sufficient Reparation to be given me for the same; After that, I shall humbly inform the Queen of whatever has happen'd on this Occasion. I have the Honour to be,

Magnificent Lords,

Covre, February

17. 1711.

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

MANNING.

The generality of the Deputies of this Dyet being influenced by Monsieur de Salis, who was altogether in the Interest of France, no Notice was, for the present, taken of this Memorial: On the contrary, several warm Speeches were made in that Assembly against the empty Promises of the Court of Vienna, and their long Delays in setting the Grand Prior of France at Liberty. Some amongst them urg'd, that they were cajol'd, for some Years, into a Convention to give Passage thro their Territories to the Troops of the Allies, to the great Loss of their Inhabitants, and that not one of the Promises made to them at that time, tho just in themselves, and founded on Natural Consequences of Treaties, had been perform'd; from whence they concluded, that they ought to shut up their Passes, and take right Measures to obtain Satisfaction. In the mean time they came to a Resolution in favour of France, viz. That the Bailiff Malner ought to be obliged to restore and yield up the Grand Prior, with his Retinue and Equipage, by the 15th of April, in the Place where he was seiz'd, or in Switzerland, at his Choice, on the Penalty of incurring the Displeasure of his Sovereigns. This Resolve they communicated to Monsieur du Luc, in a Letter dated the 3d of March, N. S. adding, That to facilitate this, they had renewed, with the utmost Earnestness,

Warm Speeches in the Dyet against the Court of Vienna

Resolutions of the Dyet for the Embargoement of the Grand Prior and against Mr. Malner.

A. C.  
1711.

*their Solicitations to the Envoy Baron Greuth, that he would be pleas'd to use his Credit and Intercession with his Imperial Majesty, for the Enlargement of the Grand Prior : And that as to the Censure which Mr. Masner and his Accomplices might have deserv'd, they had thought that no properer Method could be taken for that Purpose, than to establish a special Tribunal at Hantz, in Case their Superiors approv'd of it ; which if they did, the next Assembly that should be held, would fix the time.*

*Mr. Masner  
protests a-  
gainst it, &c.*

*The Papish  
Cantons set  
a Price upon  
Mr. Masner's  
Head.*

*Mess. de Salis  
justify their  
Behaviour  
towards Mr.  
Manning,  
and complain  
of him.*

Mr. Masner, confiding in the Protection of their Imperial and Britannick Majesties, was not terrify'd at the Resolution of the *Half-Dyet*, as they call it, of the *Grisons*, but on the contrary published a large Memorial, whereby he appeal'd from the unjust Proceedings of that Assembly to a General Meeting of the *Grisons* ; and declared that he persist'd in his former Resolution, never to consent to the Enlargement of the *Grand Prior of France*, unless he had unquestionable Assurances, that his Son should be set at Liberty at the same Time. This Demand appear'd so reasonable to the *Grand Prior* himself, that he signify'd in Writing, to the *French Ambassador in Switzerland*, That he could not but own, that Mr. Masner, had Reason to insist on that Condition. On the other hand, the *Papish Cantons* openly espoused the Quarrel of the *French* : And upon pretence that Mr. Masner had violated the Sovereignty of their Territory of *Sargantz*, by abusing in it Mr. *Mervilleux's* Servant, the Canton of *Schwitz* proceeded so far as to proscribe him, and set a Price upon his Head, promising a Reward of an hundred Ducats to such as should deliver him Dead or Alive.

The Baron de Greuth, the Imperial Envoy, having, by a Memorial, back'd that of Mr. Manning, about the Indignity offer'd to the latter by *Messieurs de Salis* ; those two Memorials were, by the Commons of the *Grisons*, communicated to those Gentlemen, who in a Memorial of their own not only justify'd their Behaviour towards Mr. Manning, but also complain'd of several Expressions in his Letters and Memorials, and of his

his want of Respect both to that State, and the Heads of it. But the Court of *Vienna* publicly espoused Mr. *Masner's* Cause; and signify'd to the *Grisons*, that if they offer'd to put in Execution the publick and unjust Decree of the last Dyet, the Emperor would immediately cause the Estates of all the *Grisons*, situated in the Hereditary Dominions and the Empire, to be seiz'd and confiscated. Some time after, Mr. *Manning* presented a long Memorial to the Dyet, of the *Grisons*, containing sharp Remarks, and Sarcastick Reflections on a Letter written to that Assembly by Monsieur *du Luc*, the French Ambassador, whom he compared to a Comedian. And upon the Emperor's Death Mr. *Manning* being apprehensive that that Accident, would prove a Discouragement to those Persons among the *Grisons*, who had hitherto appear'd for Mr. *Masner*, he presented to the Dyet the following Memorial.

Magnificent LORDS,

THE Queen, my Mistress, is very well pleas'd to observe that the Instances she has made in your Favour, are so agreeable to you; and I am commanded to assure you, that Her Majesty will effectually continue them. In pursuance of this, She has sent Orders to Her Ministers at *Vienna* and the *Hague*, to press with Zeal the Execution of the Treaty for the Passage of the Troops, and to express her Dissatisfaction, to see that the Articles of that Treaty are not executed, after the Expiration of several Years. She has also given Orders to her principal Secretary of State, to write and speak to Count *Gallas*, in as urgent Terms as you yourselves could desire. These are, Magnificent Lords, undoubted and obliging Marks of her Majesty's desire to see that Treaty executed, and of her Readiness and Warmth to grant you her Protection: In return of which, her Majesty expects from your Wisdom and your Policy, that you will not come to such Extremities against *Charles III*, King of *Spain*; as to refuse the Passage of the Troops, and thereby

A. C.  
1711.

openly break with him and his Allies. The Queen foresees, that the Consequences of such a Resolution would be very prejudicial to your State, since all Commerce with your Country would be forbid, and you would at last be oblig'd to make a new Treaty upon a worse Foot, after having irritated the Court of *Barcelona* by your Conduct, and forfeited the Right which you have now, to have Recourse to her Majesty's Protection.

As for what concerns my Affair with Messieurs *de Sals*, her Majesty thinks it very strange, to hear that there should be People amongst you, who dare presume to speak so indecently of a Person who has the Honour to reside amongst you by her Majesty's Appointment: And her Majesty has commanded me to tell you, that she does not doubt but you will oblige those Gentlemen to make Acknowledgments proportionable to their Imprudence, and such as may give convincing Marks of a sincere Regret; the rather because she had Reason to believe, that a Minister whom she had sent to reside in your Country, to give you Authentick Marks of her Friendship and Goodwill, and to procure you all the Advantages that he is capable of, ought Naturally to expect good Usage, rather than Incivilities, from all the Members of your Laudable Republick.

As to the Business of the Bailiff of *Meyenfeld*, I am order'd to represent to you, that the Project which is form'd for his Ruin, will not, in all Appearance, produce the intended Effects: Nor can any Man of Thought imagine that the Enlargement of the *Grand Prior* of *France*, will be one of them. What then can be the Design of those who pursue so eagerly the Ruin of their Countryman? It is easy to guess it. The Punishment of Mr. *Masner*, is only the Pretence they make use of for the Air they make while their true Design is to sow Divisions between you and the High Allies, and by that Stratagem to accomplish their

Pro-

Projects in Favour of *France*. Things being thus, as most certainly they are, if the smallest Attention be given to the Management of those who have the Conduct of those Affairs, I leave you to judge, Magnificent Lords, what Impressions such a Prosecution must make, in the Minds of the Powers in the Alliance, at this Conjunction; especially when it is consider'd, that the late Emperor *Joseph*, of Glorious Memory, had declar'd, that he would protect his Officer, and that his Minister has even propos'd an Expedient to terminate that Dispute without any Disadvantage to your State: And as for the lamentable and unexpected Decease of his Imperial Majesty since that Time, you may easily imagine, that King *Charles*, who succeeds to his Hereditary Kingdom and Dominions, will not fail to continue the like Protection to Mr. *Masner*, and to approve the Expedient just now mentioned, for adjusting the Matter in Dispute.

If therefore you should not accept of such a reasonable Proposal, what Notion can the Allies form of you, except that you are Partial to their Enemies? For in the Matter now in Question, it is likely that the Allies will not look upon the Suit which is so violently prosecuted, as a Design to punish an Attempt which the Ambassador of *France* endeavours to make you look upon as a violation of the Neutrality, but which in the main, cannot pass for such, if People will consider, that *France* did first break it, by the carrying off young *Masner*: An Enterprize, which, in other Countries, is look'd upon as worthy the Courage of ancient *Rome*, and which enhances the Glory and Authority of your State, considering the Exigency of the Case. It is likely, I say, that the High Allies will not so much look upon the Suit in Question, as undertaken in Favour of the Neutrality, as an Effect of your Complaisance for *France*, and of the Deference which you will have for those amongst you, who out of a Principle of Hatred and Jealousy, dare shew the little

A. C.  
1711.

they value the Interest and Protection of the first Powers of *Europe* on this Occasion; and who are so Passionate, as to pursue their private Malice and Resentment, to the Prejudice of the Liberty and true Interests of your Country.

Furthermore, in Obedience to the Orders I have receiv'd to defend a just Cause, against the Efforts of the *French* and their Partizans, who have endeavour'd by all manner of Ways to over-rule it, you are principally to attribute it to the Desire of the General Dyet of the three Leagues of the *Grisons*, assembled at *Davos*, which was signify'd to me by a Letter of the 20th of *September* past, to recommend earnestly to Her Majesty what concerns the carrying off of Mr. *Masner's* Son, in Consideration whereof, Her Majesty has been pleas'd to have Regard to your Request, and to command me to act, as I have done, for his Deliverance.

I pray that God Almighty may inspire you with an Aversion to the Councils of false Patriots, and to direct all your Deliberations to the Welfare and Happiness of your Laudable Republick, &c.

Sign'd,

Dated at Coire; May 6. 1711.

MANNING.

Mr. Mervilleux presents a Memorial containing several Invektives against Mr. Manning. See La Clef du Cabinet, &c. for July 1711.

On the other Hand, the *Sieur Mervilleux*, who stiled himself Counsellor to the Most Christian King, and his Majesty's Secretary's Interpreter, with the Leagues of the *Grisons*, presented to them, about the latter end of *April*, a Memorial which was soon after published in *French* and *German*, containing several Remarks on three different Memorials, the one of Mr. *Stanian*, Her *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy in *Switzerland*, the other of Baron *Greuth*, the Imperial Minister, and the other of Mr. *Manning*; with most bitter and severe Invektives against the latter. I should be very loath, says he, to make any Parallel either for Birth or Morals between *Manning* and my self: But since his Obediency to



to Mr. *Stanyan*, his first Master, has rais'd him to the Employment of a Secretary, which I bear likewise, I will condescend to compare with him as to that. — How can *Manning* have the Confidence to say, that I am recall'd, since during the last Assembly I was constantly at *Sargantz*, where I still continue, to discharge with You the Functions of the Employment with which the King honours me? Does he think that a Man is no more near the *Grisons*, when he ceases to reside at *Coire*? Would he have me return to that City, and commit my Person to his and those *Villains* Mercy, who, like himself, are in *Masner's* Pay? — While I was Silent upon the Outrages I have receiv'd at his Hands; have we not seen him demand Satisfaction for pretended Verbal Injuries of which he complains, and which are disown'd? Does he imagine, that a *mean* † *Fellow*, like himself, will find more Credit with the Laudable Leagues, than a Family considerable both by their Services and Employments? But how long has he been so nice as to the Point of Honour? He bethinks himself very late to have a Concern for it; and has soon forgot the Recompense he got for sacrificing the small Share he had of it. No body wonders he is so good natur'd as to become an Accomplice of *Masner's* Villanies: 'Tis not the first Time he has endeavour'd to cloak the Faults of his Friends, at the Expence of his own Reputation. To requite him, they give him an Employment above his Abilities, and tolerate the Title he usurps of *Foreign Ministers*, in Consideration of that of Father of a Family, which he has been willing to take upon him.

† The French says, Homme de rien, Which is the falsest Invention that ever was suggested: For Mr. Manning is a Gentleman bred and born, being Son to one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, a considerable Office of the long Robe in England.

Mr. *Manning* being justly incens'd at these base and scurrilous Invectives, and concern'd at the Inclination the Leagues of the *Grisons* shew'd to confirm the Resolution taken by the late Dyet, to erect a Tribunal at *Ilantz* for the Trial of Mr. *Masner*, wrote to them the following Letter :

A. C.  
1711.

Mr. Manning's Letter  
to the General Diet of  
the Grisons.

*Magnificent Lords,*

BEING inform'd that one *Merveilleux*, a Person without any Title or Character, acknowledged by your Republick, has been so audacious and impudent, as to write to you several insolent Falsties relating to me, daring thus to slander a Person who has the Honour to reside in your Country on the Part of a great Queen: I am obliged by the Duty of my Place, to bring my Complajnts before you, and tell you, that I was surpris'd to hear that you had permitted the Reading of so infamous a Piece in your Assembly, instead of sending back the same. This is more nice and important than perhaps you have at first imagin'd: For to suffer a Letter of a private Man, wherein a Publiak Minister residing among you is basely calumniated and abused, to be read in your Assembly, which represents your whole State: This is undoubtedly giving Leave to offer an Affront to the Prince who sent that Minister. I leave therefore to you to consider the Consequences such a Step may produce, when Her Majesty is inform'd thereof. Mean time, you may assure your selves, that I shall not so far disparage my Character as to return the least Answer to so impudent a Letter; and I hope, at least, that the Consideration of the Interest of your Republick will induce you to do the like, in respect to a Fellow without any Honour or Reputation, who dares not appear in your Country, because of the base and villainous Action he is guilty of, in concerting the Seizing of young *Masner*, which he caus'd to be executed by his Brother. I cannot forbear likewise to tell you, that I have been very much surpris'd at the Indifference with which you have receiv'd some of my Letters, and the Attention you have express'd for those who came from the Queen's Enemies, and even from some who never had any Credentials for your State. I shall not enlarge thereupon at present, but will tell you frankly, That this is not the Way you ought to take to deserve the Protection Her Majesty has so generously granted you, and the further

‘ further Favours she gives you cause to expect.  
 ‘ Remember that that Great Queen sent me to  
 ‘ you, not for Her Interest, but for your own.  
 ‘ Think on the glorious and happy Efforts she  
 ‘ makes for preserving the Liberties of all Europe;  
 ‘ and afterwards reflect on the ill Grace, or ra-  
 ‘ ther Ingratitude, you will be guilty of, in suf-  
 ‘ fering your selves to be perswaded by Her Ene-  
 ‘ mies, who are at the same time the Enemies of  
 ‘ Liberty and Mankind, to have no regard either  
 ‘ to Her Interpositions for Mr. *Mafner*, your  
 ‘ Country-Man, or to my just Complaints, in  
 ‘ respect to the Satisfaction I have so often desir’d  
 ‘ of you, and lately by Order of Her Majesty,  
 ‘ for the Affront offer’d to me, by Messieurs  
 ‘ *de Salis*, without which I foresee it shall be im-  
 ‘ possible for me to continue in our Country, and  
 ‘ and do you any further Service.

‘ This is, perhaps, the last Time I shall have the  
 ‘ Honour to write to you, and that I may have  
 ‘ nothing to reproach my self with, as to my Con-  
 ‘ duct towards you, I exhort you to make some  
 ‘ Reflections on the Contents of this Letter, and  
 ‘ consider that those States wherein Concord, Dis-  
 ‘ interestedness, Gratitude and Justice have flou-  
 ‘ rish’d, have always been more respected, and  
 ‘ proved of a longer Duration than others. I  
 ‘ have the Honour to be,

*Magnificent Lords,*

*Come, May Your most humble and Obedient Servant,*  
 12, 1711.

M A N N I N G.

Notwithstanding what was suggested in the last  
 Paragraph of this Letter, Mr. *Manning* thought  
 fit to deliver, some time after, the following Me-  
 morial to the *Grisons*.

*Magnificent Lords,*

‘ T H E Desire I have to do agreeable Offices to  
 ‘ your State, and avert whatever may threaten  
 ‘ its Tranquillity, prompts me to this last Effort  
 ‘ to represent to you in few Words, the Mischiefs  
 ‘ which you will expose your Republick to, if  
 ‘ you persist obstinately in your late seeming Re-  
 ‘ solution

*His Memo-  
 rial to the  
 same.*

A. C.

1711.

W

‘ resolution concerning the Affair of Mr. *Mafner*  
‘ and my self. ’

‘ As to what concerns the first, I must tell you,  
‘ That since the Queen has acted only the part of  
‘ a Friend, without assuming the Right of direct-  
‘ ing your Resolutions, you are justly to be blam’d  
‘ for not having a due Regard to Her Majesty’s  
‘ Interposition in that Affair, and for not shewing  
‘ any Inclination to deserve Her Majesty’s Appro-  
‘ bation and Satisfaction in your Deportment ;  
‘ the natural Consequence of which will be, that  
‘ Her Majesty will for the future be unconcerned  
‘ in what relates to your State, which is endan-  
‘ ger’d by your listening to the pernicious Coun-  
‘ sels and Artifices of some of your own Members,  
‘ instead of promoting the Welfare and Safety of  
‘ your Republick: But since you seem to flatter  
‘ your selves with vain Hopes, that those who ex-  
‘ cite you to such violent and unwarrantable Pro-  
‘ ceedings, have it in their Power to protect you  
‘ from the Effects of the Resentments of so great  
‘ a Potentate, I shall not trouble you with my  
‘ Counsels, which have hitherto proved uneffe-  
‘ ctual. ’

‘ But as to what concerns my own Person, the  
‘ Case is quite different ; and I must not be silent in  
‘ an Affair, which affects the Queen. You know,  
‘ that having been affronted by two of your Mem-  
‘ bers, I complain’d of it to you several Times  
‘ without obtaining from you the least Satisfac-  
‘ tion ; your Silence can be interpreted but two  
‘ ways, viz. Either that you approve what the  
‘ two Messieurs *Salis* had the Assurance to tell  
‘ me ; or that you give no Credit to the Matter  
‘ of Fact, which is the Foundation of my Com-  
‘ plaint. ’

‘ If it be the first, and you give your Consent,  
‘ that what was utter’d by those two Persons,  
‘ should be look’d upon as done by your selves,  
‘ and that you are of the same Sentiments, you  
‘ need but let me know it ; I shall take Care to  
‘ inform the Queen of it, and expect Her Majesty’s  
‘ Orders about so unusual a Compliment. ’

‘ But

But if you give no Credit to what I have complained of, I own that I had not the Foresight to call Witnesses, since I thought I had to do with Persons, who would not deny what they had said; but though I am discredited by you, it is my Comfort to know, that the Queen will do me that Justice which you refuse; and that Her Majesty, who knows very well, that I cannot be so bold as to represent an Untruth to Her Royal Person, will think the Fact to be true, though the two Persons above-mention'd, have the Confidence to deny it.

As to what concerns the Letter of the last Assembly, I refused to accept it; because of its magisterial and haughty Style, not used by States of good Policy towards a Publick Person, who depends only on his Sovereign; for 'tis represented therein, among other Things, That it appeared to the State, that the Answer of the two Gentlemen aforesaid, was of such a Nature, that I ought to be satisfy'd, without expecting from them the least Satisfaction. I am perswaded, that none of you can blame my Conduct in this Matter. However, I know too well the Distinction between a publick and a private Affair, to wish that this Difference should occasion a Breach of that good Understanding, which has been hitherto between your Republick and Me.

I therefore desire you to declare, how your Silence about my Complaints, must be interpreted, to the End I may, with certainty, inform the Queen of your Sentiments about it, and that Her Majesty may take Her Resolutions accordingly: I have the Honour to be, &c.


MANNING.

The Dyet of the *Grisons* return'd Mr. Manning no Answer to this Memorial; but on the contrary, order'd Monsieur *Salis*, their Envoy at the *Hague*, to transmit the Letter before-mention'd to the Court of *Great Britain*, and to complain of Mr. Manning's Conduct, which he did by the following Memorial, transmitted to Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

A. C.  
1757.

*Mr. de Sallé's  
Memorial  
sent from the  
Hague to one  
of Her Ma-  
jesty's Prin-  
cipal Secre-  
taries of  
State, com-  
plaining of  
the Conduct  
of Mr. Man-  
ning.*

I Had on the 17th of July 1757. N. S. the Ho-  
nour to present to Her Majesty, a Memorial,  
wherein, among other Things, I gave Her to  
understand, how much my Masters were ex-  
pos'd to the Oppression of the Ministers of *An-*  
*aria*, and how much their Liberties were in  
Danger. Her Majesty was concern'd at it; and  
thereupon sent to *Coire* Mr. *Manning* Her Mini-  
ster, to watch Opportunities to procure some  
Relief to the *Grisons*, and promote their Inte-  
rests; according to the Tenor of the Answer to  
the said Memorial, dated the 16th of July O. S.  
and written by my Lord *Sunderland*. Upon this  
Foot Mr. *Manning* was receiv'd with all the  
Marks of Distinction he could possibly wish for.  
But he soon suffer'd himself to be seduc'd by  
the Example and Counsels of such as do not find  
their Account in the Protection Her Majesty  
has so generously granted to my Masters: He  
joyn'd himself with his Imperial Majesty's En-  
voy in the Affair of the Grand Prior of *Vendosme*,  
and opposing the usual Course of the Laws, they  
have acted in a very ill, very provoking, and  
very disagreeable manner; and used Expressions  
very dangerous to Democratical Government, and  
which covertly attack the Honour, Liberty, and  
Sovereignty of our Republick. Mr. *Manning*  
himself in his Memorial presented the 7th of De-  
cember O. S. 1756. to excuse the seizing of the  
Grand Prior, did not stick to give the Liberty  
and Sovereignty of my Master's the most sensi-  
ble Blow that could be thought of. These are  
his very Words: *For this Reason, he (Mr. Mas-*  
*ner) thought fit to seize the Grand Prior in the*  
*Lordship of Rhazuns, from whence he carried him*  
*immediately into the Territories of the Empire,*  
*that you might not be answerable for that Event,*  
*when France shall think fit to demand the Grand*  
*Prior.* Nothing less is meant here than the  
setting up a Foreign Power in the very Heart  
of the Country of the *Grisons*. For the Lord-  
ship of *Rhazuns* is situated in the middle  
of the Country; The useful *Demesne* and  
some small Rights of Jurisdiction, do, indeed,

• belong to the House of *Austria*. But it is a. A. C.  
 • Member of our State, and the *Direct Demesne* 1741.  
 • does so indisputably belong to our Republic,   
 • that in Public Affairs, and even in Wars against  
 • the House of *Austria*, that Lordship was always  
 • a Part of the whole Body. Nevertheless Mr.  
 • *Manning* says, That the Grand Prior having been  
 • seized in the Territories of that Lordship, the  
 • Publick is not concern'd in it.——This too-  
 • busie Conduct, and more officious for the Sister  
 • *Majesty* than for the Publick, has been the Source  
 • of Mr. *Manning's* pretended Discontents: He  
 • complains of an Affront which is positively de-  
 • nied, and for which no Proof appears.——In  
 • all Countries where the Laws are the Security  
 • of private Persons, no Body is condemn'd upon  
 • bare Accusations.——I own a Publick Minister  
 • ought to be credited: But the Persons he at-  
 • tacks were then, one of them, what he is still  
 • at present, the President of the Assemblies, one  
 • of the Three Heads of the States Represen-  
 • tatives of the Sovereignty; the other one of the  
 • Deputies of the said Assembly; who according  
 • to the Laws of the Republick, and upon ac-  
 • count of the Reputation with which they have  
 • discharg'd the most considerable Employments  
 • of the State, are to be credited and believ'd as  
 • well as any Body whatever. If my Masters  
 • arraign'd those who serve the Publick upon  
 • bare Accusations of Foreign Ministers, they  
 • should find no Body that would be employ'd;  
 • and those Ministers would have the satisfaction  
 • they labour for, that is, to govern our Country  
 • each according to his private Interest, or Plea-  
 • sure. The Memorials of Mr. *Manning*, as well  
 • as those of the Baron de *Grenth*, are of late  
 • full of Accusations, Partiality and Infincerity,  
 • against such Persons in the Government, who  
 • do not what they would have them do.——  
 • These Reasons, and many other of the like na-  
 • ture, have oblig'd my Masters to write to Mr.  
 • *Manning* the Letter which he has refused to  
 • accept, and a Copy whereof is inclosed in that  
 • which they have the Honour to write to Her  
 • Majesty

A. C.  
1711.

• Majesty hereunto annex'd. — Mr. *Manning*  
• likewise complains, That a certain Writing has  
• been read in the Assembly: But he does not  
• mention, that no Body dares be so bold, as by  
• his own Authority, to suppress a Letter di-  
• rected to the State; and that the Assembly have  
• taken upon themselves not to send it to the  
• Commons, tho' it was directed to them: Which  
• is all that was in their Power to do. My Ma-  
• jesters flatter themselves, that Her Majesty will  
• look with a gracious Eye, upon the most hum-  
• ble Assurances they take the Liberty to give  
• Her in their Letter, of their most profound  
• Respect, and most perfect Veneration; and  
• that she will vouchsafe to remember their De-  
• votion and Zeal for Her Majesty's Service, of  
• which they have given Demonstrations so ad-  
• vantageous to the High Allies, even to the  
• hazard of their Lives and Liberty; and to  
• which they add the continuation of their Pas-  
• sages and Troops, altho' the Agreement made  
• for that purpose be executed but on their Part  
• only. They are perswaded that Her Majesty's  
• Justice will not weigh in the same Scale such  
• real, and undoubted Proofs, with a Fact which  
• not being made out, is not punishable.

*Expedient  
proposed in  
the Affair of  
Mr. Masner.*

*The Grand  
Prior of  
France set at  
Liberty.*

Whether the Court of *Great Britain* was sa-  
tisfy'd with this palliative Apology of the *Grisons*,  
or whether the Secret Negotiation of Peace,  
which about this time, was set on Foot between  
them and *France*, took up the whole Attention  
of the New Ministry, it does not yet appear  
that any vigorous Steps were taken towards Pro-  
curing satisfaction to Mr. *Manning*. As for the  
Affair of Mr. *Masner*, it was propos'd as an Ex-  
pedient, that the Grand Prior of *France* should  
have leave to go Home upon his Parole, and sol-  
licit the Enlargement of Young *Masner* and Cap-  
tain *Renaud*; that Mr. *Masner* should make his  
Submission to the Grand Prior and the *French* Am-  
bassador; and that thereupon they should inter-  
pose with the Three Leagues of the *Grisons*, to su-  
perseide and make void all Proceedings against him.  
This Expedient, which carried the Face of Fair-  
dealing



dealing and Sincerity, was readily accepted at Vienna; and thereupon the Grand Prior being set at Liberty, went from *Munick* to \* *Solothurn*; from whence he wrote to the Most Christian King, to desire the Release of the two Gentlemen before-mention'd. But the other part of his Promise, viz. That he should return in Three Months time, to his Confinement at *Munick*, in case the French Court should not grant his Request, which they refus'd to do, remain'd unperform'd. Moreover, the *Strafgericht*, or Extraordinary Tribunal erected by the *Grisons*, for the Tryal of Mr. *Masner* being met at *Ilantz*, summon'd twice that Gentleman to appear before them; and upon his neglect issued out a third Citation, containing most of the Crimes charg'd upon him.

Mr. *Masner* had, in his Vindication, clear'd himself of most of those Articles: yet not having appear'd before his Judges, by Reason he was assur'd they had firmly resolved to condemn him, they pass'd Sentence upon him, as in Case of Contumacy, declaring in substance, ' That being guilty of the Crimes specified in the Citation before-mention'd, and a Betrayer of his Country, Coyner of False-Money, a Publick Robber, &c. he should be quarter'd alive, and his Quarters set up on the Four High-ways, as a Terror to others; that his Estate should be Sold and Confiscated, and his Dwelling-House at *Coire* razed to the Ground, and two Pillars containing his Crimes erected on the Ruins, as a perpetual Ignominy. Now because he had fled from Justice, they order'd him to be quarter'd in Effigie, by the Common Hangman, who likewise burnt his Apologies and other Writings, as Seditious and Scandalous. They also did forbid all the *Grisons* to hold any Correspondence with the said *Masner*, upon severe Penalties; and promised a Reward of a Thousand Ducats to whomsoever should deliver him up alive; and 300 Ducats for his Head: But the razing of his House, and the erecting the Pillars of Ignominy; were remitted, in Consideration of his Lady, Children, and other Relations.

A. C.  
1711.  
June, 6.  
N. S.

Sentence  
pass'd against  
Mr. *Masner*,  
Aug 17 N.S.

Mr.

A. C.  
1711.

*Villains attempt committed on Mr. Manning, July 7. N. S.*

Mr. *Manning* was not the only Person that felt the Effects of the Resentment and Influence of France: For Mr. *Manning* himself, tho' vested with a Publick Character, from one of the First Potentates of Christendom, paid dear for the Zeal he shew'd to protect him: As he was returning from the Bath of *Pfaffers*, within Five Leagues of *Coire*, he was set upon by two Villains, who used him in a most horrid and barbarous manner; of which he gave himself an Account to the Dyet of the *Helvetick* Body then assembled at *Baden*, in the following Letter.

*Magnificent and Potent LORDS,*

*His Letters thereupon to the Dyet of the whole Helvetick Body. Dated from Pfaffers Bath July, 14. N. S.*

Allow me, weak as I am, to do my self the Honour to inform you exactly of the Misfortune befallen me here: For since the Thing happen'd in the Territories of *Switzerland*, I thought I could no where better apply my self, than to the General Dyet of the *Laudable Helvetick* Body, for obtaining a Satisfaction suitable to the Enormity of the Crime. The Thing, in few Words, is as follows:

Being this Day Sevensnight on my Return hence to *Coire*, after I had us'd the Waters here, I was surpriz'd on the Top of a pretty high Mountain, which I was obliged to climb up, by a Couple of Banditti, who had hid themselves amongst the Bushes. They flew upon me at once, with a hideous Noise, without giving me Time to put my self in a Posture of Defence; and having thrown me down on the Ground, and drawn their Sabres, (or broad Swords) after they had beat off my Hat and Wig, they gave me many Blows upon my bare Head, my Neck, Shoulders, Arms, and Hands. In a Moment I was all in Blood; but God gave me Strength to get up upon my Legs, and deliver my self out of their Hands, by throwing my self down a Precipice, where I receiv'd no Hurt, neither by the Fall, nor the great Stones which those Wretches flung down after me. My Servants, who follow'd me, were unhappily incumber'd with my Baggage, and were climbing up the Hill at a good Distance from me, while I was assaunted

assaulted by those Assassines. I was brought back half dead to the Bath-house, where being dress'd, the Surgeon found ten Wounds in my Body, five on the Head, and the rest on the Arms and Hands, besides several Contusions. Two of those on my Head, go as far as the Cramium, which is not, however, thank God, affected. They give me Hopes that I shall recover, with God's Assistance, whose Goodness and Providence I shall, all my Life, acknowledge, with continual Thanksgivings for such a miraculous Deliverance:

I must inform you, magnificent and puissant Lords, That there are but two Roads to this Bath, and that I have since been inform'd, that a Gang of those Villains watch'd me in each. I know the Faces of the two who assaulted me, whom I had seen three Days before in the Retinue of the *Sieur Merveilleux* (the Count *du Luc's* Agent) who came hither from *Ragatz*, a Village about two Leagues hence, and his usual Place of Residence, accompany'd by one Captain *Davatz* of the Country of the *Grisons*, under Pretence of visiting a *French* Officer, but indeed to make me known to those Assassines, lest they should miss me. So black an Attempt upon a publick Person in a neutral Country, in Violation of all the Laws of God and Man, does I think, require that the necessary Perquisitions should be made. I have heard that the *Sieur Merveilleux* was not asham'd, as he pass'd through *Zurich*, the Day after I was assassinated, to own that the Thing was done by his Order. I doubt not but you will cause Justice to be done upon the infamous Authors of such a base and perfidious piece of Treachery, equally barbarous and unprecedented.

This is, magnificent and puissant Lords, all that I have judg'd necessary to represent to you, till I shall receive the Orders of the Queen my Mistress, upon the Matter in Question. And in the mean time, I pray Almighty God, to shower down his most precious Blessings upon your laudable and puissant Republick, and your Illustri-

A. C.  
1711.

ous Persons, being with the most perfect Consideration, &amp;c.

F. MANNING.

At the same time Mr. Stanian, as became his Character of Her Britannick Majesty's Envoy, espous'd Mr. Manning's Cause with warmth, and wrote to the Dyet of the Helvetick Body the following Letter.

Magnificent LORDS,

Mr Stanian's  
Letter to the  
same.

I Doubt not but common Fame has inform'd you of the impious Assassination committed on the Person of M. Manning, the Queen's Minister to the Laudable Leagues of the *Grisons*, the 7th of this Month, by Persons set to watch his passing in the Road from the Bath of *Pfeffers* to *Coire*, the Place of his Residence, who attack'd him within a Quarter of a League of that Bath. Those Assassines having met him on the Top of a Mountain, which he was oblig'd to pass over, endeavour'd at first to break his Neck, by throwing him down a Precipice: But not being able to accomplish that, they begun to hack him over the Head, and all the Body. Mean time, by I know not what Providence of God, he found Means to disengage himself from them, and get back to the Bath of *Pfeffers*, before they could accomplish his intended Murder; tho' they follow'd him a great Way with that Design, and had already given him Eight or Nine Wounds.

As for the Persons of those Assassines, I cannot tell yet their Names, nor whence they are. In the dangerous Condition in which M. Manning is, he only writes to me, That the two who attack'd him, came to the Bath of *Pfeffers*, with the *Sieur Merveilleux*, Secretary and Interpreter of *France* to the Laudable Leagues of the *Grisons*, and that he knew them very well when he saw them again. I have likewise heard, that the aforesaid M. *Merveilleux*, as he was going thro' *Zurich*, in his way to *Baden*, bragg'd that he had caus'd that Exploit to be performed: So that notwithstanding my Reluctancy to believe that

that a Man imploy'd as a publick Person by the Court of *France*, and who has been so vigorously supported by the Count *du Luc*, the French Ambassador in this Country, in the Business which befel him at *Coire*, can be capable of having any Hand in so base an Action; I confess, Magnificent Lords, that I am not able to resist the Force of these and many other Indications, which give Ground to believe, that the *Sieur Merveilleux* is not only an Accomplice, but the principal Author of that black Assassination.

I do therefore apply my self to You, Magnificent Lords, with the other joint Lords of the County of *Sargantz*, where that infamous Deed was perpetrated, to demand Justice in the Name of the Queen my Mistress, against the Author and Executioners of such an atrocious Crime. And as the most lively Colours and most energetic Expressions can add nothing to the Horror, that the bare Idea of a Murder excites in the Breast of every honest Man, so am I persuaded, that I have no Occasion to make Use of any, to incline you to grant me that Justice which I demand, so far as it depends on you.

The Example of so black a Crime committed in your Country, the open Contempt of your Sovereignty, the Violation of all Divine and Humane Laws, will undoubtedly be Motives to excite you to punish such enormous Criminals, according to their Demerits. This is what Justice requires of you, though the Thing concern'd only a private Man; but with much more Reason, when the Law of Nations is violated in such a crying manner, and even the Honour of the Queen insulted, by such a detestable Attempt upon the Person of Her Minister.

I do therefore beseech you, Magnificent Lords, to give without Delay, the most rigorous Orders, and to make the strictest Perquisitions in the several Countries under your Domination, for discovering and apprehending the Assassines, that they may afterwards be punish'd, according to the Enormity of the Fact. Particularly, I must intreat you to summon the said *Sieur Merveilleux*

A. C.

1711.



*veilleux* to appear before you on a Day appointed, to answer concerning the Crime of which he is suspected. If he has any Claim to Innocence, he ought to be glad of an Opportunity to vindicate himself from such a black Suspicion : But if he absents, you need no more doubt who is the Author of the Crime, and then proceed against him, as 'tis usually practis'd in such Cases. You ought not, Magnificent Lords, to apprehend by these Proceedings, the Violation of the Law of Nations in the Person of the *Sieur Merveilleux*, since besides that it grants no Exemption for such Crimes, he has no Right to plead that Law, being no publick Person with regard to You : And though indeed he were, you ought to be convinc'd, That the Count *de Luc*, under whose Direction he acts, has too much Honour to grant him his Protection, and to assist him to screen him from a judicial Prosecution, for a Crime, which ought to render him execrable to all honest Men.

It is with no small Grief, Magnificent Lords, that I find my self oblig'd to complain to you of such an ignominious Act ; but the Part which I must take in every thing that concerns the Honour of the Queen, and the Security of Her Ministers, obliges me to it ; as I doubt not but on your side the Honour of your Government, and the Impartiality of your Justice, will incline you to procure me that Satisfaction which I have Reason to expect in a Case of this Importance. In the firm Persuasion of this, I shall only add two Words, to desire you to inform me as soon as may be, of the Measures you have taken, or shall afterwards think fit to take, for the Reparation of the Injury of which I complain, that I may give Her Majesty an Account thereof. I pray God to pour down upon you his most precious Blessings, &c.

*Dated the 5th of July.*

*And Sign'd,*

STANIAN.

These Letters were read in the Dyet, but that Assembly did not think they had either Evidence,
 or

or Authority sufficient to summon the Sieur *Merveilleux* before them, according to Mr. *Stanian's* desire: And the Deputies said only, that they would make a Report of this Affair to their Principals, that they might give further Instructions to their Members in the next Dyet. 'Tis true, The Regency of *Zurich*, assur'd the *British* Envoy, that they would do their utmost to procure Her Majesty of *Great Britain* a just Satisfaction for the Indignity offer'd to Her Minister; and gave Orders to the Bailiff of *Sargantz* to make strict Inquiry after the Assassines: But all the other Joint Lords of the Country of *Sargantz*, viz. the Six *Popish* Cantons of *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, *Zug* and *Glaris*; being entirely devoted to *France*, first pretended that the Fact having been committed by *Banditti*, they could not proceed therein, till the Authors of it were apprehended; and afterwards connived at the Remisness of the Bailiff of *Sargantz*, in making the necessary Perquisitions to find them out. Hereupon Mr. *Stanian* wrote the following Letter to the Canton of *Zurich*:

*Remisness of the Popish Cantons in discovering the Assassines of Mr. Manning.*

*Mr. Stanian's Letter to the Canton of Zurich thereupon.*

Magnificent LORDS,

I Receiv'd the Letter you were pleased to write to me, dated the 19th Instant, with the Informations made by your Bailiff of *Sargantz* about the Assassination committed on the Person of Mr. *Manning*. After having perus'd them, I was of Opinion with you, that it was very necessary to send him new Orders to make more strict Inquiry, in order to discover the Persons of the Assassines themselves.

I am sorry I cannot forbear taking Notice of the Backwardness Monsieur the Bailiff shews to go to the Bottom of this Affair, and to find out the Authors of this Assassination; For, with his Leave, this is a downright Assassination, altho' Mr. *Manning* was not murder'd. The Coldness with which Monsieur the Bailiff has proceeded in this Affair, appears more particularly in these Three Circumstances.

First, in that he has suffer'd the Space of near seven Weeks to elapse, before he made any

A. C.  
1711.

‘ Juridicial Inquiry, altho’ by the incumbent Duty  
‘ of his Office, he was oblig’d to do it upon the  
‘ first Advice he receiv’d of what had pass’d; and  
‘ even without waiting for Orders from his Su-  
‘ periors, that the Criminals might not have Time  
‘ to make their Escape.

‘ Secondly, in that he did not so much as compel  
‘ *Locher and Rosencrantz* to give their Evidence  
‘ upon Oath, instead of putting them to the Rack,  
‘ as ’tis practis’d in Cases of far less Importance  
‘ than this; and in which Indications are not so  
‘ pregnant as in this present Case.

‘ And in the Third Place, In that the Bailiff,  
‘ among the Interrogatories, or Questions, he  
‘ has put to those two Men, never bethought him-  
‘ self of interrogating them about the Names and  
‘ Persons of the two Assassines; who are still dis-  
‘ guis’d and cloak’d in the Depositions, under the  
‘ Character of Servants, or Soldiers of the *Steur*  
‘ *Merveilleux*, although the principal and sole  
‘ End of these Inquiries was to discover the Au-  
‘ thors and Perpetrators of this Villany.

‘ Instead of proceeding in this Affair in the  
‘ usual way as in the like Cases, and minding the  
‘ essential Point, your Bailiff has delay’d making  
‘ his Inquiries, until there was no Room to hope  
‘ of seizing the Criminals. When he came to In-  
‘ terrogatories, he omits the most important and  
‘ the most natural; dwells upon Trifles foreign to  
‘ the Question; entertains you with the Jest of  
‘ the Town-Barber; does all that in him lies to  
‘ extenuate the Atrocity of the Crime, by the  
‘ Turn he puts upon it: In a Word, he endea-  
‘ vours to give you a very disadvantageous Idea  
‘ of Mr. *Manning’s* Conduct; and even, if it were  
‘ possible, to lay the Blame at his Door.

‘ I could make many other Observations on this  
‘ Information, were it worth while: But as you  
‘ give me to understand, that you are not better  
‘ edified with it than my self, and have order’d  
‘ him to make a stricter; I shall wait ’till I see  
‘ what Effect your new Orders will have; and  
‘ whether he has a Mind to make up his Omissions,  
‘ by more real and serious Inquiries.



As imperfect soever as this Information of A. C.  
your Bailiff may be, it nevertheless clearly  
appears from thence, Magnificent Lords, that  
this Assassination was committed by the Sieur  
Merveilleux's Servants, or Men, and that they  
run away with him the next Day after the  
Attempt was committed. What need you any  
more to be convinc'd, that the said Merveilleux  
is the principal Actor of this Crime? I dare  
affirm, that you do not in the least doubt it;  
and upon this Perswasion, I come again to  
demand Justice of you against him. Summon  
him to appear before your Tribunal, in order  
to answer for the Crime with which he is suffi-  
ciently charg'd by the true Information of your  
Bailiff.

I have already told you, that the Ambassa-  
dor of France will never grant his Protection  
to such infamous Criminals, nor has he a  
Right to do it. If the Sieur Merveilleux  
can either clear himself of the Crime of which  
he stands suspected, I shall be glad of it: But  
if either he is found guilty, or makes his Ef-  
cape to avoid the Effects of your Justice, I  
hope you will proceed according to the usual  
Form in Case of Flight, and not suspend the  
ordinary Course of Justice, in Countenance  
of Crimes that tend to the Ruin of the Safety of  
Civil Society.

This is what the Queen expects from your  
Justice, by punishing the Crime, and from  
the Zeal you ought to shew for the Reparation  
of Her Honour, which is wounded in the Per-  
son of Her Minister. I pray God to pour  
down upon you his most precious Blessings;  
being truly, &c. Sign'd,

Bern, Sept. 26.

1711. N. S.

STANIAN.

Her Majesty's Arms at Sea were not, this  
Year, attended with the like Success with those  
on Land: For the Expedition to the West Indies,  
which for many Months kept all Europe at a Gaze,  
and in doubtful Expectation, proved, at last, a-  
bortive

A. C. tortive. Before we enter upon the Account of this Disaster, it is necessary to observe, that one

1711.

*The Sea Expedition to the West Indies proves abortive.*

*Grounds upon which it was undertaken.*

of the most specious, and indeed, best grounded Complaints against the former Administration, was, that during so long a War, in which so much Blood and Treasure had been spent, for the Recovery of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, so little Care was taken, either to improve those Advantageous Conditions upon which we enter'd into the Alliance, viz. That we should remain Masters of such Places as we should possess in the *Spanish West Indies*; or to secure our own Colonies on the Continent of *America*, and regain our *Newfoundland Fishery*. 'Tis true a successful Attempt was, in the Year 1710, made by Lieut. Gen. *Nicholson* on *Port Royal* in *Nova Scotia*, which must have been concerted with the late Ministry; but neither was this thought sufficient to atone for their pretended past Neglect; nor did they reap the Honour of that Design, being removed before it was put in Execution.

*Reasons of the Scheme for Reducing Quebec, Canada, &c.*

Upon the News of this Conquest, the *New Ministers* resolved to follow that Blow; in the Prosecution of which Counsel they were further encouraged by Lieut. Gen. *Nicholson*, who upon his Return, had several Conferences with the Lord High Treasurer, and laid before him very plausible Schemes for the Reduction of *Quebec* and *Placentia*, in order to secure the whole Country of *Canada*, and to drive the *French* out of *Newfoundland*, and thereby regain the entire Fishery to our selves: A Design, undoubtedly, worthy the best of Patriots, as well as wisest Statesmen. For as the Success of it would have produced little less than Five hundred thousand Pounds per *Annum* neat Profit to this Nation, so it would have greatly encreased our Naval Strength, and which had been a double Advantage, given a fatal Blow to that of *France*; the *Canada* and *Newfoundland* Trade being the best Nursery of Sailors that Kingdom has on the Ocean. Nor seems this to have been all the Ministry had in View in the Design of Reducing *Canada*: They

They were not unacquainted with the Dangers impending from that Quarter on all our Settlements on the Continent of *America*, which had been laid before Her Majesty by the Four *Indian* Princes that came over with Collonel *Nicholson* in the Spring of the Year 1710. They knew besides, the great Advantage some of those Plantations are the *British* Nation; And therefore could not but think all manner of Precaution ought to be taken effectually to secure them against so encroaching a Neighbour as the *French*. Not to mention the Glory of succeeding in so beneficial a Design, which would have signaliz'd the Beginning of this new Administration, and therefore was certainly a powerful Motive to this Undertaking; which was concerted and carried on with almost unexampled Secrecy; though, perhaps, executed with less Diligence and Forecast than the Nature of so Important a Service required.

About the beginning of *April* 1711: the Regiments of Collonel *Kirke*, Brigadier *Hill*, Collonel *Windress*, Collonel *Clayton* and Collonel *Kaine*, which had been drawn from our Army in *Flan-* Troops employed in this Expedition.  
*ders*; were imbark'd at *Ostend*, and from thence transported to the Rendezvous at *Portsmouth*; where the Regiments of Lieutenant-General *Seymour*, and Collonel *Disney*, with a Battalion of Marines, commanded by Collonel *Charles Churchill*, were also shipp'd off, for the intended Expedition under the Command of Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the new Favourite. While the necessary Provisions were getting ready, the Land- Commanded by Brigadier Hill.  
Forces continued on Board the Transports and Men of War at *Spithead*, till the 28th of *April*, when they sailed from thence with the Squadron commanded by Sir *Hovendon Walker*, consisting of Her Majesty's Ships the *Edgar*, *Monmouth*, *Devonshire*, *Humber*, *Swiftsure*, *Kingston*, *Sunderland*, *Mountague* and *Dunkirk*, which were to be reinforced by other Ships in the *West Indies*. On the 2d of *May* the Fleet was, by contrary Winds, obliged to put into *Plymouth*, from whence they sail'd again the 4th. The Design of this Expedition

A. C.

1711.

The Fleet sail  
from Ply-  
mouth May  
21st.

They arrive  
at Boston  
June 25.

The Land-  
Forces are set  
on Shore to  
refresh them-  
selves.

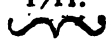
tion was kept secret till they came over the Banks of *Newfoundland*, and near *New-England*, when the General and Admiral having opened their Orders, it was made known, That they were first to attempt the Conquest of *Quebeck*, a rich, strong City, situate on the left side of the River *St. Lawrence*, or *Canada*, which is about One hundred and thirty Leagues long, from its Mouth up to that Place. After seven Weeks and three Days sailing, the Fleet anchor'd in *Nantasket Road*, near *Boston* in *New England*, on Sunday the 24th of June: The next Morning the Castle of *Boston* giving the usual Signal of several Ships being seen in the Bay, about Noon the Alarm begun, and in an Hour's Time the Troop of Guards, and a Regiment of Foot were under Arms, and other Precautions taken for the Defence of the Place: But the Inhabitants were soon agreeably surpriz'd, when they found these Ships to be Her Majesty's Squadron. Colonel *Joseph Dudley*, Captain General and Governor in Chief, being then absent, the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council receiv'd Brigadier *Hill* and Sir *Hovendon Walker* at their Landing, the Troop of Guards and Regiment of Foot being still under Arms, and conducted them to the Town-House, where they were congratulated on their safe Arrival. The General and Admiral having held a Council, it was thought fit that the British Forces on Board the Fleet should land and incamp on *Noddies Island*, to refresh themselves till the Preparations to be made in those Parts for the Execution of the intended Expedition, were in a readiness. These Troops, who proved to be in a better State of Health, than could be reasonably expected, after so long a Voyage, were review'd the 19th of July by General *Hill*, being drawn in Order of Battel, and made such an Appearance, as had never been seen in those Parts. The Fleet, upon their Arrival at *Boston*, consisted of twelve Men of War, forty Transports and six Store-ships, with all manner of Warlike Stores, and a fine Train of Artillery, with forty Horses

## Queen ANNE's Reign:

155

A. C.

1711.



for the use of the same, commanded by Collonel King, with proper Officers. The Admiral found there the *Windsor* and *Weymouth*, which had brought in a *French* Man of War of forty two Guns and three hundred Men, besides three other Prizes, valued about sixty thousand Pounds. The *Dunkirk* brought in likewise a small Banker as Prize, which she took on the 28th of May.

But here we may take Notice, that those who had the Principal Management and Direction of this Expedition, were made to expect, That upon the arrival of the Fleet in *New England*, they would find there all the necessary Supplies of Provisions:

But contrary to their Expectation, about five Weeks elaps'd before all things could be got in a readiness for the Prosecution of the Design. Some The Expedition was retarded for want of Provisions.

would have laid the Blame of this Delay upon the Governor of *New England*; but it afterwards appear'd from Authentick Testimonies, That he did all that lay in his Power to forward and promote this Expedition. On the 20th of

July the *British* Forces return'd on Board their respective Ships; and on the 28th, two Regiments of the Forces of *New England*, *Massachusetts Bay*, *New Hampshire*, and *Rhode Island* Plantation, The Blame laid on the Governor of New England.

commanded by Collonel *Vetch* and Collonel *Wal-* The Troops re-embark'd. *ton*, who were to assist in this Expedition, began to embark on Board the Ships and Sloops provided for that purpose. On the 30th of July the Fleet sail'd from *Boston* for the *River Canada*; the The Fleet sails from Boston. Line of the Battle of the Squadron being as July 30, follows:

The

The *Swiftsure* to lead with Starboard, and the *Monmouth* with the Larboard Tacks Aboard.

| Frigots and small Vessels | Ships Names.      | Captains Names.                     | Men | Gun |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|
|                           | <i>Swiftsure</i>  | Capt. Jof. Seanes                   | 440 | 70  |
|                           | <i>Sunderland</i> | Capt. Gore                          | 365 | 60  |
|                           | <i>Enterprize</i> | Capt. Smith                         | 190 | 40  |
|                           | <i>Saphire</i>    | Capt. Cockburn                      | 190 | 40  |
| Bassilisk                 | <i>Kingston</i>   | Capt. Winder                        | 365 | 60  |
| Bomb-ship,                | <i>Mountague</i>  | Capt. Walton                        | 365 | 60  |
| Leoftaff                  | <i>Devonshire</i> | Capt. Cooper                        | 520 | 80  |
| 32 Guns                   | <i>Edgar</i>      | { Sir H. Walker Ad.<br>Capt. Paddon | 470 | 70  |
| Tritons                   | <i>Humber</i>     | Capt. Culliford                     | 520 | 80  |
| Prize                     | <i>Windsor</i>    | Capt. Arris                         | 365 | 60  |
| 30 Guns                   | <i>Dunkirk</i>    | Capt. Rouse                         | 365 | 60  |
| Grana-                    | <i>Feversham</i>  | Capt. Paston                        | 196 | 36  |
| do                        | <i>Leopard</i>    | Capt. Cooke                         | 280 | 50  |
| Bomb-ship.                | <i>Chester</i>    | Capt. Matthews                      | 280 | 54  |
|                           | <i>Monmouth</i>   | Capt. Mitchel                       | 440 | 70  |

Gen. Nicholson marches towards Quebec.

Besides the Forces on Board the Fleet, Lieutenant General *Nicholson*, who was thought to be the chief Projector of this Expedition, and was to have a considerable Share in the Execution, set out from *Boston* the same Day the Fleet sailed from *Namasket Bay*. Having staid a few Days at *New York* he proceeded from thence to *Albany*, where the Forces of *New York*, *Connecticut* and *New Jersey*, with the *Palatines*, and about a thousand *Indians* of the Five Nations, having rendezvous'd under the Command of Collonel *Ingeldsby*, Collonel *Schuyler*, and Collonel *Whiting*, they march'd towards *Canada* on the 28th of *August*.

But here we must likewise observe, that besides the Delay in getting the necessary Provisions, the Admiral was disappointed as to the Pilots he was made to expect to find in *New-England*, to conduct the Fleet up the River of *St. Laurence*, the Navigation

gation of which is by all Sailors, agreed to be the most dangerous and difficult of any Part of the Ocean: For instead of experienc'd Pilots, who should have voluntarily offer'd their Service, some Men were, in a manner, forc'd on board the Fleet, who profess'd their Ignorance and want of Skill. This gave the Admiral no small Uneasiness, which was encreased by the Relation he had from the Master of a *French Ship* bound from *Rochel* to *Canada*, with Bale Goods, judged to be worth 8000*l.* of about 120 Tuns, 10 Guns, and 70 Men on board, whereof 30 were Soldiers, for the Garrison of *Quebec*, taken by the *Chester*, whom the Admiral had sent out a cruizing to gain Intelligence; and who brought this Prize into *Boston* just before the Fleet sailed from thence. This *French Man*, who had made several Voyages to *Quebec*, acquainted Sir *Hovendon Walker*, That the Navigation of the River of *Canada*, is naturally so hazardous, by reason of its strong Currents and frequent Fogs, that when the *French Ships* from *Rochel* and other Ports, are to go upon that Voyage, the Masters give out, they are bound to another Place, otherwise they could not get their Complement of Seamen: And as a further Proof of this, he said, That the Year before coming down that River, being Nine Ships in Number, Eight of them were lost. He also gave an Account, that about a Hundred Leagues West of *Cape Finisterre*, he parted from *Monfieur du Guay Trouin*, who was sent upon a secret Expedition, with sixteen Sail of Men of War; whereof the great Ships were, the *Lys* of 76 Guns; the *Magnanime*, of 76; the *Apollon*, of 72; the *Brillant*, of 74; the *Glorieux*, of 68; the *Fidelle*, of 70; the *Aigle* of 74; the *Protée*, of 58; and the *Jason* of 48: Adding, that there were with him several Transports, with 4000 Men on board, and four Bomb-Vessels. But notwithstanding these discouraging Accounts, it was resolved to prosecute the intended Expedition; the Admiral taking the wise Precaution to keep on board his Ship, the Master of the *French Prize*, to whose Advice, next to Providence,

*Account given by a French Master of a Ship of the Damage, the Masters give out, they are bound to another Place, otherwise they could not get their Complement of Seamen: And as a further Proof of this, he said, That the Year before coming down that River, being Nine Ships in Number, Eight of them were lost. He also gave an Account, that about a Hundred Leagues West of Cape Finisterre, he parted from Monsieur du Guay Trouin, who was sent upon a secret Expedition, with sixteen Sail of Men of War; whereof the great Ships were, the Lys of 76 Guns; the Magnanime, of 76; the Apollon, of 72; the Brillant, of 74; the Glorieux, of 68; the Fidelle, of 70; the Aigle of 74; the Protée, of 58; and the Jason of 48: Adding, that there were with him several Transports, with 4000 Men on board, and four Bomb-Vessels. But notwithstanding these discouraging Accounts, it was resolved to prosecute the intended Expedition; the Admiral taking the wise Precaution to keep on board his Ship, the Master of the French Prize, to whose Advice, next to Providence,*

A. C.  
1711.

The *Humber*  
and the *Devonshire*  
sent back to  
Great Britain.

vidence, he soon after owed the Preservation of the whole Fleet.

A favourable Gale of Wind brought them into the Gulf of St. *Laurence*, off of Bird-Island, near the Mouth of the River *Canada*, on the 14th of *August*. The *Humber* and the *Devonshire* Men of War, being both of 30 Guns and Three Decks, and thought too large to go up that River, no Pilots daring to take Charge of them, the Admiral order'd them back to *Great Britain*; but having Intelligence that Two French Men of War, one of 60, the other of 30 Guns, were daily expected from *France* bound to *Quebec*, he further order'd the *Humber* and *Devonshire* to cruize for them in a certain Station, to the last Day of that Month, and then to proceed homewards, which they did accordingly, and on the 16th of *September* arrived at *Portsmouth*; and on board one of them Lieutenant *Cole*, with Letters from General *Hill*, and Admiral *Walker*. The Stern of the *Chester* Man of War being defective, Sir *Hovenden* thought fit to send her to *Boston*; and having on the 15th of *August* made the Signal of Separation, for those Three Ships, stood away for the River, and soon after, within 48 Hours, they had a steady strong Gale of Wind, and fair Weather.

And the  
*Chester* to  
*Boston*.

The Expedition  
miscarried.

From this last Account, which was given from on board the *Devonshire*, it was hoped that the Fleet would soon after, have been in sight of *Quebec*; upon which Supposition the Reduction of that Place was little doubted. But on *Saturday*, the 6th of *October*, Colonel *Clinton* arrived at *London*, being sent Express by Brigadier *Hill* and Sir *Hovenden Walker*, with the melancholy News of their Disappointment. One of the Letters written on Board the Admiral was as follows:  
*From on Board Her Majesty's Ship the Edgar, in Spanish River-Bay, September 12. 1712.*

Sir *Hovenden Walker*,  
Account of  
it.

' I Wrote to you by the *Humber* Man of War an Account of our Proceedings, we being then in our Passage to *Quebec*, my Letter bearing date the 14th of *August* last off Bird-Island. I there took Notice of the Difficulties reported of the River *Canada*, which by Experience we have



have found too true, as you may see by what follows. On the 18th of *August*, the Wind blowing fresh at N. W. we put into *Gaspé Bay*, where we staid till the 20th, being afraid of losing Company with the Transports that might be blown to Leeward; but having got all of them together, we proceeded up part of the River of *Canada*, which is 130 Leagues long to *Quebec*, from the Mouth of it. On the 21st, it proved Foggy, and continued so all Night, and the Day following, with little Wind till the Afternoon, when in an extream thick Fog it began to blow hard at E. and E. S. E. We found our selves then in a dangerous Circumstance, having neither Soundings nor sight of Land to steer any Course, or any Anchorage within 60 Leagues, and that not safe; so that the Pilots on board this Ship, being the best in the Fleet, were of Opinion, the Admiral should make a Signal to bring to, which he did with our Heads to the Southward, judging by that we might escape Danger, and be driven by the Stream in the Midd Channel; But quite contrary, as we were with the Wind Easterly, and our Heads to the Southward, in two Hours we found our selves upon the North Shore amongst Rocks and Islands, where the whole Fleet had like to have been lost. The Men of War escap'd, tho' with extream hazard; but eight Transports were cast away, with about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that our Loss would have been much greater. A *French Pilot*, who had made several Voyages up the River, inform'd us, that the same is very hazardous and subject to Fogs; and believes, that if we had proceeded further; with the hard Gales that have since happened, many Ships had perish'd. He adds, that the Currents are so uncertain, that when People think they are upon the North, they are upon the South Shore, which we found true. He himself had been cast away upon the North Shore.

After

A. C.

1711.

After the Disaster aforesaid, we continued thereabouts two or three Days, seeing what Men and other things we could get from the Shore, after which it was determined by a Consultation of Sea Officers, to return back to some Bay or Harbour, where the Fleet might safely ride till a further Resolution should be taken. Accordingly on the 4th of September, we arriv'd in the *Spanish River-Bay*, and the General and Admiral called a Council of War of Land and Sea Officers, who considering we had but Ten Weeks Provisions for the Fleet and Army, and that the Navigation in these Parts of the World being so bad and dangerous, that at this time of the Year we could not depend upon a Supply of Provisions from *New England*, it was unanimously agreed to return home without making further Attempts elsewhere. Thus has been our Expedition disappointed by insuperable Difficulties. The *Saphire* was sent to *Boston*, and the *Montague* was order'd to endeavour to find the *Humber* and *Devonshire*, which, as I told you in my last, were order'd to cruize off *Cape Britton*; but not meeting with them, we found her at Anchor off of this Place. The *Enterprize* and *Triton-Prize* joyned us here the 10th instant; the former being order'd to convoy the *New-England Ships* which are to carry the Forces detached by the General to garrison *Annapolis Royal*. The Men of War which are now with us, are the *Edgar*, *Swiftsure*, *Monmouth*, *Windsor*, *Montague*, *Dunkirk*, *Kingston*, and *Sunderland*. The *Leopard* is ordered immediately to sail for *England* with Collonel *Clayton* on board, whom General *Hill* sends Express to Court. Our Land Forces were in so good a condition, that I do not hear of the Death of any Captain but one since our Imbarkation to the time of the Loss of our Transports.

The Names of the Transport-Ships lost in the *River Canada*, are the *Colchester*, *Nathaniel* and *Elizabeth*, *Samuel* and *Anne*, *Isabella*, *Marlborough*, *Chatham*, *John* and *Sarah*, *Smyrna Merchant*; with a Vessel of 120 Tuns with Provisions, and a Sloop belonging

belonging to a Sutler. And the Officers, Men, &c. A. C.  
were, one Lieutenant Collonel, one Major, ten Cap- 1711.  
tains, seven Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, one Surge-  
on, one Chaplain, thirty-four Serjeants, eighteen  
Corporals, twenty seven Drummers, five hundred  
ninety seven Soldiers, thirty five Women.

M. B. Capt.  
Dotel died  
before this  
Misfortune.

On the 9th of October, Sir Hovendon Walker  
with the Men of War, and the remainder of the  
Transports, arrived safe at *Portsmouth*, where the  
Troops were landed: But on the 15th, the Ad-  
miral's Ship the *Edgar* of 70 Guns, riding at Spit-  
head, did unfortunately blow up by Accident, a-  
bout Two of the Clock in the Afternoon; with  
above 400 Seamen in her, and above Thirty of  
the Inhabitants of *Portsmouth*, who went on board  
that Ship to make merry with their Friends:  
Which Loss did very much aggravate the Disap-  
pointment of the *Quebec* Expedition.

The Fleet re-  
turns to  
*Portsmouth*.

The *Edgar*  
blows up.

Though this ill Success was mainly owing to  
the foggy, stormy Weather, and no Man ought,  
with Justice, to be made accountable for Mis-  
fortunes which 'tis not in Humane Power to pre-  
vent; yet so prone are the generality of Mankind  
to censure and find Fault, that they who had  
the principal Management of this Expedition  
were blamed upon these four Heads: 'First, for  
'not having got experienc'd French Pilots, to  
'conduct the Fleet up the River of *Canada*,  
'many of whom they might have easily procured  
'in *England*; either among the Refugees, or  
'among the French Sea Prisoners. Secondly, for  
'having put off the Expedition till the advanc'd  
'Season of the Year, when the Navigation of  
'that River is far more difficult, than about  
'the Summer Solstice. Thirdly, for having made  
'use of too large Ships: And fourthly, for not  
'having furnished the Fleet with a sufficient  
'quantity of Victuals; since it appeared upon  
'their Disappointment, that they had only Pro-  
'visions for nine or ten Weeks longer; so  
'that supposing the Fleet had gone up to *Que-*  
'beck, and the Town had made any tolerable  
'Resistance, our Men must have been forc'd to  
'give over that Enterprize for want of subsistence.

The principal  
Managers of  
the *Quebeck*  
Expedition  
censured.

A. C.  
1711.

*Arguments  
in their fa-  
vour.*

To this it was answer'd, ' First, that Secrecy be-  
ing the Soul of all great Undertakings in War, it  
was not thought proper either to make use of  
' Foreigners, or so much as to acquaint the  
' Commissioners of the Admiralty with the De-  
' sign, for fear of a Discovery: The rather be-  
' cause some Persons had engaged to furnish very  
' good Pilots in *New England*. Secondly, that  
' though a great deal of Time was lost to Victual  
' the Fleet both at *Portsmouth* and *Boston*, yet  
' the Season was not too far advanc'd for sailing  
' up that River, which the *French* do Yearly  
' much later. Thirdly, that though the unskil-  
' ful Pilots put on Board the Fleet at *Boston* re-  
' fused to take upon them the steering of the  
' *Humber* and *Devonshire*, yet larger Ships may  
' sail in the said River, which is about 25, or 30  
' Fathom deep even up so far as *Quebeck*; and  
' in the fourth and last Place, that the Reason  
' why the Fleet did not take in a larger quan-  
' tity of Provisions at *Portsmouth*, was, because  
' they expected to find a large Supply in *New*  
' *England*, and when the Fleet sailed from *Nan-*  
' *tasket Bay* to *Quebeck*, they were to be follow-  
' ed by several Vessels with Provisions. Upon  
the whole Matter, as no Man can command the  
the Winds and Seas, and all Events are in the  
Hands of Providence, so no Minister, General or  
Admiral can be answerable for the Success of  
any Undertaking, in which there appears not to  
have been any want of Prudence, Diligence or  
Courage on his Part: Which Maxim applied by  
the Golden Rule, of *Doing by others, as we would be*  
*done by*, might have saved some Persons a great deal  
of Trouble, and prevented much ill Blood, in  
relation to a late Enquiry into the management of  
the War in Spain. But the Spirit of Party, is the  
Spirit of Intoxication and Fury; and when Men  
are once possess'd by Passion and Prejudice, they  
are generally hurried away into Extravagancies,  
of which they are themselves ashamed, as soon as  
they recover their cool Temper.

*A wholesome  
Maxim*

*Against the  
Fury of  
Parties.*

We may here take Notice, that the *French*  
made this Year some unsuccessful Attempts on the  
*English*

English Settlements in the Leeward Islands: But what bespeaks most our Attention, before we return to Great Britain, are the Transactions in Ireland. The Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom having left London on the 14th of June, arrived at Chester the 18th, and was met near the City by the Deputy Governor of the Castle, and a great Number of the Principal Officers and Gentlemen. At his Entrance into the City, the Guns from the Castle fir'd, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen attending his Grace's coming, upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, where he was complimented by the Recorder in the Name of the Corporation in a very Eloquent Speech: The several Companies of Citizens with their Banners also attending in the Street, with all imaginable Demonstrations of Respect. He alighted at Sir Henry Bunbury's, where the Dean, attended by all the Body of the Clergy, came to welcome his Grace; who soon after was invited to a very noble Collation in the Pent-House, whither his Grace repair'd, accompanied by the Bishop of Chester, and several other Persons of Distinction. The next Day his Grace went to Park-Gate, where he waited some Days for a fair Wind; embark'd for Ireland on the last of June; and having met with strong contrary Winds, was oblig'd to land at Duntary, four Miles short of Dublin, on the 3d of July about Six in the Evening. Most of the Principal Nobility, Officers and Ministers of State, as well as thousands of Gentlemen and Merchants, repair'd immediately to Duntary, to compliment his Grace on his safe landing; and about nine a Clock his Grace arrived at Kings-End, attended by such a Concourse of People, as had scarce ever been seen on the like Occasions: The multitude expressing their Joy by loud Acclamations, of Long live the Queen, and his Grace — God Bless Her Majesty, his Grace, and the New Ministry, who have done such great Things for the Nation. The Streets were lined from Kings-End to the College by the Militia, and from the College to the Castle, by two Regiments of Regular Troops,

A. G.  
1711.

The French make unsuccessful Attempts on the English Settlements in America. Affairs of Ireland. The Duke of Ormond sets out for that Kingdom.

His Reception at Chester.

His Reception at Dublin July 9.

A. C.  
1711.

and the whole City was so illuminated with Candles in the Windows and Bonfires, that it seem'd to be in an entire Flame. The Night concluded with ringing of Bells, drinking of Healths to the Queen, the Church, and the New Ministry; and all possible Demonstrations of Joy, Affection, and Zeal to Her Majesty's Government, and his Grace's Administration. The Crowd was so great, that it was Ten a Clock before his Grace reach'd the Castle; and near Twelve at Night before he was sworn.

• Mr. Foster  
Speaker of  
the House of  
Commons.

On the 4th of *July*, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. of the City of *Dublin*, waited upon his Grace; and Mr. \* Recorder address'd himself to him in the following Speech:

*May it please your GRACE,*

The Recorder  
of Dublin's  
Speech to the  
Duke of Or-  
mond.

THIS City can omit no opportunity of expressing their hearty Affection for Her Majesty's Person and Government, and their Regard for your Grace, who has the Honour of representing Her in this Kingdom.

We retain, my Lord, a Grateful Remembrance of the mild and just Administration of the Government of this Kingdom by your Noble Ancestors; and when we consider the share your Grace had in the happy REVOLUTION in 1688, and the many good Laws you have procured us since, particularly that for preventing the farther Growth of POPERY, we are assured that that Liberty and Property, that happy Constitution in Church and State, to which we were restored by King *WILLIAM* of Glorious Memory, will be inviolably preserved under your Grace's Administration.

And we are perswaded, that we cannot more effectually recommend our selves to your Grace's Favour and Protection, than by assuring you that we will to the utmost of our Power contribute to the Honour and Safety of Her Majesty's Government, and maintainance of the Succession in the Illustrious House of *HANNOVER*, and that we shall at all times oppose the

Queen ANNE's Reign.

165.

the secret and open Attempts of the Pretender A. C.  
and all his Adherents.

1711.

The next Day the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of the Colledge of *Dublin* waited also on his Grace, their Chancellor and one of the Junior Fellows complimented him in a very elegant Speech in *Latin*. Nor were the Muses silent on this Occasion; for a few Days after a Paper of

*July the 5th*  
*His Grace*  
*Complimented*  
*read by the*  
*College of*  
*Dublin.*

Verfes, entituled, *The CHURCH and MONARCHY secur'd, by the Return of the Duke of ORMOND, and the Change of the LATE MINISTRY*, was publish'd in *Dublin*; and afterwards reprinted in *London*.

*Congratulatory*  
*Verfes on*  
*the Duke of*  
*Ormond.*

On the 4th of *July* Sir *Richard Cox* was Sworn Lord Chief Justice of *Ireland*, in the room of *Allen Brodrick Esq*; and at the same time, Sir *Richard Levings* was sworn Her Majesty's Attorney General; and *Francis Barnard Esq*; Her Majesty's Solicitor-General. Four † Days after the Parliament met according to their last Prorogation, and adjourn'd to *Thursday* the 12th, when being met again, the Lord Lieutenant went in the usual State to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses.

*Sir R. Cox*  
*sworn Lord*  
*Chief Justice*  
*of Ireland,*  
*Sir Richard*  
*Levings At-*  
*torney Gene-*  
*ral and Mr.*  
*Barnard So-*  
*licitor Gene-*  
*ral.*

† *July 9th.*  
*The Parlia-*  
*ment meets*  
*July 12.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

HER Majesty being graciously pleas'd, that Her Subjects of this Kingdom should participate in the happy Influences of Her Government, has taken this most early Occasion to call you together, to testify Her Affection and Care of your Welfare; and to assure you, that She will still continue the same tender Regard for you, which She has already shown in so many remarkable Instances.

*The Lord*  
*Lieutenant's*  
*Speech to*  
*both Houses.*

By remitting the Twentieth Parts, and granting the first Fruits for buying in Impropropriations, Her Majesty has not only conferr'd a Mark of Her Grace and Favour on the present Clergy; but has provided for the maintenance of greater Numbers of them, when, by the good Laws made against the *Papish* Religion in Her Majesty's Reign, the Church shall be enlarg'd.

A. C.  
1711.

And Her Majesty has given an Instance of Her Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*, in Compliance with an Application made in their Behalf last Session of Parliament.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The Publick Accounts which are order'd to be laid before you, will demonstrate how careful her Majesty has been to save your several Heads of Expence; and therefore has consider'd of a less chargeable way for securing the Arms and Ammunition than was formerly propos'd. And the same Publick Accounts will inform you, that as Her Majesty's great Expeditions by Sea and Land have occasioned the withdrawing several Troops from hence, and putting them on other Establishments, so whatever hath been saved thereby, has been apply'd to the Publick Service of this Kingdom; and Her Majesty having hitherto taken all proper Methods for the Ease of Her Subjects, does judge it necessary for their Safety and Protection, to re-place on Her Establishment here, so many more Troops as will compleat the number of Her Forces; and doubts not but that you will make Provision accordingly: As also for the rebuilding, in proper Places, the several Publick Offices which the late Fire has destroy'd.

And Her Majesty considering how much the Estates and Properties of Her Subjects of this Kingdom depend upon the Records thereof, doth earnestly recommend to you, the making Provision to prevent the great Mischiefs, both publick and private, which may arise by the Loss of those consumed in the late Fire, and to preserve such as are remaining.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I am commanded by Her Majesty to assure you, that She will continue to preserve the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law Established, secure the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, maintain and support the Protestant Religion, and the Rights and Properties of Her Subjects.

And



And as Her Majesty is graciously pleased to  
to signify Her readiness to concur with You in  
any thing that may be for your Safety and  
Prosperity; so She has not the least Doubt, but  
that you will proceed in the Matters which shall  
come before you, with such Temper, Unani-  
mity and Dispatch, as may render this a happy  
Session to Her Majesty and Her People.

After this the Commons return'd to their House, where a Copy of his Grace's Speech was read, and order'd to be enter'd in their Journal. They also order'd an Address to Her Majesty, and another of Thanks to his Grace; appointed the sitting of the several Grand Committee; order'd a Bill to be brought in for the further Preservation of the Game; and then adjour'd to the Saturday July 14th.

The Addresses drawn up by the Committee being that Day laid before the Commons, there arose a warm Debate about the Word **RESTORE**, applied to the CREDIT of the British Nation; but the Question being put whether the said Word should stand Part of the said Address, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of eighty four Voices against thirty nine. The same Evening the Commons with their Speaker, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, with their Addresses; That to the Queen being as follows:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament Assembled, do with Hearts full of Zeal and Affection approach your Majesty, to pay that Tribute of Thanks so justly due to you.

We first and acknowledge the happy Influences of your Government, and with the utmost Gratitude accept this opportunity of meeting again in Parliament, under a chief Governor so much desired and so justly beloved by us; and we joyfully assure our selves of the performance of your Royal Promise of continuing your Favour to us.

A. C.

1711.



‘ Your Majesty’s Grace and Goodness to the present Clergy, can alone be equalled by the Wisdom you show in the Provisions you have made for those who shall succeed them : And your Majesty’s Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*, is not only an Instance of your regard to our humble Address on their behalf, but of your Princely Favour to Learning and Religious Education.

‘ We cannot but admire the consummate Wisdom of your Majesty and your Councils, by whose frugal and just Administration our Expences have been lessened, and by that means the Kingdom preserved from Taxes, which might have proved too weighty and burthensom.

‘ Thus do all your Subjects equally participate of your Justice and Favour; nor have your Councils been less mindful to preserve CREDIT to this, than to RESTORE it to the *British* Nation.

‘ Bound therefore by Gratitude as well as Duty, we will chearfully endeavour to repair the Losses sustained by the late calamitous Fire, and give such Supplies to answer your Majesty’s Occasions, as our necessitous Condition will permit.

‘ Your Majesty’s tender Concern and Regard for the Church cannot but incite us to continue true and faithful Sons of it, and oblige us to lay to Heart the Protestant Succession in the most illustrious House of *Hanover*, as the surest Means next under God and your Majesty, to maintain and support the Establish’d Church and Protestant Religion, and in grateful Return to your Majesty’s earnest Care for the Rights and Liberties of your Subjects, we will ever be watchful in our Duty to defend and preserve your Majesty’s sacred Person, the Dignity of your Crown and your Royal Prerogatives.

u. The

Queen ANN E's Reign:

189.

The Commons Address to the Lord-Lieutenant  
was to this Effect :

A. C.

1711.

*May it please your GRACE.*

WE Her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Par-  
liament Assembled, do make our grateful Ac-  
knowledgements to your Grace for your Speech  
to both Houses of Parliament.

*Address of  
the same to  
Lord Lieu-  
tenant.*

Your constant Loyal Affection to Her Ma-  
jesty's sacred Person and Government, your  
faithful Adherence to the Constitution in Church  
and State, your equal Care of the Queen's Pre-  
rogative and the Rights and Liberties of the  
Subject, your peculiar Zeal for the Protestant  
Interest, your Hereditary Love of this Country  
deriv'd from your Noble Ancestors, and im-  
prov'd by your Grace, and your late unwearied  
and successful Endeavours for our Preservation;  
fill our Hearts full of Gratitude to Her Majesty  
for Her Royal Goodness in giving us another  
Opportunity of meeting together under your  
Grace's Administration, to compleat and per-  
fect the Security and Happiness which your  
Grace so eminently promoted in your former  
Government.

By Her Majesty's Princely Care for the Ease  
of Her Subjects, we are under the highest Ob-  
ligations to give Her Majesty such necessary  
Supplies as are in our Power, for the support  
of Her Government with Honour, for making  
good our former Applications in the best man-  
ner, and for rebuilding the several Offices which  
the late Fire has destroy'd in Places which shall  
be thought most proper.

As Her Majesty has been graciously pleas'd  
to assure us, that She will continue to preserve  
the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law Establish'd,  
to secure the Protestant Succession in the Illustri-  
ous House of *Hanover*, maintain and support  
the Protestant Religion, and the Rights and  
Properties of all Her Subjects; so Her faithful  
Commons with all Chearfulness declare, that  
they will, with the utmost hazard of all that is  
most dear to them, support Her Majesty and  
Her

A. C.  
1711

her rightful Title to the Crown, and assist her to put in Execution these her Royal Purposes against the Pretender and all other her Enemies.

Her Majesty's readiness to concur with us in any thing that may be for our Safety and Prosperity, redoubles our Zeal and Dutiful Affection to her Person and Government, which we assure your Grace shall be demonstrated by the Temper and Unanimity of our Proceedings, and the cheerful Dispatch of the Matters which shall come before us; and we have not the least doubt but that her Majesty and her People will receive mutual Pleasure and Satisfaction from this Session of Parliament.

On the other hand the House of Lords agreed upon an Address to the Queen in a much higher strain than that of the Commons, being as follows.

*Most gracious Sovereign!*

*Address of  
the Lords to  
the Queen,  
agreed on  
July 17.*

WE, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, with most grateful Hearts acknowledge the many Blessings we and all Your Majesty's Subjects have enjoyed, through the Piety and Justice of Your Majesty's Reign. We, every Day, receive fresh Instances of Your Royal Goodness; and, we have scarcely time to return Thanks for past Favours, before we have new ones conferred upon us.

Your Majesty's early Care hath even prevented our own Endeavours to free this Nation from that Load of Debt, which the bringing over Numbers of useless and indigent Palatines, at a time of extream Dearth and Poverty, the projecting of a Stately and Expensive Arsenal, and other Devices, had brought upon us.

Your Majesty has, by an unparalleled Bounty, augmented the Revenues of the Church, by lessening Your Majesty's own; whereby the Number of the Clergy will be increased; to the greater and better Instruction of the People committed to their Charge.

Your Majesty has also augmented Your Royal Exchequer by the College of Dublin, and in such a manner

# QUEEN ANNE'S Reign.

1711

ANNO

1711

• *Given as most testife to the World that what Your*  
 • *Majesty bestowed, was not given to promote those*  
 • *Principles upon which it was first apply'd for; but*  
 • *to encourage University Education, the Neglect and*  
 • *Difafe of which (we firmly believe) hath of late*  
 • *been a great Means and Occafion of the Growth of*  
 • *Ignorance, Profaness, Infidelity, and all those loose*  
 • *and wild Notions and Tenets which have industri-*  
 • *ously been spread amongst Us, to the endangering of*  
 • *the State, and undermining the Foundation of all*  
 • *Religion.*

• Heaven as a Reward to Your Majesty's many  
 • Vertues, hath blessed Your Majesty's Arms with  
 • a constant Success, and defeated the Designs of  
 • Your Majesty's Enemies every where. And  
 • Providence hath assist'd and directed Your Royal  
 • Heart to make those Necessary Alterations in  
 • the Management of Your Majesty's Affairs at  
 • home, which have already had the good Effect  
 • to quiet the Minds of Your Loyal Subjects; and  
 • we doubt not, but that they will farther tend  
 • to the intire Security of Your Majesty's Go-  
 • vernment, and the Preservation of the Consti-  
 • tution in Church and State.

• We, for our Parts, in Return for the many  
 • Graces and Favours we have receiv'd, do so-  
 • lemnly promise to defend and support Your  
 • Majesty's Throne; And, to the utmost of our  
 • Abilities, make the Crown defend'd, to flou-  
 • rish upon Your Head; And with our utmost  
 • Care, shall endeavour to preserve Your Prero-  
 • gative, and those Powers with which God hath  
 • entrusted Your Majesty from being lessen'd or  
 • invaded, upon any Factions Pretences what-  
 • soever.

• We shall, upon all Occasions, be ready to  
 • show our Zeal, for the Preservation and En-  
 • couragement of the Church of *Ireland*, as by  
 • Law established; of which, to our Comfort,  
 • we own ourselves Members; and the Welfare  
 • and Prosperity of which, we, to our Joy, find  
 • Your Majesty hath so much at Heart.

• And,

A. G.

1711.

And, that both these may be transmitted down safe and secure unto Posterity, we shall steddily adhere to the Protestant Succession, as settled in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*.

In the mean time may Almighty God, in Answer to the Prayers of Your People, continue to watch over, and preserve Your Majesty, and grant You long and prosperously to reign over us, and, at last, reward Your Majesty with an Immortal Crown.

The Lord's having presented this Address to the Lord Lieutenant, and the same being by his Grace's Order transmitted to *Great Britain*, Her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer :

ANNE R.

*The Queen  
Answer.*

HER Majesty Thanks the House of Peers for their Dutiful and Affectionate Address, and entirely agrees with them that the Common Safety depends upon Preserving the present Constitution in Church and State, and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*.

Their Lordships did also attend the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address, to his Grace :

*May it Please your Grace,*

*Their Lordships  
Address to the  
Lord Lieutenant.*

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do with all Respect sincerely and affectionately congratulate your Grace on your return to your Native Country, long desired by us ; and your being re-instituted in the Government of this Kingdom.

With all Duty and Gratitude we acknowledge her Majesty's tender Regard and Concern for our Welfare in many signal Instances, in none more particularly than in sending your Grace to govern this Kingdom.

We are fully assured that her Majesty's most graciously remitting the Twentieth Parts, and granting the First-Fruits for buying in Impropriations, as also her Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*, will effectually tend to the preventing the further Growth of Popery, the promoting the Interest of the Established Church, the Encouragement of Learning, and the more plentiful

‘ plentiful Maintenance of the Clergy in this and  
‘ succeeding Ages.

‘ And we are very sensible how much we are  
‘ indebted to your Grace's particular Care and  
‘ Mediation herein; Nor could the Notice of her  
‘ Royal Favours be convey'd to us by a more ac-  
‘ ceptable Hand.

‘ And if there could be any Addition made to  
‘ those Assurances we have at all times receiv'd  
‘ of her Majesty's tender Regard to the Establish'd  
‘ Church, and the Rights and Properties of her  
‘ Subjects; it would be by her Majesty's appoint-  
‘ ing your Grace to be her Vicegerent in this  
‘ Kingdom, who have Signalized your self at all  
‘ times by your Zeal for the Interest of the Es-  
‘ tablished Church, by your Courage and Con-  
‘ duct against the Common Enemy of the Prote-  
‘ stant Religion, and by your repeated and suc-  
‘ cessful Endeavours to promote the Trade and  
‘ Prosperity of this Kingdom.

His Grace's Answer was to this Effect.

My Lords,

**I** *Am sensible of the kindness with which your Lord-  
ships have express'd your selves in your Address  
to me, and never doubted your readiness to promote  
what is for her Majesty's Service, and the Good of  
the Kingdom.*

The Convocation, being met, at the same time  
with the Parliament, did also some Days after  
compliment the Lord Lieutenant with the fol-  
lowing Address:

*May it please your Grace,*

‘ **W**E, the Archbishops, Bishops, and the Rest  
‘ of the Clergy of Ireland in Convoca-  
‘ tion Assembled, with all Cheerfulness and Hearty  
‘ Affection, congratulate Your Grace's Return to  
‘ the Government of this Kingdom, which has  
‘ been often Happy under your Noble Ancestors  
‘ and Grace's Care.

‘ And we cannot but look upon it as a Signal  
‘ Instance of Her Majesty's tender Concern for us,  
‘ that Her Majesty hath so seasonably appointed  
‘ your Grace to be our Chief Governor; who,  
‘ by a continual Course of Glorious Actions, have  
‘ given

*The Convoca-  
tions Address  
to the Lord  
Lieutenant.*

A. C.

1711.

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given such manifest Proofs of your Firmness and Constancy in the Service of the Crown, and of your Zeal for the Interest of the Church as by Law establish'd, and the Welfare and Prosperity of your Country.

Particularly, We the Clergy, have reason to bless Almighty God, and thank Her Majesty for Placing your Grace again over us, to whose successful Mediation with Her Majesty, we not only owe the Restitution of our Right to Sit in Convocation with every Parliament, but in a great measure also, Her Majesty's remitting the Twentieth Parts, and granting the First Fruits to purchase Improvements; and that Royal Bounty, which hath lately been extended to the College of Dublin.

For these, and many other Instances of Your Grace's Favour and Goodness towards us; we heartily pray that Almighty God may long preserve your Grace in Health, Honour and Prosperity; and that Her Majesty may never want so faithful a Minister, the Church so good a Friend, or this Kingdom so acceptable a Governor.

His Grace's  
Answer.

The Lord Lieutenant was pleased to answer, **T**HAT this was a very kind Address; that he took it very kindly; and that he would be ready at all times to Serve the Convocation to the utmost of his Power.

On the other hand the Prolocutor of the Lower-House, with his Assessors, and the rest the House did on the 14th of July, attend the Upper-House of Convocation with the following Message:

May it please your Graces and Lordships.

Message from  
the Lower-  
House of Con-  
vocation to  
the Upper.  
July, 14.

**T**HE Lower House of Convocation preserving a just and due Sense of your Graces and Lordships Paternal Care of them, and tender Regard for the Rights of Convocation, so often and seasonably shewn since their Happy Restoration and Revival by Her Most Gracious Majesty: And more particularly, by your Graces and Lordships most Undaunted and Generous Refusal to join in an Illegal and Groundless Assertion or Opinion, That several of their Members had acted



in Derogation to Her Majesty's Prerogative, and might be prosecuted by Way of Information or Indictment, for Words inserted in a Protest by them, sign'd and enter'd into the Books of their House, June 30. 1709. And also for your Graces and Lordships vigorous Resolution to complain to the Lords in Parliament of those Men who had, in Compliance with the then powerful Faction, given under their Hands the said Assertion, or Opinion, for Law; and likewise for your Graces and Lordships at the same Time ordering and impowering Two very Worthy and Right Reverend Members of your most Venerable Body, to undertake a Dangerous and Expensive Voyage and Journey, at a most discouraging Juncture, to lay the whole Affair in a true Light before Her Majesty, whereby the Rights of Convocation, the Persons and Fortunes of several of their Reverend and Worthy Members, were preserv'd, and the Lower Clergy vindicated and supported:

Have commanded me, in their Names, to return your Graces and Lordships their most Solemn Thanks, their most Humble and Hearty Acknowledgments, for your Graces and Lordships great Watchfulness, Disinterested Zeal, and Paternal Regard, at all Times, for the Rights of Convocation, particularly for your Graces and Lordships Just and Seasonable Resolution of August 3. 1700. wherein your Graces and Lordships, with a Primitive Courage, truly declare. That the Convocation of Ireland hath a Right to be summon'd, and meet with every Parliament that is called in this Kingdom, and is truly a Parliamentary Assisting Body, convened by the Queen's Writ, and hath Rights, Powers, and Privileges of its own; and that the Members thereof ought, and may freely debate, and give their Opinions in all Matters that shall come before them. For all which, and many other Instances of your Graces and Lordships Justice to the Rights of Convocation in general, and of their House in particular, they do, by me, most humbly take leave to assure your

A. C.

1711.



your Grace's and Lordship's, that they will endeavour to demonstrate to the World, that no Time, no Power, no Management, shall ever be able to obliterate or lessen those most dutiful and grateful Sentiments, wherewith your Grace's and Lordships Favour, Patronage, and Protection, have justly fill'd their Hearts.

To which Message, the Archbishops, and Bishops, were pleas'd by the President, before their Graces and Lordships adjourn'd their House, to give the following Answer.

Mr. Prolocutor,

*The President's  
Answer.*

*July, 17.*

*Message of  
the Lower-  
House to the  
Bishops of  
Ossory and  
Killaloe.*

*WE have taken your Affectionate and Dutiful Address into Consideration, and will in Time return you an Answer.*

Three Days after, the Prolocutor, attended with his Assessors, and several Members of the Lower-House, deliver'd to the Bishop of Killaloe, the following Message from the said Lower-House to the Bishops of Ossory and Killaloe.

*My LORDS,*

**T**H<sup>O</sup> the Lower-House of Convocation have with the very first Opportunity endeavour'd to shew their Graces and Lordships of the Upper-House, the Just and Grateful Sense they do, and always will retain of the very many seasonable and signal Favours they have receiv'd from that most venerable Body, especially in the Difficulties, under which they labour'd in the late Times of Tryal; yet they cannot be satisfy'd that they have fully perform'd their Duty till they have waited upon your Lordships, and acknowledg'd what they more particularly owe to your Lordship's ready and cheerful Undertaking, at the Desire of the Upper-House, a dangerous and expensive Voyage and Journey for the Service of the Convocation, and the Preservation of several of their Worthy Members from the Ruine threatned them by Ill-designing Men, for their resolutely adhering to the just and essential Rights of their House.

For this they do, by me, return your Lordships their most humble and hearty Thanks; and desire your Lordships to be assur'd, that the Lower

Lower Clergy are very truly sensible how much they stand indebted to your Lordships just and fatherly Concern for the Preservation of their Rights and Privileges, and your Lordships Prudent and Steady Management of the great Trust reposed in your Lordships by their Graces and Lordships of the Upper-House, at a time when the whole sacred Order was threatened with Ruin by the Attempts of barefac'd Enemies, and the Compliances of false Friends.

And may Almighty God long preserve your Lordships for the Good of his Church happily Establish'd among us, the Service of her most Sacred Majesty, and the true Interest of this Kingdom, which your Lordships have sufficiently shewn you have at Heart; and for which their Open and Secret Enomies endeavour, but ineffectually, to Maligne, and Oppose you.

To which the Bishop of Killaloe was pleased to make the following Answer :

Gentlemen,

THE Value you put upon the Bishop of Ossory's Services and Mine, is a sufficient Recompence for the Trouble and Expence we have been at; I for my part, shall think no Labour too good, where I may be able to do Good, either for the Convocation in general, or for any Member of it in particular.

The Bishop of Killaloe's Answer.

Besides the Bill for the better Preservation of the Game, already mention'd. the following were brought into the House of Commons, viz. A Bill for the Encouragement of Tillage; A Bill for the more effectual preventing excessive and deceitful Gaming; A Bill for qualifying Persons to be Members of Parliament in this Kingdom; A Bill for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants; A Bill for the Ease of her Majesty's Subjects in their paying Quit-Rents, Crown Rents, and Composition Rents; A Bill for rendering more effectual a Statute made in the 33d Year of Henry VIII. relating to Vagabonds, and vagrant Beggars, and for the better regulating the Poor within the respective Parishes of this Kingdom; and employing such as are able to labour; A Bill to regulate the Method

A. C. of raising Money at Vestries; A Bill for qualifying  
 1711. Persons to be Justices of the Peace in this Kingdom;  
 A Bill to enable Guardians to renew Leases of Lands,  
 during the Minority of their Wards; A Bill for  
 securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,  
 and to prevent Imprisonment beyond the Seas; A  
 Bill for explaining and amending several Statutes  
 for prohibiting Under-Sheriffs and Sheriffs  
 Clerks, for officiating as Under-Sheriffs and Sheriffs  
 Clerks, more than one Year. A Bill for preventing  
 Litteries, for exposing Goods to Sale by Lot, or o-  
 ther Adventure; A Bill to oblige the Proprietors  
 and Tenants of neighbouring Lands to make Fences  
 between their several Holdings.

On the 25th of July, the Commons, with  
 their Speaker, attended the Lord-Lieutenant, at  
 the Castle, with the Heads of a Bill for the En-  
 couragement of Tillage, and desir'd his Grace to  
 recommend the same to Her Majesty, as a Bill  
 of great Benefit to this Kingdom: Which his  
 Grace promised to do, in the most effectual Man-  
 ner I can.

The same Day, Mr. Attorney-General reported  
 from the Committee appointed to consider of  
 proper Methods for preventing the Mischiefs, both  
 Publick and Private, which arise by the Loss of  
 Records consum'd in the late Fire, That they had  
 come to a Resolution in the Matter to them re-  
 ferr'd, which he read in his Place, and afterwards  
 deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was a-  
 gain read as follows.

Resolved, ' That it is the Opinion of this Com-  
 mittee, that the proper Method to prevent the  
 Mischiefs, Publick and Private, which may arise  
 ' by the Loss of Records consum'd by the late  
 ' Fire, is, That the House be mov'd, That Leave  
 ' may be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for the  
 ' Confirming the Mears and Bounds of Lands and  
 ' Tenements, whereof the Surveys are destroy'd,  
 ' according as they were enjoy'd at the time of the  
 ' late Fire.

Resolutions  
 about the  
 Supply.

On the 30th of July the Commons resolv'd to  
 grant a supply to Her Majesty, sufficient to make  
 good the necessary Branches of the Establishment  
 for

for two Years, commencing the 24th. of June 1711, and ending the 23d. of June 1713; as also for Building an Armory in the Castle of *Dublin*, to keep 25000 Arms; for two Powder Magazines, in convenient Places; Sheds in the several Garrisons of the Kingdom to preserve the Gun-Carriages; and Seven Thousand Pounds for Building the Council-Chamber, a Treasury Office, and other Offices destroy'd by the late Fire in the Castle of *Dublin*. The same Day a motion was made for an Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to desire that Her Majesty be pleas'd to order *Dominick Langton*, Clerk, formerly a Fryar, to be struck off the Establishment: And the House being inform'd that the said *Langton* had maliciously and falsly accused *Lewis Mears*, Esq; and other Protestant Gentlemen of the County of *Westmeath*, of entering into an Association against Her Majesty, and Her Ministry; it was Order'd, That a Committee be appointed to inspect the several Examinations, that were taken against the said *Lewis Mears*, and the afore said Protestant Gentlemen of the County of *Westmeath*, and to enquire what Proceedings were had thereon, and to report the same, with their Opinion, to the House.

*Proceedings of the Commons against Dominick Langton, Clerk.*

On the 4th of *August*, the Commons being inform'd that the Lords in an Address to Her Majesty this Session of Parliaments had reflected on the Honour of this House, and a Paper alledg'd to be a Copy of the said Address being read, it was order'd, ' That Sir *Ralph Gore* and Mr. Attorney-General do go immediately and inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, and compare the said Paper therewith. Sir *Ralph Gore* Reported from the said Committee, ' That they had compared the said Paper with the Original Address shewed them by the Clerk attending in the Office of the Clerk of the Lords House, and that the same was a true Copy of the Lords Address to her Majesty, agreed on the 17th Day of *July* last; which he delivered at the Table, where the same was again read, and a Motion being made, and the Question being proposed:

*Vigorous Resolutions of the Commons, against an Address of the Lords, Aug. 4th.*

A. C.

1711



That this House having on the first Day of June 1709, come to the following Resolution, viz. Resolv'd, That this House taking into Consideration the Proceedings of the University of Trinity-College near Dublin, in Censuring Edward Forbus, by Degradation and Expulsion, for speaking dishonourably of; and aspersing the glorious Memory of his late Majesty King William the Third, and also the steady Adherence of the Provost and Fellows of the said College to the late happy Revolution, her present Majesty's Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line as by Law Established, for the Encouragement of good Literature and sound Revolution Principles, do address his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; that he will lay before her Majesty the humble desire of this House, that 5000 l. be bestowed by her Majesty on the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity-College near Dublin, for Erecting a publick Library in the said College. Which Resolution being laid before the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and her Majesty having been graciously pleased to Order that 5000 l. be paid to the Provost and Fellows of the said College, in Compliance with the aforesaid Application, as appears by his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses of Parliament: And the Lords having in their Address to her Majesty agreed on the said 17th Day of July, Inserted the following Words, viz. *Your Majesty has also extended your Royal Favour to the College of Dublin, and at such a Juncture as must testify to the World that what your Majesty bestow'd, was not given to promote those Principles upon which it was first apply'd for.*

That the Lords in the said Address have highly Infring'd the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the Commons, misrepresented her Majesty's gracious Condescension to their humble Application, and have unjustly insinuated; (to the Dishonour of this House) That the Principles for Encouragement of which the aforesaid Application

tion was made, were such as her Majesty disapproved.

The Previous Question was put, That that Question be put: It was carry'd in the Affirmative: And, Resolv'd, That the Lords in the said Address have highly Infring'd the Rights, Priviledges and Liberties of the Commons, misrepresented her Majesty's gracious Condescension to their humble Application, and have unjustly Insinuated, (to the Dishonour of this House) That the Principles for Encouragement of which the aforesaid Application was, made, were such as her Majesty disapproved.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That to Insinuate, That the House of Commons in their afore-recited Resolution intended any other than the late happy Revolution, brought about by King William the Third, of glorious Memory, is False, Scandalous, and Malicious, highly and most unjustly Reflecting on the Loyalty, Integrity, and Honour of this House, and a great Breach of the Privileges thereof.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it is to the late happy Revolution next under God, and to the Wisdom, Justice and Piety of her Majesty, and the glorious Successes of her Majesty's Reign, we owe the Enjoyment of our Lives, Religion, Liberties, and Properties.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That this House will at the utmost Hazard and Expence of their Lives and Fortunes, Defend, Support, and maintain Her Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, the Church of Ireland as by Law Established, and the Succession of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, against the Pretender, and all other her Majesty's Enemies Abroad, and against all Jacobites and other Factious and Disaffected Persons at Home.

Nor did the Commons, suffer this matter to rest here; for Five Days after; the whole House attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address:

Mm ;

To

A. C.

1711.

*Address of  
the Commons  
to the Queen  
about this  
matter,*

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
The humble Address of the Knights Citizens and  
Burgesses in Parliament Assembled.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in  
Parliament Assembled, do in the most Submis-  
sive manner beg leave to acquaint your Majesty,  
that to our great Surprize and Trouble, we find  
ourselves misrepresented in an Address of the  
House of Lords of the 17th of *July* last, to your  
Majesty.

Particularly in that Paragraph of it wherein  
they alledge, That what your Majesty was graci-  
ously pleased to bestow on the College of *Dublin*,  
was given at such a Juncture as mult testifie to  
the World that it was not given to promote  
those Principles upon which it was first apply'd  
for; thereby insinuating that the Principles of  
your Loyal Commons were such as your Majesty  
disapproved.

And his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in his  
Speech to both Houses this Session of Parlia-  
ment, having assured us that your Majesty or-  
der'd the 5000 *l.* to be paid to the College in  
Compliance with our Application, (upon which  
we did return our most humble Thanks for  
that your Majesty's Favour) the said Paragraph  
seems to contradict your Majesty's Condescen-  
tion to such our humble Application.

Being therefore most sensibly touched at Heart  
that our Principles and good Intentions should  
be thus Injuriouly represented to your Majesty,  
(on whom alone next to God we depend, and  
whose Favour we know absolutely necessary to  
our well-being) and out of a deep Concern  
least the said Address of the Lords should have  
made any Impression on your Majesty to the  
Disadvantage of your most Dutiful Commons,  
we take this Opportunity to lay before your  
Majesty these our humble and sincere Assurances,  
that the Principles upon which we apply'd to  
your Majesty for your Bounty to the said Col-  
lege in our Address of the 1st of *June* 1709,  
were



‘ were such as we shall never be ashamed to own,  
‘ they being no other than those to which we owe  
‘ the Preservation of our Religion, Lives, Li-  
‘ berties, and Properties, and more especially,  
‘ the inestimable Blessing of your Majesty’s happy  
‘ Reign over us.

‘ The sound Revolution Principles mentioned  
‘ in our Address neither had nor have, in the true  
‘ Construction of the Words, any other meaning  
‘ than what related to the late happy Revolution;  
‘ and we have the utmost Abhorrence and De-  
‘ testation of all Principles that have any tendency  
‘ to any other Revolution, or to weaken your  
‘ Majesty’s undoubted Hereditary and Parliamen-  
‘ tary Right. We most humbly pray your gra-  
‘ cious Majesty not to suffer any wrong Impres-  
‘ sion of your most Loyal Commons to take Place  
‘ in your Royal Breast, and deprive us of the in-  
‘ valuable Blessing of your gracious Favour, we  
‘ having thro’ the whole Course of your most  
‘ Auspicious Reign made it the Principal Aim of  
‘ all our Proceedings to promote, in every Respect,  
‘ your Majesty’s Interest with all Faithfulness and  
‘ Diligence.

‘ We humbly beg Leave to renew our former  
‘ Assurances to your Majesty, that as we daily  
‘ receive fresh Instances of your Majesty’s Fa-  
‘ vours, and participate of the happy Influences  
‘ of your glorious Reign, so we will always con-  
‘ tinue to have the greatest Regard to your Ma-  
‘ jesty’s Recommendation of Temper and Unani-  
‘ mity, which we have most sincerely endeavour’d  
‘ to pursue, as we ever shall obey all your Royal  
‘ Commands.

‘ And notwithstanding any Injuries offered to  
‘ your faithful Commons, we still continue to go  
‘ on in the dispatch of the publick Business and to  
‘ support your Majesty’s Government, by pro-  
‘ viding for such Exigencies as your Majesty has  
‘ recommended to us, with that Unanimity, Dis-  
‘ patch and Chearfulness as become faithful and  
‘ Loyal Subjects to the best of Queens.

‘ And we do, in most solemn manner, declare,  
‘ that we will, to the utmost hazard of our Lives

A. C. 1711. and Fortunes defend, support and maintain your Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, the Church of Ireland as by Law Establish'd, and the Succession of the Crown in the illustrious House of Hanover, against the Pretender, and against all JACOBITES and other Factions and Disaffected Persons at Home.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Commons was, *I will lay this Address before Her Majesty.*

The Ld. Lieutenant's Answer.

August 6th.

Further Resolutions of the Commons against Dominick Langton.

Three Days before Mr. Moore reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the Examinations given in by *Dominick Langton* against *Lewis Meares Esq*, and other Protestant Gentlemen of the County of *Westmeath*, and the Proceedings thereon, That the Committee had ordered him to report the Matter of Fact specially; and that they had come to several Resolutions thereupon, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and are as follow:

I. That *Dominick Langton* Clerk, formerly a Fryar, hath since his pretending to become a Protestant, discountenanc'd and obstructed the Conversion of several Papists to the Protestant Religion, and hath been guilty of many other scandalous Practices.

II. That the Examinations given in December last, by the said *Dominick Langton* against *Lewis Meares Esq*, and several other Protestant Gentlemen of the County of *Westmeath*, in which he chargeth them with entring into an Association against Her Majesty and Her Ministry, are Notoriously False, Groundless and Malicious.

III. That the House be moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to desire that Her Majesty would be pleased to order the said *Dominick Langton* to be struck off the Establishment of this Kingdom. To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree.

Mr. O Noile reported from the Committee appointed to consider of proper Methods for con-

converting the *Papish* Natives of this Kingdom to the Established Church, That they had come to several Resolutions. Those agreed to by the House, are as follow.

*Resolutions of the House of Commons in favour of the Conversion of the Papish Natives of Ireland.*

I. That the Conversion of the *Papish* Natives of this Kingdom to the Established Religion, is a Work so Pious and Charitable, and tending so much to promote the publick Welfare of this Kingdom, that it is worthy of the Countenance and Encouragement of this House.

II. That in order to the Conversion of the *Papish* Natives of this Kingdom to the Establish'd Religion, it will be requisite that a competent Number of Ministers duly qualified to instruct them, and perform the Offices of Religion to them in their own Language, be provided and encouraged by a suitable Maintenance.

III. That a sufficient Number of Charity-Schools be erected for the Instruction of the *Papish* Children *Gratis* in the *English* Tongue, and the Establish'd Religion.

IV. That the House be moved, that Heads of a Bill be brought in to promote and encourage the Conversion of the *Papish* Natives of this Kingdom.

Hereupon it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill on the said Resolutions.

Mr. O Neile reported also, That the said Committee had come to a further Resolution, viz.

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Reverend *John Richardson* Clerk, having taken great Pains in converting the *Papish* Natives of this Kingdom, that the House be moved to address his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to recommend the said Mr. *Richardson* to Her Majesty, to have Two hundred Pound for his Zeal and Service therein.

*Resolutions in favour of Mr Richardson.*

To which Resolution the Question being put, the House did agree.

Mr. Secretary *Southwell* reported from the Committee appointed to attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, with the Resolutions of this House relating to *Dominick Langton*, That they had

A. C.  
1711.

The Ed. Lion-  
sonant's An-  
swer to Dr  
minick Lang-  
ton.

had attended his Grace accordingly; and that his Grace was pleased to say; *That he would take Care to lay the said Resolutions before Her Majesty as the House desired.*

On the 2th of August, Mr. Secretary Southwell likewise inform'd the House, that he was commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint them, that Her Majesty had been pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer to the Address of this House at the opening of this Session:

ANNE R.

The Queen's  
Answer to  
the Commons  
Address at  
the opening of  
this Session.

HER Majesty received with great Satisfaction the Dutiful Address of her Commons; She returns them Her hearty Thanks for the Zeal they have expressed for her Person, the Government in Church and State, and the Protestant Succession; and assures them of her tender Regard for Her Subjects of the Kingdom of Ireland, whose Happiness and Prosperity Her Majesty, upon all Occasions, will promote.

Address of  
Thanks voted.

Hereupon it was order'd, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, for Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer of this House.

The 11th the House attended the Lord Lieutenant with their Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, which was as follows:

The Commons  
Address of  
Thanks to the  
Queen, Au-  
gust 11.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Ireland in Parliament Assembled, beseech your Majesty to give us Leave to acknowledge with the utmost Gratitude your Majesty's Gracious Acceptance of our bounden Duty, expressed in your late Message to us under your Royal Hand.

Your Majesty's Condescension to Thank your Commons for their Zeal for your Royal Person, the Government in Church and State, and the Protestant Succession, as it is the highest Honour we are capable of receiving, so it fills our Hearts with inward Joy, and inflames them with a more ardent Desire to do every thing that may be acceptable to the best of Princes.

The

‘ The sole Dependance of your Subjects of this Kingdom is on your Majesty, and since they have receiv’d your Majesty’s Gracious Assurance, that you will promote their Happiness and Prosperity, there remains no further Care to them, but to pray to God for your Majesty’s long and happy Reign, and to observe in all their Proceedings a Conduct so Dutiful and Loyal to your Majesty, as may render them worthy of the continuance of your Grace and Favour.

A. C.  
1711

And his Grace was pleased to return the Answer following. *I will lay this Address before Her Majesty in the best Manner.*

The Ld Lieutenant’s Answer to the Commons.

Then it was order’d, that Mr. Speaker have leave to practise during the Recels: After which Mr. Secretary Southwell inform’d the House, that he he was commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the House, That it was his Grace’s Pleasure, the House should adjourn it self to the 20th Day of September next: And the House did adjourn it self accordingly to the said Day.

The Parliament adjourn’d.

Not many Days after the Duke of Ormond set out for his Castle at Kilkenny, where his Grace arriv’d the 22d of August, being met at the Bounds of the County by the High-Sheriff, all the Gentry, the Dean, and most of the Clergy; and at the Bounds of the City by the Sheriffs and chief Citizens and Inhabitants, who received his Grace with all possible Demonstrations of publick Joy, and particular Respect and Affection to his Person and Administration. As his Grace pass’d by the School founded by his Ancestors, he was complimented in an elegant Latin Speech by one of the Scholars; and the next Day the Mayor and Aldermen did likewise congratulate his Grace’s Arrival, in a Speech spoke by the Recorder. The same Day, (Aug. 23.) all the Horse and Dragoons in Ireland encamp’d at Bermet’s Bridge, three Miles distance from Kilkenny, where they were review’d by his Grace the 30th.

The Duke of Ormond goes to Kilkenny.

His solemn Reception there Aug. 23

On the 18th of August Alderman Thomas Quinn, formerly Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, was again elected into that Office, and Mr. Sardinville and Mr. Aldridge were, at the

The Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs disp- prov’d.

same

A. C. same time, chosen Sheriffs; but not being approved of by the Government, the City was ob-

1711.



*Presentment made at the Cork Assizes against the Memorial of the Church of England.*

blig'd to proceed to another Election, which occasion'd a great Ferment among the Vulgar sort. We may also take Notice, that during the Recess of the Parliament, the Grand Jury at the Assizes begun at *Cork* the 13th of September, made a Presentment against the Book call'd, *The Memorial of the Church of England*, reprinted in *Ireland* by *Edward Lloyd*, from a Copy printed in *England* in the Flourishing Year of the Church 1711, as a False, Traiterous and Scandalous Libel.

*The Duke of Ormond returns to Dublin.*

On the 14th of September, about Ten a Clock in the Evening, the Duke of *Ormond* return'd from *Kilkenny* to *Dublin*; where Sir *Constantine Phipps*, the new Lord Chancellor, arrived about an Hour before from his Progress thro' the County

*Great Respect shown to Chancellor Phipps by the High Church Party. See Post-Boy of Sept. 29. 1711.*

of *Kesfry*, in which he received extraordinary Demonstrations of Honour and Respect from the Nobility and Gentry of the High Church Party, and in a particular manner from the Clergy, \* who every where met him in distinct Bodies; some making Speeches to him in Latin, some in English, to express their Sense of Gratitude for having defended the Church with so wise Council, and with so much Courage and generous Resolution, at the Tryal of Dr. *Sacheverell*, and for Patronizing the Clergy on all Occasions. On Thursday the 20th of September the Parliament met according to their Adjournment; but the Bills not being returned from *Great Britain*, they adjourn'd to the 4th of October next. But it is observable, that before the House of Lords adjourn'd themselves, they made an Order for the printing of their Address to the Queen, agreed on the 17th of July which, as was mentioned before, gave great Offence to the Commons.

*Parliament of Ireland further adjourned.*

Upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s disapproving the Election of Alderman *Quinn* for Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, the present Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who thought themselves aggrieved, appeal'd to the Queen, by a Petition, importing, 'That the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of *Dublin* are to be Elected by the Lord Mayor and

and Aldermen, and no other Person is to have any Vote in such Elections; as appears by the new Rules for regulating Corporations in this Kingdom, which Rules have the Sanction of an Act of Parliament. That by the said Rules, the Persons Elected are to be certified to Her Majesty's chief Governor and Privy Council of this Kingdom for their Approbation. That the City of *Dublin* had been so careful in the Election of their Lord Mayors, that from the first making the new Rules in the Year 1672, till within a few Months past, no Person Elected Lord Mayor of *Dublin* was ever disapproved by the Government and Council, excepting one who was rejected by the Lord *Tyrconnel* in 1688, to make room for Sir *Thomas Hackett* a *Papist*, who then succeeded in the Mayoralty of that City. That the Petitioners were so unfortunate as to have been obliged five several times since last *Easter* to proceed to the Choice of a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the ensuing Year, by reason the Government and Council were pleased so often to disapprove the several Persons Elected by the Petitioners, tho' they had not heard that any Objection was or could be made to the Sufficiency or Loyalty of the Persons Elected, they being all Educated in the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law Established, and having on every Occasion shewn a hearty Affection for Her Majesty's Government. That the first Disapprobation of the Elected Lord Mayor, was grounded on a Petition of Alderman *Constantine* to the late Lords Justices and Council, which set forth, that of Right he ought to be chosen Lord Mayor in the Year 1709, being the eldest Alderman who had not been Lord Mayor of the said City, That they answered the said Petition, and made it appear on a publick Hearing at the Council Board, that by the new Rules and Acts of Parliament on which they were founded. They were not confined in their Election, or obliged to chuse the next Senior Alderman. That in several Elections in that City immediately or soon after ma-

king

A. C.  
1711.

king the new Rules, the Senior Alderman who had not served was postpon'd, and a Junior Alderman Elected Lord Mayor, of which they gave several Instances. They further shew'd, That though there had not been any Petition or Objection made against the several Elections of the City Sheriffs for the ensuing Year, yet eight of them since last Easter had been disapproved without being summoned or heard. That the near Approach of *Michaelmas*, (the time for changing the City Magistrates) put them under a Necessity of imploring her Majesty's Interposition, and to beseech Her Majesty to give such Orders herein, that the Petitioners Right of Electing Magistrates for that City, might not hereafter be turned into a Nomination of the City Magistrates by the Government and Council. We have lived, *said they in the Conclusion*, several Years, and hope to continue much longer under the happy Influence of those Royal Virtues so eminently conspicuous in your Majesty, and do with grateful Hearts acknowledge that we have many ways felt and experienced the blessed Effects of them, during the whole Course of your Majesty's mild and glorious Reign. And we humbly beg leave to hope, that this our dutiful and humble Application to your Majesty will be taken as an Instance of our entire Reliance on your Majesty's Justice and Goodness, and not to proceed (as in truth it doth not) from any Disrespect or Opposition to the Government you have placed over us, to whom we have and shall ever pay the utmost Deference, and are willing to make any Compliance consistent with our Right and Freedom of Election and the Oaths we have taken to maintain the Liberties of this your Majesty's ancient and loyal City.


Upon this Appeal to the Queen against the Proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the following Letter was written by one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of state.

To



# Queen. ANNE's Reign

1701

To his Grace James Duke of Ormond, Lord A. G.  
Lieutenant General, and General Governor of  King.  
Ireland.

Whitehall, 27 Sept. 1711.

MY LORD,

THE Case of the late Elections of a Lord Mayor The Earl of  
Dartmouth's  
Letter to the  
Duke of Or-  
mond.  
in the City of Dublin, as stated by Mr. Attorney  
and Mr. Solicitor General of Ireland, and trans-  
mitted hither by your Grace, as likewise the Petition  
of the City, have been laid before the QUEEN.  
And Her Majesty having taken the same into Her  
Consideration, commands me to acquaint you, That  
She approves of your Grace, and her Privy Council,  
asserting the Rights of the Crown to disapprove of  
Persons Elected Mayors by the Court of Aldermen,  
when you judge it proper so to do. I am,

My LORD,

Your Grace's most Obedient  
Humble Servant,  
DARTMOUTH.

Before this Letter reach'd Dublin, the City  
proceeded to the Election of a Lord Mayor, and  
chose Alderman *Watson*, who being disapproved, Two other Per-  
sons chosen  
Lord Mayor  
disapproved.  
they elected Alderman *Pearson*, who had formerly  
been Lord Mayor, and was likewise disapproved.  
Hereupon the High Church-Party gave out, that  
no Person would be accepted for Lord Mayor till  
Alderman *Constantine* should be elected: But the  
City having in their eighth Election this Year,  
chosen Alderman *Gore*, a Person no less firm in  
the Revolution-Principles, and the Protestant-Suc-  
cession, than any that was chosen before; and on  
the other Hand, the Time of a new Lord Mayor's  
entring upon his Office being actually come, Al-  
derman *Constantine* was periwaded to wave his Alderman  
Constantine  
having wav'd  
the pretended  
Rights, Al-  
derman Gore  
is approved.  
pretended Right, which he did in a formal Peti-  
tion to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:  
Hereupon the Election of Alderman *Gore* was,  
on the 4th of October approved by the Govern-  
ment; although he was on of those who subscrib'd  
the afore-mentioned Petition. On that Occasion,  
the City of Dublin, by their Recorder Mr. Foster,  
Speaker of the House of Commons, made a Speech  
to

A. C.  
1711The Recorder's  
Speech at the  
Love Feast

to the Lord Lieutenant, imposing in substance :  
 That they were extremely sorry for the late  
 Misunderstanding that had happen'd between  
 his Grace and them ; which, however, was  
 not occasioned through any Fault of theirs,  
 but by Turbulent Spirits, who in an illegal Man-  
 ner, design'd to infringe the Privileges and Im-  
 munities they had so long enjoy'd by Virtue of  
 their Charter : That they had all manner of  
 Reason to hope, from the Noble Birth of their  
 new Lord Mayor, his Wisdom and Steady  
 Conduct, that he would tread in the Steps of  
 his Loyal Predecessors, in maintaining the Con-  
 stitution in Church and State, and the Succession  
 in the most Illustrious House of Hanover, as by  
 Law Establish'd, against the Pretender and all  
 his Adherents. Concluding with a Repetition  
 of the signal Services his Grace and his Illustri-  
 ous Ancestors had done for that Kingdom, of  
 which they would ever retain a grateful Me-  
 mory.

October 4.  
 An Account  
 of Mr Hig-  
 gins's Quar-  
 relling with  
 the Lord San-  
 try.

The same Day, Mr. Francis Higgins, a Clergy-  
 man of Absolute Passive Obedience, and Hereditary  
 Right Principles, no less famous and active in Ir-  
 eland, than either Dr. Sacheverel in England, or  
 Mr. Greenfields in Scotland, and who had lately  
 been put again into the Commission of the Peace  
 for the County of Dublin, took, for the first time,  
 his Place on the Bench at the Quarter Sessions.  
 When the Court was adjourn'd, the Justices, as  
 usual, went to Dinner ; and the Lord Baron San-  
 try being amongst them, and sitting at the Sheriff's  
 Left Hand, towards the close of Dinner he nam-  
 ed all the Healths to the Sheriff. After Her  
 Majesty's Health, and Prosperity to the Churches  
 of Ireland and England had gone round, the Lord  
 Santry named aloud, *To the Glorious and Immortal  
 Memory of King WILLIAM*, which was approv-  
 ed by most of the Company, and Mr. Rowley said  
*and may he be hang'd as high as Haman who re-  
 fuses it ;* But Mr. Higgins, to whom this Health  
 was not over-pleasing, cheek'd him for that Ex-  
 pression ; and when the Glass came to him, he  
 drank

drank it thus, *To all who lov'd King William, when alive, and honour his Memory now he is dead, and are truly thankful to God for the Revolution.* A. C. 1711.

No Notice was taken of this Alteration; but the Lord Santry having named the next Health, *To all those honest Gentlemen who make the Laws the Rule of their Obedience,* Mr. Higgins, when the Glas came to him, tack'd to that *Whiggish Health a Tory Tail*, in these Words, *And who when they can't obey will patiently suffer:* At which most of the Gentlemen there present were offended; and some very high Words passed between my Lord Santry and Mr. Higgins. The next Day the Grand Jury made the following Presentment against the latter:

*By the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the said County the fifth Day of October, 1711.*

WHEREAS the Justices of the Peace and the Protestant Free-holders of the County of Dublin for many Years past have preserved a good Understanding and Unanimity among themselves, whereby the Service of Her Majesty and the Interest and Peace of the said County have been successfully promoted.

And whereas Francis Higgins, Clerk, Rector of Balruddery, in the said County, being formerly admitted into the Commission of the Peace of the said County, did behave himself in a manner so turbulent and unbecoming the Character of the sacred Function of a Clergy-man, that upon the Application of the Gentlemen of Bench of Justices of the Peace, he was, to their general satisfaction, turn'd out of the said Commission by Sir Richard Cox whilst he was Lord Chancellor; whereby the former Unanimity and good Understanding between the said Gentlemen were restored.

And whereas the said Francis Higgins being lately put into the said Commission of the Peace, yesterday at his first Appearance among the Gentlemen of the said County, in a very provoking manner insulted the Right Honourable

A. C.  
1711.



Henry Lord Baron of *Santry*, and other Gentlemen of Quality and Fortune, then present at the said Sessions.

And whereas the said *Francis Higgins* since his last Return from *London*, hath by many repeated Insolencies, abused, traduced, and ill treated several of the said Justices of the Peace, and other Persons of known Loyalty and Affection to Her Majesty's Government.

We therefore present the said *Francis Higgins* to be a common Disturber of Her Majesty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition and groundless Jealousies among Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects, and therefore desire the Honourable Bench to concur with us in laying this our Presentment before the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom; and desire his Lordship would be pleased for the Ease and Quiet of this Country, to turn the said *Francis Higgins* out of the said Commission of the Peace, &c.

October 6th.  
Mr Higgins  
presents his  
Answer to  
the Present-  
ment.

This Presentment being allow'd of by the Court, and, at the Request of the Grand Jury, order'd to be printed and laid before the Privy Council, Mr. *Higgins* did the next Day, print also his Case, wherein he endeavour'd to palliate his late Behaviour; and three Days after laid before the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council his Answer to the said Presentment. Hereupon the Council appointed a Day for the Hearing of that Matter, and summon'd the Gentlemen who gave in the Presentment, to attend, to make good their Allegations against Mr. *Higgins*; but the latter being favour'd by several eminent Members of that most honourable Board, his Accusers met with several Difficulties, which the Lord *Santry* represented in a long Petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. At the same time another Paper was publish'd at *Dublin*, proving Mr. *Higgins*'s printed Case, in relation to Sir *Richard Bulkeley* and *Collonel Forster*, to be notoriously false: Whereupon *Tuesday* the 23d of *October* was appointed for further hearing the Case of Mr. *Higgins*, though still with this Restriction, that the Justices who had sign'd the Presentment, and

The Ld Santry  
Petitions  
the Ld Lieu-  
tenant and  
Council a-  
gainst him.  
See the Poli-  
tical State of  
Great Britain  
for the Month  
of Nov. 1711.

were

were to be his Accusers, should confine themselves in the Evidence they should give to the Matters of Fact specified in the said Presentment, and to such Facts only as had by him been committed during his acting in the Commission of Peace. After five several Hearings, on the 19th of November, Mr. Higgins was clear'd, and order'd to be continu'd in the said Commission; to the great Joy of the High Church Party, particularly of the Clergy, some of whom had been very industrious to defend his Reputation. For on the 9th of October the Lower House of Convocation made the following Declaration in his Behalf:

Mr. Higgins  
clear'd, No-  
vember 19.

Declaration  
of the Lower  
House of Con-  
vocation in  
his Favour.

‘ **W** Hereas the Reverend Mr. FRANCIS HIGGINS, a Member of this House, has lately, in a Paper printed and publish'd, been represented and charged with having behaved himself formerly in a manner turbulent and unbecoming the Character of the sacred Function of a Clergyman.

‘ And whereas he is also in the same Paper charged with the heinous Crimes of being a common Disturber of Her Majesty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition and groundless Jealousies amongst Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects;

‘ We, the Lower House of Convocation, think our selves oblig'd, in JUSTICE to the CHARACTER of OUR MEMBER, to declare, That the said Mr. HIGGINS has ever since his being a Member of this House, behav'd himself agreeably to the Character of the Sacred Function of a Clergyman, and hath, both in HIS LIFE and DOCTRINE, upon ALL OCCASIONS, shewn himself to be a GOOD CHRISTIAN, and A LOYAL SUBJECT,

But 'tis to be observ'd, that though 'twas industriously reported, that this Paper was agreed to by the Lower House of Convocation, *Nemine Contradicente*, yet the same was not to be wonder'd at, since there were hardly present in that Assembly one Part in six of its full Number.

On the 4th of October the Parliament met again according to their last Adjournment; but the

A. C. Bills expected from *England* not being yet come over, they were further adjourn'd to the 10th of that Month. On the 29th there was a very warm and long Debate in the House of Commons, occasion'd by the following Motion, viz.

*Proceedings  
of the Parlia-  
ment of Ire-  
land.*

*A warm De-  
bate in the  
House of Com-  
mons Oct. 29.*

‘ That such Members of this House as are of  
‘ Her Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council,  
‘ do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and  
‘ acquaint his Grace with the Desire of this  
‘ House, That the Returns of Persons Elected  
‘ Magistrates of Corporations for the present  
‘ Year, against the Approbation of whom Peti-  
‘ tions have been preferr’d, may be laid before  
‘ this House by the proper Officers, together  
‘ with the Petitions and Answers thereunto,  
‘ and the several Orders made thereon.

In the middle of the Debate, it was moved,  
That a Letter written by Her Majesty’s Com-  
mand to the Lord Lieutenant by the Secretary of  
State should be read, which was carried in the  
Affirmative; and the said Letter being read,  
the first Motion was propos’d by way of Question.  
After a Debate that lasted above six Hours, the  
previous Question being demanded and put, it  
pass’d in the Negative by the Majority of one sin-  
gle Vote, there being 108 Yeas, and 109  
Noes.

*Vote of the  
Commons af-  
fertain the  
Revolution.*

On the 8th of *November* the Commons being  
inform’d, that the House of Lords design’d to  
present an Address to the Queen to vindicate their  
Address of the 17th of *July* before mention’d,  
*Resolv’d*, ‘ That whoever shall by Speaking,  
‘ Writing or Printing, Arraign or Condemn the  
‘ Principles of the late happy Revolution in 1688,  
‘ is an Enemy to our most Gracious Queen, to  
‘ our Constitution in Church and State, to the  
‘ *Hanover* Succession, and a Friend to the *Pre-  
tender*.

Notwithstanding this Vote, the next Day,  
the Lords agreed, on the following Address to  
the Queen.

*May*

*May it please your most Excellent Majesty,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, do, with a just Retribution of Thanks for all your Majesty's Favours, with the highest Veneration for your Sacred Person and Government, and with the utmost Concern for the Welfare and Prosperity of this your Realm, beg Leave to approach your Majesty.

*The Lords Address to the Queen, vindicating their former Address.*

The grateful Remembrance of the many Obligations you have laid upon us, the sincere Veneration for your Majesty's Royal Person and Prerogative, and the tender Regard we have for the Peace and Tranquility of this Kingdom, could alone prevail on us thus long to forget the high Indignities offer'd to this House by the Commons, and to submit our private Injuries, to your Majesty's more publick Concerns, lest, by our just Resentment of their Behaviour, when so industriously provok'd, your Majesty's Affairs might be obstructed; and, by that means, the pernicious Designs of Evil-minded Men render'd effectual.

How far the Commons have made good their Professions to your Majesty of Unanimity; how far they have pursued that Temper recommended to them by your Majesty, we shall not determine; yet, surely, had those Professions been sincere, they would not (without any Conference demanded, or any Opportunity given to us to explain our selves, if we had been mistaken) have us'd us in a manner wholly unknown to former Parliaments, and in Language more indecent, more opprobrious, than was given by another House of Commons, at a time when they voted the House of Lords useles.

However your Majesty might justly approve the Conduct of the College of *Dublin* in the late Revolution; we did, and do still humbly conceive, that your Majesty did not extend your Bounty to them, to promote (in general) Revolution-Principles; Principles which, as explain'd by the Pamphlets and Libels publicly

A. C.  
1711.

avow'd and celebrated by Men of Faction and Seditious Tempers, and particularly by a Sermon preach'd the 30th of January, and dedicated to this very House of Commons, without Censure or Animadversion, do, in a great measure, maintain and justify the execrable Murder of King Charles the First, your Royal Grandfather, of Blessed Memory, and on which may be founded any Rebellion against your Majesty and your Successors.

There's something so perplex and ambiguous in this Paragraph, as puzzled very many who were acquainted to be good judges both of Sense and Grammar.

Nor have the Commons, in our Apprehension, vindicated themselves or their Vote, by saying, *That the sound Revolution-Principles, mention'd in their Address, neither had nor can have, in the true Construction of the Words, any other Meaning than what related to the late happy Revolution;* for however they may take upon themselves best to know their own meaning, yet we think it hard to deny us the Right of Judging, as well as they of the true Construction of the Words; and we do take Leave to say, That the Commons having, in that Vote, mention'd the steady Adherence of the Provost and Fellows of the College to the late Revolution, as one Consideration of their Application for the Five thousand Pounds since granted by your Majesty, the subsequent Motive mention'd in that Vote, viz. *for the Encouragement of sound Revolution Principles, cannot, in good Reason or Grammar, be referr'd to the late Revolution, since Adherence to the late Revolution was a distinct Motive of it self, and it is the known Nature of Principles to be as well the Rule and Guide of future as of past Actions.*

It never enter'd into our Hearts to misrepresent the Commons to your Majesty: For their own Actions, they must be judged by God, and by your Majesty; but for our selves, we do most solemnly assure your Majesty, that we are heartily thankful to Almighty God for the late happy Revolution, and acknowledge the Necessity and Justice of it; that we will, at the utmost Hazard and Expence of our Lives and Fortunes, Defend, Support and Maintain your



• your Majesty's sacred Person and Government ;  
 • your just Prerogative in the choice of your  
 • Ministers; the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law  
 • establish'd; and the Succession of the Crown in  
 • the illustrious House of *Hanover*, against the  
 • Pretender, and all who design Revolutions ei-  
 • ther in Church or State, against all *Papists*, *Ja-*  
 • *cobites*, and *Republicans* at Home.

A: C  
 1711.

Moreover, the House of Lords, at the Sollici-  
 tation of the Bishops, did, the same Day, agree  
 to a *Representation and Address* against the *Dissen-*  
 ters: Wherein, among other Things, it was sug-  
 gested, that they had been enabled to propagate  
 their Schism, undermine the Church, and disturb  
 the Peace and Unanimity of the Conformists in  
 that Kingdom, by the misapplying the Bounty of  
 Twelve hundred Pounds a Year, which Her Majesty  
 had been pleased to extend to them, for Charitable  
 Purposes; and therefore the Lords submitted it to  
 Her Majesty, whether She would not think it in Her  
 great Wisdom, proper to put a stop to these growing  
 Evils, by withdrawing that Bounty from them:  
 Which the Pious and Generous Queen did not  
 think fit to do.

Novemb. 9.  
 Representati-  
 on of the  
 Lords against  
 the Dissenters.

The same Morning likewise a Sermon preach'd  
 at *Christ Church* in *Dublin*, on the 30th of *Janu-*  
 ary 1705. by Mr. *Stoughton*, was, by Order of  
 the House of Lords, burnt before the Parliamen-  
 tary Gate by the Hands of the Common Hangman;  
 and, at the same time, their Lordships order'd an  
 Ordination Sermon preach'd by Mr. *J. Boyse*, en-  
 titled, *The Office of a Scriptural Bishop, with an*  
*Appendix to it, and a Postscript containing an Apolo-*  
*gy for the Publication of it.* Printed at *Dublin* by A.  
*Rhames*, 1709. to be burnt also by the Hands of the  
 common Hangman. Hereupon, a Motion was made  
 in the House of Commons for burning, in the same  
 manner, the *Memorial of the Church of England*;  
 which occasion'd a great Debate; but the *Low*  
*Church* Party would certainly have carried their  
 Point, had not the Attorney and Solicitor Gene-  
 ral, and other Members of the *High Church* Party  
 made long Speeches, before any Question could be

Novemb. 9.  
 Two Whiggish  
 Sermons or-  
 dered to be  
 burnt by the  
 Lords.

A Motion in  
 the House of  
 Commons for  
 burning the  
 Memorial of  
 the Church  
 of England.

A. C.  
1711.

put, till his Grace the Lord Lieutenant came to the House of Peers with the usual State; and having sent for the Commons, gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for granting to Her Majesty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes.*
2. *An Act for the more effectual preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants.*
3. *An Act to enable Guardians and others to renew Leases for Lives.*
4. *An Act for the more effectual preventing the Ingrossing, Forestalling and Regrating of Coals imported into this Kingdom.*
5. *An Act for the better preventing Excessive and Deceitful Gaming.*
6. *An Act for suppressing Lotteries.*
7. *An Act for the better Preservation of the Game.*
8. *An Act for explaining and amending several Statutes for Prohibiting Under-Sheriffs and Sheriffs Clerks from officiating as Sub-Sheriffs, or Sheriffs Clerks more than one Year: And to five private Bills.*

This done, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*His Grace's  
Speech to both  
Houses.*

THE several Publick and Private Bills which you your selves have agreed to, having all received the Royal Assent, it is now become necessary to give a Conclusion to this present Session of Parliament; that you may be at Liberty to attend your own private Affairs, and, by a due Execution of the Laws, reap those Advantages which Her Majesty, in Her great Wisdom, and Goodness intended for you.

And as we and the Privy Council have according to the Constitution, transmitted such Bills as we judg'd, for the Publick Service, and Her Majesty, by Advice of Her Council in Great Britain, has most graciously concurr'd therein; so we have not the least doubt but that you have very well consider'd of those Bills, to which you have not thought fit to assent: And that if by

that

- that means any thing is wanting for your Bene- A. C.  
• fit, it must be remembered that in one of them 1711.  
• Her Majesty condescended to part with some of  
• Her Revenue for the Advantage and Good of  
• Her Subjects.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

- I return you Thanks, in Her Majesty's Name,  
• for the Supply you have given at this time,  
• whereby you have enabled Her to support Her  
• Establishment with Honour, and to perform  
• such other Things as She has judg'd most proper  
• for the Publick Service: It shall be my Care  
• to represent to Her Majesty the Chearfulness  
• and Unanimity with which it was granted,  
• and the Zeal and Affection of Her Commons of  
• Ireland to Her Majesty's Person and Govern-  
• ment.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

- The tender Regard which Her Majesty from  
• the beginning of Her Reign, has shown for the  
• Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom, lays  
• Us under the highest Obligations of Duty and  
• Loyalty: And Her Preservation of all your  
• Rights, Liberties and Properties, will oblige  
• you in a most sensible manner in your several  
• Stations and Countries, as well in Gratitude  
• as Prudence, to maintain and support the  
• Dignity of the Crown and Royal Preroga-  
• gative.

- As it is my Duty to the Queen, so is it my  
• earnest Desire, and shall be my constant Care,  
• that the Administration of the Government be  
• most Easy, and the Execution of Justice most  
• equal and impartial to all Her Majesty's Subjects  
• of this Kingdom.

- I conclude with recommending to you what  
• is absolutely necessary to your Happiness, a good  
• Agreement among your selves; that you may  
• enjoy your share of the happy Influences of Her  
• Majesty's Government, and not be depriv'd of  
• any of those great Blessings which have been so  
• liberally bestowed on all Her good Subjects du-  
• ring the whole Course of Her Reign.

Then

A. C.

1711.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's Command, prorogued both Houses of Parliament to *Tuesday the 2d Day of September, 1712.*

*Message of Thanks from the Lower-House of Convocation to the Lord Chancellor.*

*The Lord Chancellor Phips, and General Ingoldsby, being appointed Lord Justices, the Duke of*

*Ormond embarks for England. Ill Humours and Discontents in Scotland.*

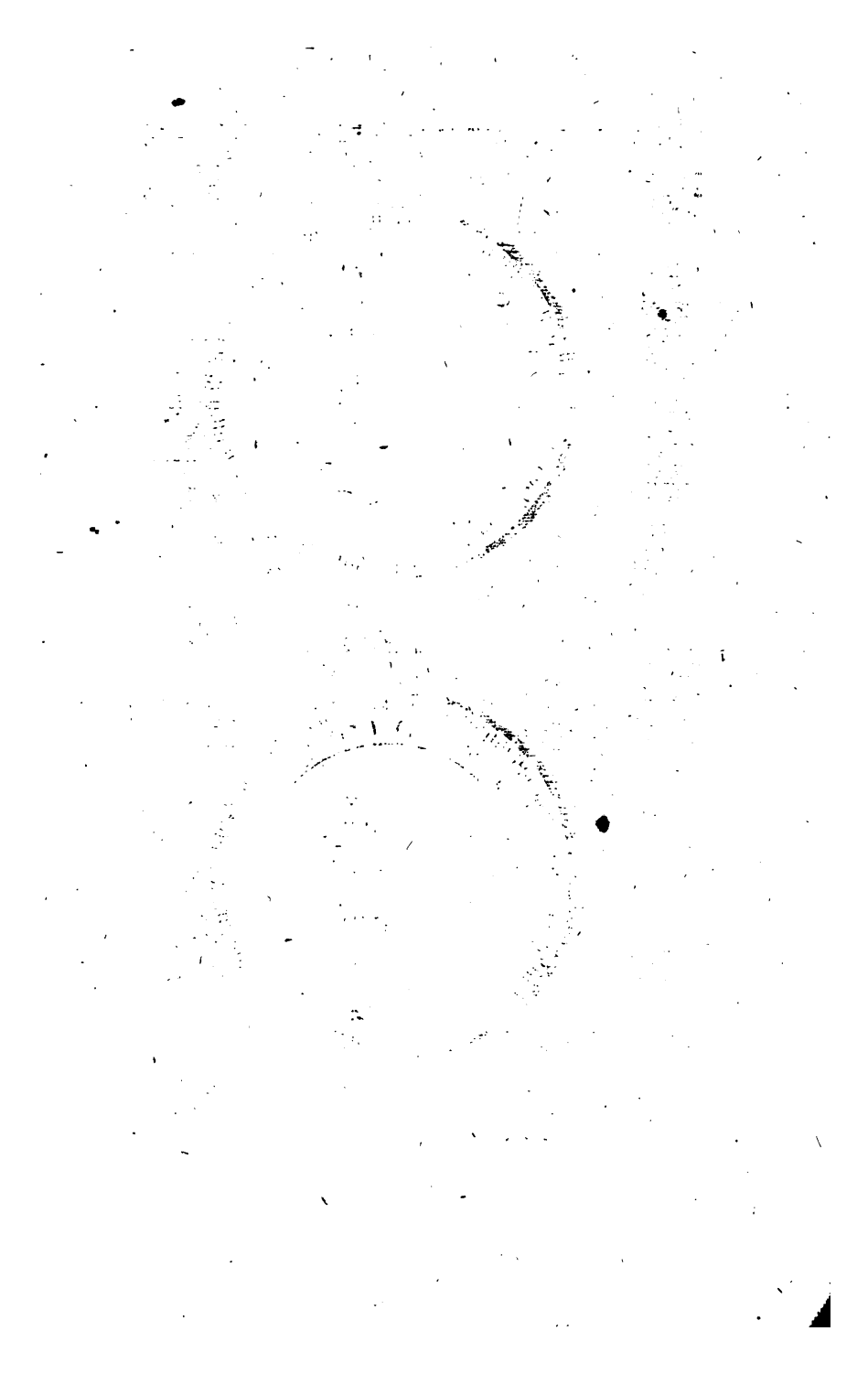
*Upon the late Alterations in Scotland, the Friends of the Pretender shew their Inclinations more openly.*

The same Day, the Lower-House of Convocation unanimously agreed to send a Message of Thanks to Sir *Constantine Phips*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, which, was presented to him by the Prolucutor, attended by his Assessors.

The Duke of *Ormond* having put an End to this Session of the Parliament, and appointed the Lord Chancellor *Phips*, and General *Ingoldsby*, to take Care of the Government of *Ireland*, as Lords Justices, his Grace embark'd for *England*, with the Earl of *Anglesea*, about the latter end of *November*.

Whilst the Commons of *Ireland* strenuously asserted the *Revolution Principles*, a Spirit quite opposite discover'd it self in *Scotland*. It was a general and true Observation, that the late UNION of the two Kingdoms being mainly obtain'd by *Bribery and Corruption*, within Doors, by *Force and Violence* without, and founded on the slippery Bottom of *Private Interest*: And, on the other hand, the true Spirit, and desirable Ends of it, viz. *an Union of Affections and Advantages*, not being cordially prosecuted; the ill Humours and Discontents that occasioned a strong opposition to that Transaction in 1706, were rather encreased than abated, when Her Majesty thought fit to charge Her Ministry; which was necessarily attended with Alterations in *Scotland*. Moreover, some of the Nobility there, who had formerly most warmly oppos'd both the settling of the *Succession* in the Protestant Line, and the *Union*: But who had private Piques against the late *English* Ministers, being now chosen into the *British* Parliament, it is not improbable, that the Discontented *Scots*, particularly the Friends of the *Pretender*, might fondly believe this to be a proper opportunity both to shew their own Inclinations, and to try how far they might expect to be countenanc'd: To which they might be further encouraged by the late numerous *English*

Ad.





Addressess, asserting and maintaining the sole HEREDITARY Right.

A. C.  
1711.

Upon this Presumption, the Dutchess of Gordon, a Roman Catholick, having about the latter end of June, sent to Mr. Robert Bennet, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, of Edingburgh, a Silver Medal, with a Head on the Right side, and this Legend, *CVJVS EST?* and on the Reverse, the *British Islands*, with this Motto, *REDDITE*, as a Present to the Faculty, the said Medal was first left in the Hands of one of their Servants; the Dean being cautious either to accept it, or place it in the Repository of Rarities, before he had consulted some of the Members of the Faculty. In order to that, there being either an occasional, or set Meeting, on the 30th of June, for the Tryal and Admission of a Young Lawyer, Mr. Bennet presented to them the Medal before-mention'd, telling the Faculty, ' Her Grace the Dutchess of

*The Dutchess of Gordon presents the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh with a Medal.*

' Gordon, sent, as a Present to them; the Medal of King James VIII. whom they and the English call'd the Pretender: And he hoped Thanks were to be return'd to Her. Mr. Alexander Stevenson answer'd, That the Medal should be returned to Her Grace, for the receiv'ing it was throwing Dirt on the Face of the Government. He was

*Debates whether the Medal shall be accepted or no, and Thanks return'd to the Dutchess of Gordon.*

seconded by Mr. Robert Alexander, of Black-House, who said, That the receiv'ing of such a Medal was owning a Right contrary to Her Majesty's Mr. Robert Frazer answer'd, That Oliver Cromwel's Medal, who deserv'd to be hang'd, and the Arms of the Common-Wealth of England had been receiv'd, and why not this? Upon this Mr. Duncan Forbes, Brother to Colloden, and Mr. Joseph Hume of Nineholes said, it was time enough then to receive the Medal, when the Pretender was hang'd; to whom adhered Mr. Hugh Dalrymple, Son to the President; Mr. James Ferguson, Son to Sir John Ferguson of Kirkcudbright, and Sir James Stuart of Goodtrees, Her Majesty's Solicitor. After that Mr. Dundas, of Arncliffe, rose up and made the following Speech:

Dean of Faculty, Whatever these Gentlemen may say of their Loyalty, I think they affront the

Queen,

A. C. Queen, whom they pretend to honour, in disgracing  
 1711. Her Brother, who is not only a Prince of the Blood,  
 but the First thereof; and if Blood can give any  
 Right, he is our undoubted Sovereign. I think too,  
 they call Her Majesty's Title in question, which is  
 not our Business to determine. Medals are the Do-  
 cuments of History, to which all Historians refer;  
 and therefore, tho' I should give King William's  
 Stamp, with the Devil at his Right-Ear, I see not  
 how it could be refused, seeing an Hundred Tears  
 hence, it would prove that such a Coyn had been in  
 England. But, Deap of Faculty, what needs fur-  
 ther Speeches? None oppose the receiving the Me-  
 dal, and returning Thanks to Her Grace, but a few  
 pitiful Scoundrel Vermin and Mushrooms, not  
 worthy our Notice. Let us therefore proceed to  
 name some of our Number, to return our hearty  
 Thanks to the Dutcheſs of Gordon.

Which is  
 carried in  
 the Affirma-  
 tive.

Hereupon the Dean of the Faculty put it to the  
 Vote, and it was carry'd by a Majority of Sixty  
 Three Voicés against Twelve, (there being 75  
 Members present) that Thanks should be return'd  
 to Her Grace, by the said Mr. Dundas, and Mr.  
 Horn of Westhall. Mr. Dundas asking, in what  
 Terms he should return Thanks? The Dean in the  
 Name of the whole Society answer'd, That they  
 would approve whatsoever Mr. Dundas and Mr.  
 Horn thought convenient. The same Evening the  
 Young Advocate gave an Entertainment to most  
 of the Members that had voted for the returning  
 Thanks to the Dutcheſs of Gordon; at which her  
 Grace's and the Pretender's Health were not  
 forgot.

July 3d. Mr.  
 Dundas's  
 Compliment  
 to Her Grace.

Three Days after, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Horn  
 waited upon the Dutcheſs, according to Order;  
 and Mr. Dundas, made to Her the following  
 Compliment:

MADAM,

WE are deputed here by the Dean of the  
 Faculty of Advocates, in their Name,  
 and for Our selves, to return our most hearty  
 Thanks to Your Grace for all Your Favours,  
 and particularly for the Honour You did Us in  
 presenting us with a MEDAL of Our Sovereign  
 Lord



Lord the King; We shall always be Proud of any Occasion, to testify our Loyalty to His Majesty, and the Respect and Honour We have for Your Grace.

A. C.

1711.

To this Compliment the Dutchess, with more Caution and Reserve, answer'd,

GENTLEMEN,

I Have always esteem'd the Faculty of Advocates as the most Learned and Gentlemanny Society in Europe; and seeing they have made so fine a Collection of BOOKS and MEDALS, I think every Body should assist them: For my Part, whatever of Value comes to my Hand, of either Sort, I shall freely bestow them on the Faculty.

The Dutchess's Answer.

Hereupon Mr. Dundas's reply'd:

MADAM, I hope, and am Confident so do my Constituents, that Your Grace shall have very soon an Opportunity to compliment the Faculty with a second MEDAL, struck upon the Restoration of the King and Royal Family, and the Finishing Rebellion, Usurping Tyranny and Whiggery.

Mr. Dundas's Reply.

It was on this occasion, justly observ'd, that this Medal was not New; for the Publick had an Account of its being dispers'd in the Netherlands about a Year before: And it was then the general Opinion, that it was struck upon the fond hopes given by the Jacobites in England, to their Correspondents in France, that the British Nation was ripe for a Revolt against the present Government, and ready to declare for the Pretender: To which the Distractions occasion'd by Dr. Sacheverel's Sermon and Tryal, and the Asserting the Doctrine of Divine Hereditary Right, and of Absolute Passive Obedience, which is diametrically opposite, both to the late Revolution, and the Protestant Succession, gave some Air of Probability. Nor was this Medal scarce, but rather common; and as for its intrinsic Value, it did not exceed Half a Crown: So that it could not be worth either the Dutchess's while to present it, or the Faculty's to receive it, on the Account of its being New, Scarce, or Valuable in it self; And if sent and receiv'd, with the Solemnity.

See Annals of Q. Anne, Vol. IX. p. 66. Account of this Medal. It is neither New, nor Scarce, nor of great value.

Remarks on its being presented and receiv'd, with the Solemnity.

A. C. 1711. the Advocates design'd it only as a Curiosity, they might have easily procur'd it, and plac'd it among their Collection, without Formality and Noise. But the Dutchess's Presenting it, and some of the Advocates receiving it with Solemnity; and endeavouring to make it the Act of the Faculty, by returning Thanks to Her Grace in the Name of the whole Society, with so much Ostentation, was certainly a publick and treasonable Affront to Her Majesty; A tacit Arraignment of Her Title, and a striking at the Settlement in the most Serene House of *Hanover*. Nor is it to be doubted, that the Design of the *Jacobites* was to give Reputation to their Cause, by engaging so many Gentlemen of the long Robe to espouse it; as the readiest way to bring the Common People into their Measures. For as these are generally led by Example, they would be apt to conclude, that there could be no Danger in following the Pattern set them by those who, of all Men, ought best to understand the Laws and Constitution of their Country.

*The timing  
of this Trans-  
action is  
markable.*

The timing of this Transaction was likewise judg'd very remarkable. For, in the first place, it was soon after the Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland*, had publickly declared themselves for the Protestant Succession in the most illustrious House of *Hanover*; and their Sense being justly taken for that of the Bulk of the Protestants in *Scotland*, whom they represent in an Ecclesiastical Capacity, it seem'd the *Jacobite* Party there thought it necessary to ballance them, by the Sense of the Ministers of Law and Justice in that Country. Secondly, This happen'd also immediately after Her Majesty had declar'd, in Her Speech at the Close of the last Session of Parliament, That 'twas needless for Her to repeat the Assurances of Her earnest concern for the Succession of the House of *Hanover*: From whence it may be concluded, that the *Jacobites* being sensible of the Hurt this Declaration had done their Cause, they might think the only way to retrieve it, was by getting so many Lawyers to declare for them: Which was necessary to revive the drooping Spirits of the

the Party, who were disappointed in the mighty Expectations they entertain'd, when they exerted their utmost Efforts to send up Persons of the same Stamp to represent them in Parliament. And, in the last Place, this was done at a time, when the Armies were in the Field; and the Pretender reported to be gone from *St. Germain's*, in order to embark in some Port of *France* on the Ocean; which might raise a well-grounded Suspicion, that this was design'd to favour a second Invasion: The rather, because Mr. *Dundas*, in his Compliment to the Dutchess of *Gordon*, did not scruple to insinuate a speedy Restoration of the King and the Royal Family.

A. C.  
1711.

The Report of this Medal's being presented and receiv'd with the Circumstances; above-mention'd, having made some noise in *Edinburgh*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, the Queen's Lord Advocate, thought it his Duty to give an Account of it to the Duke of *Queensberry*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, who happening to die at this very Juncture, that Information was laid before the Queen by one of the other Secretaries: Whereupon there were Orders sent to the Lord Advocate to inquire into the whole Matter. The Faculty of Advocates being sensible of the Error committed by some of their Members, endeavour'd to palliate it by the following Declaration: *Extract of an Act of the Faculty of Law of Edinburgh*, July, 18. 1711.

THE Dean and Faculty of Advocates understanding, that several malicious Reports have been rais'd, and industriously spread abroad concerning a Medal, said to have been lately sent to one of their Servants, in order to be kept among other Curiosities, belonging to that Society, met Yesterday extraordinarily upon that Occasion, and it appear'd to them, that a Medal was sent to one of their Servants, who being call'd, acknowledg'd his having the same, and justify'd that it never was put into the Faculty's Collection of Medals, nor had ever been out of his Custody. The said Dean and Faculty did at the said Meeting of Yesterday,

July 6. 1711.  
*Act of the Faculty of Advocates, rejecting the Medal.*

unani-

A. C.  
1711.

“unanimously declare, That they rejected the offer of the said Medal, and order'd the said Servant to deliver up the same into the Hands of the Lord Advocate, which was done in their Presence: And further, the said Dean and Faculty of Advocates, did unanimously appoint a Committee to bring in an Act of Faculty, containing a Narration of the Fact as above, and a declaration of their Duty and Loyal Affection to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Protestant Succession as by Law establish'd; and their Detestation of all Practices, that directly or indirectly may contain the least Insinuation to the contrary, or any Encouragement to the Pretender. The Committee having met, &c. made Report, The Faculty in a very frequent Meeting assembled this Day extraordinary, did unanimously agree to the Narration of the Matter of Fact as above, and for vindication of their Duty and Loyalty to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, Do Declare their utter Detestation of all Practices that directly or indirectly may contain the least Insinuation to the contrary, or any Encouragement for the Pretender or his Abettors, and for Publishing these their sincere and stedfast Resolutions, do ordain these Presents to be Sign'd in their Name, and in their Presence, by their Dean, to be Recorded in their Books, and an Extract thereof Sign'd by their Clerk, to be deliver'd to Her Majesty's Advocate. *Sic Subscriptur, Robert Bennett, J. P. F. Extracted by me William Forbes, Cl. F. J.*

The Jacobites  
in England  
appears.

Before this Recantation had reach'd *London*, the *Jacobites* in *England*, seem'd to triumph upon account of the former Proceedings of the Faculty: Boasting, *That it was done in the Face of the World, by the Oracles of the Scotch Nation, Men learned in the Law*; Tho' the most considerate of that Party, condemn'd them, as a preposterous and rash Action, which might do their Cause more Hurt than Good. On the other hand those who

were well affected to the Protestant Succession .A. C.  
were not wanting to expose those Proceedings; 1711.  
at which the Faculty was so incens'd that they  
caus'd the following Advertisment to be publish'd  
in the *Edinburgh Gazette*.

Edinburgh, Aug. 8. 1711.

*This Day was published by Special Order of the  
Dean of Faculty and his Council:*

Whereas the Author of the *London Flying-Post*, hath in his Paper of the Date the 2d Instant, inserted Minutes (as he calls them) of the Faculty of Advocates at *Edinburgh*, 30th of *June* last, in relation to a Medal sent to the Faculty, which he says he had from a good Hand; on purpose to make the said Spurious Minutes pass as Genuine, through Her Majesty's Dominions, to the great Dissatisfaction, Scandal and Reproach of the said Faculty. Therefore the Dean of Faculty and his Council, thought it their Duty and Interest, to let the World know, that the foresaid Minutes contain a false Narration of what pass'd in the said Meeting of the Faculty; whereof a true Account hath been transmitt'd in an extracted Act of Faculty, dated 18th of *July* last, by the Lord Advocate to the Secretaries of State; and consequently, that the Author of that Newspaper hath, with egregious Imprudence, abus'd the Liberty of the Press, and most injuriously thrown Dirt upon our Society, by calumniating them as disaffected to Her Majesty's Government; who having nothing so much at Heart, as upon all occasions to give ample Testimony and Assurances of their Duty, firm Loyalty and Affection to Her Majesty's Person, rightful Title and Government, and to the Protestant Succession as Established by Law, and their utter Detestation of all Practices that directly or indirectly may afford the least insinuation to the contrary. And for farther vindicating the Faculty from all such injurious Aspersions, they are resolv'd to prosecute the said imposing Newsmonger, for Publishing the foresaid false Paper, and such as he shall con-

*Advertisment of the  
Faculty of  
Advocates  
against the  
Flying-Post.*

A. C. descend upon as his Informer, according to  
1751. Law.

It was for some time matter of doubt, whether the Government would be satisfied with the Act of the Faculty before mention'd; for 'twas well known that notwithstanding their *publick Recantation*, or *Denial*, yet the Fact had happen'd as was above related; and was, in private, justify'd by some of the Members that had been most active in it: But as 'tis Prudence in many Cases for Princes rather to overlook, than punish Injuries; so the Court thought fit to make no further Inquiry, for the present, into that Business: Wisely considering, that the Advocates could not be so extravagant as to venture upon a Piece of Temerity so nearly bordering upon Treason, had they not been sure of being supported by a strong Party of *Jacobites*, and other Discontented Persons, who, perhaps, wanted but an opportunity to rise: Upon these considerations, both the Act of the Faculty for rejecting the Medal, and their Advertisement against the Author of the *Flying-Post*, were inserted in the *London-Gazette*, of the 15th of *August*; But two Days after the Author of the *Flying-Post* printed a kind of Apology, wherein among other Things he said, 'He did wonder that any Body should publish in the Name of the Dean and his Council, that the said Minutes contain a false Narration of what pass'd in the said Meeting of the Faculty, whereof a true Account hath been transmitted in an Extracted Act of the Faculty, Dated the 18th of *July* last; when in that Extract, there is not one word of what pass'd in the Faculty about the Medal, on the 30th of *June* last; but only an Account that such a Medal had been sent to one of their Servants, and that it had never been put into the Faculties Collection, nor out of his Custody. All the rest of that Extract relates to the Proceedings of the Faculty on the 17th, so that here's nothing in contradiction to the Minutes of the 30th of *June*, inserted in the *FLYING-POST* of the 2d Instant; which does not say that the Medal was put into their Collection;

The Court accepts of the Recantation of the Faculty.

Aug. 18.

The Author of the Flying-Post's Apology.

' session; but only that a Majority was for re- A. C.  
 ' turning Thanks to the Dutches for the Medal; 1711.  
 ' and that such and such Speeches were made on  
 ' that Occasion. The Publick therefore has still  
 ' reason to expect a True Account of the Pro-  
 ' ceedings in the Faculty the 30th of June; and  
 ' a positive plain Information, whether the ac-  
 ' cepting of the Medal was not then debated,  
 ' whether the Question, Accept, or not, was  
 ' not propos'd? How the Debates came to be  
 ' Interrupted, whether the Young Advocate then  
 ' to be tried, was brought into the Faculty by  
 ' mistake, or otherwise, before the Debate was  
 ' concluded, and after the Question was propos'd?  
 ' Whether any thing like the speeches in the Mi-  
 ' nutes of the 30th was spoke that Day in the Fa-  
 ' culty, or at an Entertainment given by the  
 ' young Advocate that Evening, upon his Ad-  
 ' mission? And whether Mr. Dundass and Mr.  
 ' Horn did not presume to give Thanks to the  
 ' Dutches in the Name of the Faculty? A clear  
 ' and positive Account of these Things might have  
 ' been expected from Gentlemen of Education,  
 ' Birth, and Ingenuity; that Criminals might not  
 ' escape under the general Assurances of the Fa-  
 ' culty's Loyalty; which the Author of the  
 ' FLYING POST was so far from questioning,  
 ' that he plainly asserted in behalf of that Ho-  
 ' nourable Society; and will be as ready as any  
 ' Man to Vindicate the Gentlemen, who are said  
 ' to have spoke so and so, in behalf of the Medal,  
 ' and the Pretender, on the 30th of June, and  
 ' the 3d of June, and the 3d of July; if Persons  
 ' of such Honour as the Dean, will assure him  
 ' they did not; but 'till some such thing as this  
 ' be done, he begs leave to be of Opinion, that  
 ' those Gentlemen are not acquitted of what they  
 ' are Charg'd with in the Minutes of the 30th of  
 ' June; and that the Advertisements hitherto  
 ' publish'd in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, &c. do  
 ' ther palliate than clear the Matter.

' Hereupon, the Faculty thought it Prudence not  
 ' to begin the Prosecution with which they had  
 ' threaten'd that Author, who, for his own Justi-

A. C.  
1711.

*Vindication of  
Mr. Dundas's Pro-  
ceedings sent  
to the Press,  
and sup-  
press'd.*

*Sir James  
Steuart made  
Lord Advo-  
cate of Scot-  
land, in the  
room of Sir  
David Dal-  
rymple.*

*The latter  
justified.  
\* March, 12,  
1711.*

*A Paper  
call'd, An  
Oath to an  
Invador, and  
Abjuring the  
Invaded,  
dissemin-  
differ'd:  
Industriously  
dispers'd.*

fication would not have failed producing such Evidence of the Facts he had advanc'd, as would rather have aggravated the Crime, than clear'd the Reputation of Mr. Dundas and his Associates. However, the latter, either through Confidence in the Lenity of the Government, or, Rashness and Presumption, made bold some time after, to send to the Press a Vindication more traiterous, if possible, than their Proceedings about the Medal; But, before its Publication, the Printer carry'd the Copy of it to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, who communicated it to Sir *James Steuart*; and he took care that the Queen and Council should be inform'd of it; upon which that Piece was entirely suppress'd. Moreover, Monsieur de *Kreyenberg*, Resident from the Elector of *Hanover* having by his Electoral Highness's Express Orders, presented a Memorial, and made pressing Instances for the Prosecution of Mr. Dundas and his Associates, the Government not only granted his Request, but even removed Sir *David Dalrymple*, from his Office of Lord Advocate, on Pretence that he had been somewhat remiss, in Prosecuting the *Scotch Medalists*; and reinstated Sir *James Steuart* in that Post, on account of the Zeal he had lately shew'd in advising the suppressing of Mr. Dundas's Vindication. Tho' this gave general Satisfaction to the Friends of the Protestant Succession, yet 'tis observable that Sir *David Dalrymple* was so far from being an Enemy to it, that his particular Acquaintance did not stick to affirm, that he would have prosecuted the *Medalists* with greater Severity than any whatever, had he not had secret Instructions from the Lord knows who, not to stir in that Affair: Which seems the more probable, because little or nothing has yet \* been done in it.

Nor were the *Jacobites* less busie in England: For while these things pass'd in *Scotland* they were very industrious in dispersing clandestinely a printed Paper, entituled, *An Oath to an Invador, and Abjuring the Invaded dissected and examined: Containing Eleven Queries levell'd against the Revolution; and the Oath of Abjuration now administred*



ministred in Great Britain, which was printed at the End of that Paper. About that time likewise a News-Paper took notice of a Paragraph inserted in a written Postscript to the *Post-Boy*, of the 5th of July 1711, sent to *Dick's Coffee-House* in *Dublin*, and, as may be well suppos'd to many other Places: which was as follows:

' We are inform'd that Mr *White* alias *Lesley*, is gone to *Swisserland*, in order if he can, to convert a certain YOUNG GENTLEMAN, and bring him over from *Papery* to *Protestantism*. If he succeeds, it's hoped that there will be no Experiment try'd hereafter, to run the hazard of making use of a COME OVER; for those sort of Gentlemen ought to be no more trusted than a staunch *Whigg* should, altho' he swears that he shall be for the *Church* and *Monarchy*; except those who have been sensible of their Errors, and since their Conversion, have merited the Esteem of all honest Men. This Paragraph was founded upon a Report, that the Pretender was, about that time, preparing to go for *Swisserland*: But he only went to the *French Army* in *Dauphiné*; and having staid there a few Days, and conferr'd with the Duke of *Berwick*, and the other Generals, he took a Journey through *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Guienne*, the Three fairest Provinces of *France*, and so return'd to his Solitary and Melancholy Residence at *St. Germain's*.

To return to *England*, we must look back where we left off in the preceding Volume of this Annual History: And take notice that two Days after the Parliament was up, Sir *Thomas Mansel*, Baronet, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household; *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea*; *Henry Paget* Esq; and *Robert Benson* Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer, were Sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council. As were also *Thomas Lord Raby*, who arrived that Day from *Holland*; and *William Bromley* Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, on the 23d of the same Month. On the 15th it was declar'd that Her Majesty had been pleas'd to constitute and appoint Colonel *William Taylor*,

A. C.  
1711.

The Flying-Post.  
Remarkable Paragraph in favour of the Pretender inserted in the written Postscript to the Post-Boy.  
The Pretender's Progress through some Provinces of France.

June 14.  
Privy Counsellors Sworn, viz. Sir Tho. Mansel; the E. of Winchelsea; Mr. Paget; Mr. Benson; the Lord Raby; and Mr. Bromley.  
Col. Taylor made Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

A. C. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*. And Five Days after, Prince *Kurakin*, being recall'd, had his

June 20.

Prince Kurakin, the Mulcovite Minister has his

Audience of

Leave: At

also Mr. de

Beirie, Resi-

dent from

Hanover.

The Queen

goes to Wind-

for, June 26,

Addresses of

the Council

and Burgeffes

of Virginia.

Audience of Leave of Her Majesty, at *St. James's*, where the *Sieur de Beirie*, Resident from the *Electoral of Hanover*, had also a private Audience of Leave on the 25th, his *Electoral Highness* having some time before thought fit to commit the Care of his Affairs at this Court to *Monsieur de Kreyenberg*, with the Character of his Resident. The next Day Her Majesty and the Court removed from *Kensington* to *Windfor*.

Some Days before, the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, presented to Her Majesty Two Addresses from the Council and the Burgeffes of Her Majesty's Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, which were transmitted to *Nathaniel Blakiston Esq;* by *Alexander Spotswood Esq;* Her Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in chief of the said Colony: and which her Majesty receiv'd very graciously.

Commons  
take in Sub-  
scriptions for  
the South-  
Sea Trade.

On the 27th of June, the Queen sign'd a Commission, directing, that the Persons therein named, or any Five or more of them, should, as soon as conveniently might be, provide one or more Books, for taking Subscriptions to the Joint or Capital-Stock of the Corporation, to be erected in pursuance of a late Act of Parliament, for carrying on a Trade to the SOUTH-SEAS; that the said Commissioners should provide a Convenient House to be the Office, or Offices; and that at the said Offices such Subscription Books should lie open every Day (except Sundays) from Eight to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon, until the 7th Day of July, 1711, unless the whole Subscription to the said Capital-Stock should be sooner completed. Accordingly, the Commissioners began to take in Subscriptions at *Merger's Hall*, in *Cheapside*, on the 29th of June; but the Examining the Title, and casting up the broken Sums of every particular Bill, or Debenture, to be subscrib'd, taking up a great deal of time, not above Two Millions Sterling were subscrib'd, within the term

term allow'd by Her Majesty's Commission. A. C.  
Hereupon, about the middle of July, the said 1711.  
Commission was renew'd, and continued to the  
last Day of that Month, by which time, near <sup>Four Millions</sup>  
Two Millions more were Subscrib'd. <sup>Subscribed in</sup>  
<sup>few Days.</sup>

On the 29th of June the Queen was pleas'd  
to Sign a Warrant, directing a Patent to be  
pass'd under the Great Seal, for creating <sup>The Lord</sup>  
Thomas <sup>Raby created</sup>  
Lord Raby, a Viscount, and Earl of the Kingdom <sup>Earl of</sup>  
of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title <sup>Viscount</sup>  
of Viscount <sup>Wentworth.</sup>  
Wentworth of <sup>The Lord</sup>  
Wentworth, Woodhouse <sup>Dartmouth,</sup>  
and <sup>Earl of Dart-</sup>  
Stainborough, and Earl of Stafford in the <sup>mouth, and</sup>  
County of York; and his Lordship had thereupon <sup>Viscount</sup>  
the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand that Eve- <sup>Lewisham.</sup>  
ning. Not many Days after, the Lord Dartmouth, <sup>The Lord</sup>  
was created Viscount <sup>Keeper Baron</sup>  
Lewisham, in the County of <sup>of Stanton-</sup>  
Kent; and Earl of <sup>Harcourt.</sup>  
Dartmouth; Sir Simon Har-  
court, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was ad-  
vanc'd to the Honour of a Peer of Great Britain,  
by the Title of Baron of <sup>The Lord</sup>  
Stanton-Harcourt; the <sup>Ferrers Earl</sup>  
Lord Ferrers; was created Viscount <sup>Ferrers, and</sup>  
Tammworth, <sup>the Earl of</sup>  
and Earl Ferrers; And about the end of July, the <sup>Orrery, Peer</sup>  
Earl of Orrery, was made a Peer of Great Britain, <sup>of Great</sup>  
by the Title of Baron Boyle, of <sup>Britain, by</sup>  
Marlton, in the <sup>the Title of</sup>  
County of Somerset. We may here also take <sup>Baron Boyle,</sup>  
notice; that about the beginning of June, a War-  
rant was sign'd, directing a Patent to be pass'd  
the <sup>A Caveat</sup>  
Great-Seal, for creating his Grace the Duke <sup>enter'd against</sup>  
of Hamilton, a Baron and Duke of Great Britain, <sup>Duke of H.</sup>  
by the Titles of Baron of Dutton, and Duke of <sup>milton being</sup>  
Brandon; But a Caveat being enter'd against such <sup>made a Duke</sup>  
a Patent, a stop was, for some time, put to the same. <sup>of Great</sup>  
<sup>Britain.</sup>

About the middle of June, upon a Report that <sup>False Reports</sup>  
the Pretender was either embark'd, or ready to <sup>of the Pretender</sup>  
go on Board a Ship at Brest, the Stocks of Publick <sup>being embark'd.</sup>  
Funds fell two or three per Cent. but that Panick  
Fear was soon over. The Lord Clermont and his  
Brother Captain Middleton, Sons to the Earl of  
Middleton, who were taken on Board the Salisbury  
in the intended Expedition of the Pretender into  
Scotland, having represented that they had suffer'd  
much in their Health by a close Imprisonment of  
above three Years; Her Majesty, upon their  
humble Petition, and the Doctor's Certificate of

A. C. their ill State of Health, was graciously pleas'd to order the Attorney General to consent to their being bail'd, which was done accordingly the 20th of June in the Court of Queen's Bench; each of them entering into a Recognizance of Four thousand Pounds, and their Bail, viz. the Dukes of Beaufort, Bolton and Hamilton, and the Earl of Wharton in Two thousand Pounds each for their Appearance at the Queen's Bench Bar, the first Day of next Term. Though some Persons repin'd at this Act of Clemency, yet 'tis certain it was not done out of Favour to one Party or the other, since of the Four Illustrious Persons that bail'd the Prisoners, two were accounted to be of the High and two of the Low-Church.

The E. of Peterborough arrives from Holland.

Improbable Report of a Misunderstanding between him and the D. of Argyle.

On the 23d of the same Month the Earl of Peterborough landed near Tarmouth; and being arrived here the next Morning, he alighted at Count Maffey's; Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Savoy, where having rested himself a while, he waited, in the Evening, on the Queen at Kensington, to give Her Majesty an Account of his Negotiations Abroad; and was very graciously receiv'd. It was then reported, that there had been some Misunderstanding between his Lordship and his Grace the Duke of Argyle, while they were both at Genoa; which seem'd the more improbable, by reason of the great Intimacy that was formerly between those two Illustrious Peers; as appear'd, in a more particular manner, the last Session of Parliament, during the memorable Debates about the Affairs of Spain, in which the Duke was a warm Stickler for the Earl.

Election of Sheriff for the City of London.

On Monday the 25th of June, came on the Election of Sheriffs for the City of London, for the Year ensuing; the Candidates being Alderman Cass and Mr. Lamb on the one side, and Alderman Ward and Mr. Gough on the other. The Sheriffs declar'd the Majority for Alderman Cass and Alderman Ward; but a Poll being demanded for the other two, the same was granted; and at the closing up of the Poll-Books on the 28th, the Numbers appear'd to be thus:

For

For { *John Caff* Esq; 2022 { *John Ward* Esq; 1536 A. C.  
 { *Hen. Lamb* Esq; 281 { *Rich. Gough* Esq; 1464 1711.

Thus the two first carried the Election by a great Majority, to the great Joy of the High Church Party; and even of the Friends to the Pretender, who fondly believed that they might upon occasion, be favour'd by Alderman *Caff*, upon a foolish Presumption of the Affection he was said to have shewn to the *Jacobite* Party, in the time of the *Assassination-Plot* against King *William*: Because Sir *John Friend*, one of the Conspirators took Sanctuary, and was apprehended in his House. But who but God Almighty can dive into the Recesses of Man's Heart, and distinguish between a good Office that may flow as well from private Friendship as publick Principle? Mr. *Lamb* having thought fit to pay the usual Fine to be excused from the Office of Sheriff, Mr. *Deodatus Staverton* was, on the 6th of July, chosen one of the Sheriffs in his room; and he also having declin'd that Office, and paid his Fine, Dr. *William Stewart*, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, was chosen on the 12th of the same Month.

Besides the Changes in the Publick Employments, mention'd in the foregoing Volume of this History, we may here take Notice, that about the beginning of June, the Queen was pleas'd to order a new Commission for Trade and Plantations; whereby *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea* was put at the Head of the Acting Commissioners, in the room of the Earl of *Stamford*; and *Francis Gwin* Esq; was put in the room of *John Poultney* Esq; About the same time Mr. Serjeant *Banister* was made first Judge in upper South-Wales Circuit, in the room of Serjeant *Whiteacre*; *John Ward* Esq; second Judge of *Chester*, in the room of *John Pocklington* Esq; *Edward Jefferies* Esq; and *William Bridges* Esq; Justices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan*, in the room of Mr. Serjeant *Webb* and Mr. Serjeant *Hook*. *Thomas Lister* Esq; first Equerry to the Queen being lately dead, was succeeded by the Honourable *Peter Wentworth*, Brother to the present Earl of *Strafford*; and Captain *Hammond* was appointed Governor.

A. C. Governor of Longward Fort, in the room of Colonel Jones.

On the 12th of June the Earl of Poulet appeared the first time with the White Staff, as Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke of Buckingham and Normandy, who was made President of the Council, in the Room of Lawrence Earl of Rochester, lately deceased. The next Day Henry Paget Esq; kiss'd the Queen's Hand, upon account of his being made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Lord Viscount Townshend, and about the same time, George Townshend Esq; was remov'd from his Place of Council Learned in the Law for the Affairs of the Admiralty, in which he was succeeded by William Ettrick Esq; Member of Parliament for Christ Church in Hampshire; and the Honourable James Bruce, Brother to the Earl of Ailesbury, was made one of the Comptrollers of the Army, in the room of Thomas Broderick, whose Brother, Allen Broderick, was lately removed from his Place of Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, as was before mention'd. Not many Days after, Captain Richard Edwards, Super-Intendant at Harwich, was made Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth, in the room of William Wright Esq;

About the beginning of July Mr. Michael Stanhope was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, in the room of Dr. Thomas Felsted deceased; and Sir Henry Bunbury Bart. was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, in the room of John South Esq; likewise lately deceased. About the same time it was declared, That Her Majesty had appointed and constituted the Duke of Newcastle Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of Bedfordshire and Middlesex, in the room of the Duke of Bedford deceased; the Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, Lord Lieutenant of the North-Riding of York, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle; the Earl of Denbigh Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester, in the room of the Duke of Rutland deceased;

The Earl of Poulet made Lord Steward, and the Duke of Buckingham Lord President of the Council. James 13. the Hon. Mr. Paget made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; and Mr. Ettrick Council for the Admiralty.

The Hon. Mr. Bruce made one of the Comptrollers of the Army.

Capt. Edwards made Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth.

Mr. Stanhope made Prebendary of St. Paul's; and Sir Hen. Bunbury Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant appointed.

D. of Newcastle for Bedford and Middlesex. D. of Bucks for North-Riding of York-shire, &c. of Denbigh for Leicester-shire

ceased; the Earl of *Scarsdale* Lord Lieutenant, *A. C.*  
and *Custos Rotulorum* of *Derbyshire*, in the room of *1711.*  
the Duke of *Devonshire*; and the Lord North and  
Grey Lord Lieutenant of *Cambridgeshire*, in the  
room of the Duke of *Bedford* deceased.

On Tuesday the 10th of July, *Thomas Coleby* *Ld North and*  
Esq; one of the Commissioners for the Victualling *Grey for*  
Her Majesty's Navy, resign'd that Place, and the *Cambridge-*  
same Day the Parliament met, and was further *shire.*  
prorogued by Commission to Tuesday the 21st of *Mr. Coleby*  
August. About the middle of July Sir George *resigns his*  
*Place.*  
*The Parlia-*  
*ment meets,*  
Bing was declar'd Admiral of the White Squadron *and further*  
of Her Majesty's Fleet; and *Walter Whitfield* Esq; *prorogued.*  
Pay-master General of the Marines, being remo- *Sir G. Byng*  
ved from that Office, was succeeded by Sir *made Admi-*  
*Moelyn* Bart. On the 21st of July in the Even- *val of the*  
ing, the Marquis *Sauli*, Envoy Extraordinary *White; and*  
from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a private Audi- *Sir R. Moilin*  
ence of Leave of Her Majesty at *Windsor*; And *Paymaster of*  
about this time the Lord *Cheyne* was made Clerk *the Marine.*  
of the Pipe, in the room of *William Perrel* *The Genoeſe*  
Esquire. *Envoy Extra-*  
*ordinary has*  
*his Audience*  
*of Leave.*

On the 19th of July the Earl of *Stair* arrived *Ld Cheyne*  
at *London* from *Flanders*, about private Business; *made Clerk of*  
and on Sunday the 22d Mr. *Sire*, Gentleman of *the Pipe.*  
the Horse to Sir *Robert Sutton*. Her Majesty's  
Ambassador Extraordinary, at the *Ottoman* Port,  
deliver'd to Her Majesty a Letter from the  
Grand Signior, and another from the Grand Vi-  
zier.

The Pious Queen taking into Her Royal Con-  
sideration, That nothing can more effectually  
contribute towards the Advancement of true Re-  
ligion, and the Honour, Prosperity and Security  
of the Church, than the Exemplary Lives of its  
Pastors and Spiritual Guides; and being, no  
doubt, inform'd by her wise Ministry, that too  
many of the Clergy endeavour'd to cover their  
loose Morals, neglect of Discipline and other Ir-  
regularities and Abuses, under a misguided fan-  
tous Zeal for the Church, which brought their  
Holy Function under Obloquy and Reproach;  
lessen'd the good Effects of their Ministry, and  
made way for the spreading of Schism; Her Ma-  
jesty

A. C. jesty, I say, upon these Considerations, thought  
 1711. fit to write a Letter to the Archbishop of *Canter-*  
*bury*, for the Reforming of those Defects and A-  
 buses, as follows:

*To the most Reverend Father in God, Our Right  
 Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Counsellor,  
 Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,  
 Primate of all England and Metropolitan.*

ANNE R.

*The Queen's  
 Letter to the  
 Archbishop of  
 Canterbury.*

**M**OST Reverend Father in God, our Right  
 Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved  
 Councillor, We greet you well: Although  
 from the beginning of our Reign, our earnest  
 Desire hath been to employ the Authority gi-  
 ven Us by Almighty God, in maintaining the  
 Purity and Power of his Holy Religion, and in  
 repressing all such Doctrines and Practices as  
 are contrary thereunto; yet to our exceeding  
 Grief, we have understood, not only that Loose-  
 ness and Corruption of Manners, and a Neg-  
 lect of all wholesom Discipline, have of late  
 greatly prevailed in this our Kingdom; but also  
 that uncommon Industry hath been used by  
 Men averse to all Religion and Goodness, and,  
 as we have just Ground to believe, ill affected to-  
 wards our State, in venting and spreading such  
 Principles as tend to undermine the Christian  
 Faith, to overthrow all Vertue and Order a-  
 mong Men, and to dissolve the Bands of Civil  
 Government.

Wherefore Our Will and Pleasure is, and  
 We do by these Letters charge and require  
 you, as you will answer it to him, by whom  
 both We and you are to be judged, That you  
 be assisting to Us, in putting a timely stop to  
 the further growth of Infidelity and Pro-  
 faneness, and in Promoting and Encouraging  
 Piety among our Subjects, by such means as  
 you shall judge to be most effectual for these  
 Purposes, and particularly by enforcing, as far  
 as in you lies, a due Observation of all such  
 Ecclesiastical Laws and Canons, as have been  
 hitherto provided for the Well-governing of  
 the



the Church and the Furtherance of Godly Living. A. C.

171.

To this End, We do likewise enjoyn and require you to exhort the Clergy of your Diocese, to watch diligently over their Flocks, to be Exemplary in their Lives, to frame their Publick Discourses to the People upon such Subjects as tend most to Edification, and particularly to be very careful and constant in catechizing those of the younger sort, and in preparing them, as soon as they come to a fit Age, for Confirmation and the worthy Receiving of the Holy Communion: And if any of the Clergy under your Care shall be found Negligent and Remiss in discharging these or any other Duties of their Sacred Calling, or shall, by a disorderly Conversation, or by any Behaviour unbecoming their Holy Function, lessen the good Effects of their Ministry; We command that by Admonition, Censure, or otherwise, as the Case shall deserve, you endeavour to reform all such Neglects and Abuses, and by that means repress the Scandal and Mischief which the Church of God might suffer thereby.

And forasmuch as the Pious Instruction and Education of Children, is the surest way of preserving and propagating the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion, it hath been very Acceptable to Us to hear, that for the attaining these good Ends, many Charity Schools are now erected throughout this Kingdom, by the liberal Contributions of Our good Subjects; We do therefore earnestly recommend it to you, by all proper ways, to encourage and promote so excellent a Work, and to countenance and assist the Persons principally concern'd in it, as they shall always be sure of Our Protection and Favour.

We hope, and We expect it from you, That as often as you are required thereunto by Law, and are not lett and hindred by some just and reasonable Cause, you will visit your Diocese in Person; by which means you will be more fully

A. C.

1711.



‘ fully and certainly informed of all such Matters  
 ‘ belonging to your Charge, as may want your  
 ‘ Direction and Redress, or may be fit for Our  
 ‘ Royal Cognizance and Interposition, if need  
 ‘ shall so require: And We Will, that at all  
 ‘ times, as well as your usual Visitations, you  
 ‘ lay hold of all Opportunities to confirm such as  
 ‘ are duly qualified.

‘ We do moreover think proper to recommend  
 ‘ to you, that before the next Sitting of Con-  
 ‘ vocation, you will carefully consider what De-  
 ‘ fects there are in the present Discipline of the  
 ‘ Church, and what further Provision may be re-  
 ‘ quisite towards Removing them, that when the  
 ‘ Convocation assembles, such Orders and Con-  
 ‘ stitutions as are wanting, may, upon due De-  
 ‘ liberation, be prepared and laid before Us for  
 ‘ Our Consent; which We shall always readily  
 ‘ impart, to whatever We shall judge may con-  
 ‘ duce to the Honour of God, the Advancement  
 ‘ of true Religion, and the Welfare of the Estab-  
 ‘ lish’d Church. These being the great Ends  
 ‘ which we have most at Heart, and by the Pro-  
 ‘ moting of which We chiefly promise Our selves  
 ‘ the Blessing of God upon Us and Our Peo-  
 ‘ ple.

‘ Our Will is, That you forthwith transmit  
 ‘ Copies of these Our Letters to all the Suffra-  
 ‘ gans of your Province; and so not doubting of  
 ‘ your and their ready Concurrence with Us in  
 ‘ these Our Royal Purposes, We bid you heartily  
 ‘ farewell.

*Given at Our Castle of Windsor, the 20th Day  
 of August, 1711. in the Tenth Year of Our  
 Reign.*

By Her Majesty’s Command,

DARTMOUTH.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* did thereupon  
 write the following Letter to his Suffragans.

To

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop  
of ———

A. C.  
1711.

Dear Brother,

IN Obedience to Her Majesty's Commands, I have  
transmit to you a true Copy of Her most Religious  
and Gracious Letter, the Original of which, I <sup>The Archb-  
shop's Letter</sup> the Honour to receive on the 21st of this Instant to his Suffra-  
August. This Letter contains several Matters of  
very high Importance, and such, as I perswade my  
self, you have already at Heart. I doubt not,  
therefore, of your taking Them into your Considera-  
tion, in such manner, That Her Majesty's Pious  
Desires may, as far as in you lies, be brought to  
good Effect. I am, with great Truth,

Dear Brother,

Lambeth, August, Your Affectionate Friend,  
1711. and Servant,  
CANTERBURY.

On the 29th of July the Duke of Kent kiss'd <sup>D. of Kent</sup>  
the Queen's Hand, as Lord Lieutenant of Bedford- <sup>made Lord</sup>  
shire. The next Day, at a Wardmote held at the <sup>Lieutenant</sup>  
Parish Church of St. Giles's Cripplegate, for the <sup>of Bedford-</sup>  
Election of an Alderman for that Ward, Sir <sup>shire.</sup>  
Francis Child and Sir William Withers Knights <sup>Mr Stewart</sup>  
and Aldermen, William Stewart Esq; Sheriff Elect <sup>chosen Alder-</sup>  
and William Edmunds Esq; were unanimously <sup>man for Crip-</sup>  
chosen; and being, the next Day, return'd to the <sup>plegate</sup>  
Court of Aldermen, the latter made choice of <sup>July 31.</sup>  
Mr. Stewart, to succeed Sir Thomas Stamp deceas- <sup>Mr. Hamd</sup>  
ed, late Alderman for the said Ward. About <sup>mond ap-</sup>  
the same time Anthony Hammond Esq; was ap- <sup>pointed Pay-</sup>  
pointed Pay-master of the Forces in Spain, in the <sup>master of the</sup>  
room of Mr. Mead. <sup>Forces in</sup>  
<sup>Spain.</sup>

On Saturday the 28th of July, about Eight a <sup>Brigadier</sup>  
Clock in the Evening Sutton arrived at <sup>Sutton brings</sup>  
Whitehall, with the News of the Duke of Marl- <sup>the News of</sup>  
borough's glorious Success in passing the French <sup>the Duke of</sup>  
Lines, which fill'd the Hearts of all the Well- <sup>Mailbo-</sup>  
Affected with the greater Joy, because, consider- <sup>rough's pas-</sup>  
ing the almost insuperable Difficulties that seem'd <sup>sing the</sup>  
to attend the Enterprize of passing those Lines; <sup>French Lines.</sup>  
the Generality began to be apprehensive, that no- <sup>All the Well</sup>  
thing should be done this Year in Blanders. This <sup>affected rejoiced</sup>  
his <sup>at his Success.</sup>

A. C. his Grace's Enemies no less heartily wish'd for, than firmly expected: For before the Campaign

1711. was open'd, a Person in a great Office, did not

stick to declare so much publicly; adding, that *We could there (in Flanders) be only on the De-*

*ffuse; and that Savoy was all our hopes.* And, what is more remarkable, this was said before

the Emperor's Death, which made so great an Alteration, for the worse, in the Affairs Abroad.

On the other hand, it was shrewdly suggested by some, *That this Success of the Duke of Marl-*

*borough did not very well sute the present Scheme;* and that there having been for a good while a

*Tampering underhand towards a Peace, had nothing been done this Campaign, it would have serv'd*

*for a good Preience to justify these new measures:* Whereas this Success, which would undoubtedly

be attended with further Advantages, was like to turn to their Ruin, who must have a Peace on

any Terms. 'Tis certain that his Grace's Enemies were so surpris'd, and concern'd at their

Disappointment, that some of them bethought themselves of a Stratagem to pall the Publick

Joy, and depress his Grace's Rising Reputation, by amplifying this Success far beyond Reality.

Finding the Minds of the People ready prepared to believe their Wishes, They gave out, on the

Sunday Morning, (July 29.) 'That Major General Evans was arrived at Whitehall, from

whence he proceeded to Windsor, with the Particulars of the entire Defeat of the French

Army; adding, that Mareschal Villars himself was among the Prisoners; and that all his

Artillery and Baggage were taken. This Magnificent Piece of News was, in less than

two Hours, spread through the Populous City of London, and Neighbouring Places; and was

the more easily credited, because, by Order from the Government, the great Guns in the Tower and

St. James's Park were fired, about Four a Clock in the Afternoon; but the same Evening many

were undeceiv'd by several Persons, who return'd from Windsor with the real News; which

was, the next Morning, confirm'd by a Paper,

publish'd

published by Authority, to the great disappointment of the Well-wishers of the Common Cause, and the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friends; and the equal Joy of his Enviars. The Report of Major General *Evans's* being come over, was occasion'd by the arrival (that very *Sunday Morning*) of Collonel *Killegrew*, who, on the 18th of *July N. S.* set out from *Barcelona*, with Dispatches from the Duke of *Argyle*, advising, that he was preparing to set out for the Army; and soliciting for the Remittances of Money that were promised him. *Coll. Kille-grew arrives Express from the Duke of Argyle.* It is further observable, that the Duke of *Marlborough's* Enemies still endeavour'd to lessen the Reputation and Glory of his late Success; some saying, He had only removed his Army from a plentiful to a starving Camp; but that malicious Suggestion was soon confuted, as well by the sequel of that Success, as by the Applause all *Europe* gave to the Conduct of the *British* General; whilst *Mareschal de Villars* was publicly reflected on, and lampoon'd in his own Army, and at *Paris*, and had much ado to keep his Ground at Court. This Passage shews how far some Men are intoxicated by the Spirit of Party and Faction, which clouds their Understandings, and vitiates their Affections to such a degree, that they cannot either discern, or bear the brightest Merit.

The Vacancy of the Office of Lord Privy Seal by the Death of *John Holles*, Duke of *Newcastle*, which happen'd on the 15th of *July*, occasion'd by a Fall from his Horse as he was a hunting, was attended with a great Competition at Court, which made the Queen pause, for some time, and consider on whom She should bestow that important Place. It was reported, that a Noble *English* Duke having declin'd the Offer of it, great Interest was made for the Earl of *N——n*, the Lord *G——y* his Brother, the Earl of *C——n* and the Earl of *Jersey*: And upon the Death of the last, which happen'd on *Sunday* the 26th of *August*, it was given out, that he was to have been declar'd Lord Privy Seal that very Day. Whatever Grounds there were for any of these Re-

*The Earl of Jersey dies.*

A. C.  
1711.

*The Lord Bishop of Bristol made Lord Privy Seal.*

*Some great Men disgusted at this Choice, which however is generally applauded.*

*The Bishop of Bristol's Character.*

ports, Her Majesty, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd to fix Her Choice upon a Person who had not yet been named among the several Candidates, viz. Dr. John Robinson, Lord Bishop of Bristol, Dean of Windsor, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter. This was publickly known in London the 30th of August; and on Monday the 3d of September his Lordship was sworn at Windsor, both as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; and took his Place at the Board accordingly. Tho' this Choice disgusted some Great Men, the Effects of which appear'd not long after, it was at that juncture generally applauded; For as, on the one hand, it was acknowledg'd, that his Lordship was eminently qualified for that Office, as well by his great Abilities, and consummate Experience in Affairs of State, of which, for many Years, he had given Signal Proofs in his important Negotiations in Sweden and Germany; so, on the other Hand, his unblemish'd Integrity, unaffected sincere Piety, and Christian Temper, render'd him so conspicuous, that he was judg'd a most proper Instrument to allay the present Ferment; and, by his Example, to teach over Zealous and Pragmatical Clergy-men, That Moderation it the best way to Preferment. Upon these Considerations it was, that the Lord High Treasurer used all his Interest in Favour of that Prelate, whose Counsels and Assistance, he thought would make him Amends for the great Loss he sustain'd by the Death of the late Duke of Newcastle, with whom he had contracted an entire Friendship. Moreover, he consider'd, that this Promotion would be grateful to the Moderate Party, whom the Prime Minister never really intended to depress too low; and that, at the same time, it would silence the Clamour and cool the Fury of the opposite Party; since the Church, whose fancied Danger was the Pretence of the late Distractions, seem'd now to triumph by the Advancement of one of the Bishops to that high Station. Nor was the Lord Treasurer's Conjecture,

as to the Effect this Promotion would have among the *Whigs* or Money'd Men, wrong: For it was observ'd, that upon the first Notice of it, the Publick Funds began to rise; all the Well-wishers to the most Illustrious House of *Hanover*, looking upon this Choice, as an Addition of Strength to their Parry; and a further Security to the Protestant Succession.

A. C.  
1711.

*The Publick  
Funds rise  
upon his Pro-  
motion*

The same Day the Bishop of *Bristol* was sworn Lord Privy Seal, the Queen (in Council) made the following Order:

Her Majesty is pleased to declare, That the Selling of Offices and Places in *Great Britain*, which concern the Administration or Execution of Justice, or the Receipt, Comptrolment, or Payment of any Her Treasure, Moneys, Customs or Revenues whatsoever, or of any of the Offices or Places in Her Household and Family, to be highly Dishonourable to Her Majesty, Prejudicial to Her Service, Introductive of Corruption and Extortion, and a Discouragement to Virtue and true Merit; and that Her Majesty is resolved to use Her utmost Endeavour to discourage and prevent the Selling the same: And therefore declares Her Pleasure, that no Person whatsoever do presume to Sell or Buy, or knowingly permit to be Sold or Bought, any of the Offices aforesaid, or take, or permit to be taken, any Money, Fee, Reward or other Profit whatsoever, or any Promise, Agreement, Covenant or Assurance, to have or receive the same for any the Offices or Places aforesaid, or for being admitted into, or placed in them, or any of them; not permitted by a Statute made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, against Selling of Offices, or other than such Fees as by Law are allowed to be taken upon Pain of incurring Her Majesty's Displeasure. And Her Majesty doth Command and Require, That all Persons to whom it shall belong, to Nominate, or Place, or Admit into any of the said Offices and Places, that they take Care that no Person be admitted into any of the

*Order against  
selling of Places  
and Offices  
Sept. 3.*

A. C.

1711.



' said Offices or Places, for Money or other  
' Reward whatsoever; and that they do not  
' suffer any of them to be Sold, except as in the  
' before recited Act of Parliament is excepted.  
' And Her Majesty doth further declare, that She  
' will give all due Encouragement to such Per-  
' sons, who shall discover and prosecute any Per-  
' son or Persons for buying or selling any of the  
' Offices or Places aforesaid, contrary to Law.  
' And that all Persons concern'd may take Notice  
' hereof, Her Majesty commands, That this De-  
' claracion be forthwith Printed and Published.

JOHN POYET.

Several Pa-  
tents pass'd

As soon as the Lord *Privy Seal* was fix'd in his Office, his Lordship dispatch'd several important Affairs, and among the rest sign'd several Patentes for Promotions of Honour, viz. for creating Sir *Simon Harcourt* Lord Keeper of the *Great Seal*; Baron *Harcourt*; the Lord *Ferrers*, Viscount *Tamworth*, and Earl of *Ferrers*; the Lord *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Lewisham*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; the Lord *Raby*, Viscount *Wentworth* and Earl of *Strafford*; the Earl of *Orrery* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baron *Boyle* of *Marston* in *Great Britain*; and the Duke of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, Baron of *Dutton*, and Duke of *Brandon* in *Great Britain*. The Charter for incorporating the *South Sea Company*, did also pass the Seals, and the *Governors* and *Directors* appointed by the Queen, for the said Company, according to Act of Parliament, were as follows:

Charter of the  
South Sea  
Company passes  
the Seals.

Governors  
and Directors


THE Earl of Oxford, Governor.  
Sir James Bateman, Sub-Governor.  
Samuel Ongley Esq; Deputy Governor.

## DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable Henry St. John Esquire.  
The Right Honourable Robert Benson Esq;  
Sir Robert Beachcroft,  
John Blunt Esq;  
Charles Blunt Esq;  
Sir Ambrose Crawley,

George



|  |                                |   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| George Carlwall, <i>Esq;</i>           | Sir John Lambert, <i>Bart.</i> | A. C.   |
| Christ. Desboverie, <i>Esq;</i>        | Arthur Moore, <i>Esq;</i>      | 1711.   |
| Samuel Clarke, <i>Esq;</i> <i>Min-</i> | Joseph Martin, <i>Esq;</i>     |  |
| <i>cing-lane,</i>                      | Harcourt Masters, <i>Esq;</i>  |   |
| John Deacle, <i>Esq;</i>               | George Masters, <i>Esq;</i>    |   |
| James Dolliffe, <i>Esq;</i>            | George Pitt, <i>Esq;</i>       |   |
| Matthew Decker, <i>Esq;</i>            | Jacob Sawbridge, <i>Esq;</i>   |   |
| Henry Durlay, <i>Esq;</i>              | Samuel Shephard, <i>Esq;</i>   |   |
| John Fellows, <i>Esq;</i>              | Francis Stratford, <i>Esq;</i> |   |
| John Gore, <i>Esq;</i>                 | Benjamin Tudman, <i>Esq;</i>   |   |
| Edward Harley, <i>Esq;</i>             | Thomas Vernon, <i>Esq;</i>     |   |
| Sir Richard Hoar,                      | John Williams, <i>Esq;</i>     |   |
| Sir Theodore Janffen,                  | Sir James Wishart.             |   |

Some Days after, the Directors open'd their <sup>The Charter</sup> Books at their Office in *Broadstreet*, (where the <sup>of the South-</sup> Excise-Office was formerly kept) behind the <sup>Sea Company</sup> *Royal Exchange*; and on Friday the 14th of September, the *South-Sea Company* held their first General Court at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*, where the Charter being laid before them, the most Honourable the Earl of *Oxford and Mortimer*, Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and Governor of the said Company, made an elegant Speech; ' setting forth the Honour, Justice and <sup>The Lord</sup> ' Wisdom of the Parliament, in making Provisi <sup>Treasurer's</sup> ' on for so great a Debt, at this difficult juncture; <sup>Speech.</sup> ' and the great Advantages that were like to accrue ' from the Establishment of this Company, both ' to the Members of it, and to the whole Nation, ' if the Privileges granted by the Act of Parlia- ' ment, and Her Majesty's Charter for the *South* ' *Sea Trade*, and the Fishery, were rightly im- ' proved, and prosecuted with Chearfulness and ' Unanimity; and assuring the Company, That ' he would, to the utmost of his Power, study ' and endeavour to promote their Interest. After his Lordship had done speaking, a Motion was made for returning him Thanks, which being unanimously carried, Sir *James Bateman* the Sub-Governor, returned his Lordship the Thanks of the Company accordingly. Then they proceeded to Business, and it was agreed and resolved,

A. C.  
1711.

Resolutions  
taken.

That the Directors should have the Nomination of the Company's Officers and Servants, for the first Year. 2. That no Director shall have any other Office in the Company, either in *Great Britain*, or in any Settlement belonging to the Company Abroad. 3. That a Committee of Fifteen of the Directors, and Fifteen of the General Court should be chosen, and authorized to make Regulations and By-Laws. 4. That the Fee for Transfers, for any Sum under one hundred Pounds, should not exceed Two Shillings and Six Pence. And 5. That an Abstræct of the Charter should be printed; the Charter it self being order'd to lye open in the Office, for the Perusal of all concern'd. After this, the Lord High Treasurer gave a splendid Entertainment to the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor and Directors.

Objections against the South Sea Trade answered in a Pamphlet written by the Author of these Annals; for which he was ill requited.

Principal Reason why the Lord Treasurer approved the Project of the South Sea Company.

Several Objections having been raised against this New Establishment, the Writer of these Papers, out of a sincere Affection to Her Majesty's Government, and hearty Zeal for the Good of the Nation, published about the Beginning of September, a Pamphlet entituled, *A true Account of the Design and Advantages of the South Sea Trade*, &c. wherein he endeavour'd to remove some of those Objections; but for which he was very ill requited, being afterwards put to the Trouble and Expence of warding off an ill-grounded vexatious Prosecution, begun only to gratify the Spite and Resentment of a Court Tantivy. To the Reasons mentioned in that Pamphlet, I shall only add, in this Place, That when the Lord High Treasurer either form'd or approv'd the *South Sea Project*, it was, undoubtedly, upon some Assurance that *France* and *Spain* were inclined to grant Liberty to the *South Sea Company* to establish themselves on the Continent of that Country, provided such a Peace were concluded, whereby King *Philip* should remain in Possession of *Spain* and the *West Indies*: Which glittering Bait may have decoy'd into a *Secret Negotiation*, a Ministry, whose Interest it was to put a speedy End to the War.

This

This leads us naturally to observe, that the Death of the Dauphin of *France*, which happen'd three Days before that of the Emperor *Joseph*, and by the same Distemper, the Small-Pox, proved rather, for the present, Advantageous than Prejudicial to that Kingdom; both as it lessen'd the Factions at Court, and as it made room for the coming on of his eldest Son the Duke of *Britany*, a Prince of far greater Spirit and Penetration, who being thereupon declared Dauphin, applied himself with indefatigable Attention to Publick Business, particularly to the *Finances*. On the other hand, the Court of *France* was not wanting to cherish and improve the good Dispositions they found in *Great Britain* towards a Peace, for which the Death of the Emperor gave them a favourable Handle, and the *British* Ministry a very colourable Pretence

A. C.  
1. 171.

The Death of the Dauphin of France April 14. N.S. rather advantageous than prejudicial to them.

How this Clandestine Negotiation was first set on Foot, is not yet perfectly known; but the following Particulars having hitherto passed for current Truth, I shall insert them here, leaving the Reader at liberty to lay what Stress he thinks fit upon them, till a more Authentick Account of this dark Transaction can be procured. About the Beginning of *July* Mr. *Prior*, a Person, who by his Natural Parts, improv'd by Study and good Conversation, had gain'd a Name among the Learned and Polite, and rais'd himself to some Employments according as the Party with which he sided happen'd to prevail, went down to *Kent* and from thence to *Suffolk*, to give a Visit to Sir *T—H—*: And as a Man who is in no Publick Station may be easily absent from Town, without being miss'd, especially in the Summer Season, no Notice was taken of this Journey. But it happen'd somewhat unluckily, that about the beginning of *August* a Gentleman, who came over in a small Vessel, and landed near *Deal*, was seiz'd by the Custom-house Officers; and these enquiring who he was, he told a wrong Name, to prevent being discover'd. One of the Officers, who at first sight, thought he was not an absolute Stranger to that Face, look'd more fixedly upon him; and

Account of the secret Negotiations of Peace between Great Britain and France.

Mr. Prior's Journey to France.

At his Return he is stop'd near Deal.

A. C. finding him to be Mr. Prior, expostulated with him for concealing his true Name; adding, that in discharge of their Trust, they must keep him in Custody, till they had received further Instructions from the Secretaries. Hereupon Mr. Prior produc'd a Pass in due form: But the Officers insisted, That not having at first declared the Name mentioned in the Pass, they were not obliged to shew any Regard to it, and so Mr. Prior was stop't till he was releas'd from Above.

This Adventure could not be kept so secret, but that it took vent; and in a Day or two, became Town-talk. However, it appear'd so strange and improbable, either that Mr. Prior should, in this clandestine manner, be sent to France upon so important an Affair, as the Negotiation of a General Peace: Or, if he were, that better Care were not taken of his free going to and fro undiscover'd, that many doubted the Truth of the general Report. But Count Gallas, the Minister of the House of Austria at the Court of Great Britain, who discharged his Trust with equal Vigilance and Dexterity, thought it his Duty to make strict Inquiry into this Affair: And having found that Common Fame agreed with Matter of Fact; he had an *Eclaircissement* about it with the Prime Minister; who told him, He had no Person to be alarm'd; For the Queen would never make a Peace derogatory from any Engagements She had with her Allies. This Passage was soon noised about: So that Mr. Prior's Journey to Paris was no longer Matter of Doubt; the rather, because it was mention'd, as Publick News in the Foreign Prints, and, after them, in the *Domestick*: Neither of which any Body thought proper to disown or contradict.

On the contrary, Men of Speculation observ'd, That, at this very time, a *News Paper*, which, tho' of late Years, the *Common-Sink* of Scurrility and Scandal; yet, (by what strange Policy, I know not) whose *Proprietor* was privately countenanc'd, if not assisted by some Persons in eminent Employments, had this remarkable Paragraph, in the

The Ld Treasurer's Answer to Count Gallas upon his Expostulations about Mr Prior's Journey to France.

Remarkable Passage in the R.A. Boy.

the Article from the *Hague*, Aug. 28. N. S. A. C.  
 ' In the last Letters which Count *Zinzendorf* received from *Barcelona*, there is a kind of Secret, namely that King *Charles* had resolv'd to come into *Germany*, as soon as he should hear of his being elected Emperor. Mean while, to keep the *Catalans* in Spirit under his Obedience, it was agreed to leave his Consort at *Barcelona*; and that too with a Promise that his Catholick Majesty, tho' Emperor, would return thither in the Spring, with greater Force to reduce the rest of *Spain*. It is, indeed, believed that that King will undoubtedly return to *Barcelona*, (were it only for the Sense he has of the Firm and inviolable Affection of the *Catalans* for his Service) unless some unforeseen Accident should hinder him. Surely, this will not happen in the Conclusion of a General Peace? 'Tis true, there is a General Whisper, that a Negotiation is on Foot for that happy End; but we fear the chief Ground for that Report is that the Publick Stocks at *Amsterdam* have advanc'd for these Three Days past, 6 or 7 per Cent. 'Tis certain, however, that *France* has gone quite Round in beating the Pulses of the High Allies, in hopes of Gaining her Ends of some of them, but to no purpose. The others having balk'd her, she address'd her self, in the last Place, to GREAT-BRITAIN. The wise Precaution of the PRESENT Ministry there, not to give into her Wiles, frustrated her Endeavours; and thus she found her self so far reduc'd, as not to know where next to spread her Net. Mean time, Monsieur *Petkum*, Resident of *Holstein*, who was afraid he should not be the Canal made use of to bring that Blessing, and consequently that he should lose the Recompence he promis'd himself in Case he should be an Instrument in this Grand Affair, had written to the Marquis de *Torcy* a Letter stuf't with Reasons, whether solid or Imaginary, to perswade *France*, That there was no surer way to obtain a Peace, than that of this State. The Marquis did not, however, vouchsafe any Answer

See the Post  
 Boy Aug. 23.  
 1711.

Answer to that Epistle till the *CLANDESTINE NEGOTIATIONS* with *Great Britain* proving fruitless, he was so complaisant, as to do it, when it was least expected. His Letter was dated, *July 15th*, and acquainted *Monsieur Petkum* that his most Christian Majesty had too much Reason to be incens'd against this State; Adding, nevertheless that if he had any Idea for a General Peace, and would communicate it to him, he would see whether he durst shew it, to the King his Master. He insinuated farther, that THEY WELL HOPED TO SUCCEED ELSEWHERE. The Resident has since receiv'd Letters from *Monsieur Rouille*, and another from the *Marquis de Torcy*, dated the 4th Instant. In the first there is nothing to discernable, as Pride and Haughtiness; but the last is couch'd in a much more humble Style. This has again set *Monsieur Petkum* on Wing, to bring the contending Parties to a Pacifick Negotiation. We have since learnt that to induce *Great Britain*, to make Peace, *France* has offer'd to give her FOUR PORTS from the Streights of *Magellan*, along the Coasts of *Chili* and *Peru*, for the Security of the Commerce of that Nation, in the South Seas. But all in Vain. The Britains still turn'd a deaf Ear to the melodious Accents of that deluding Syren. However, we have Advice that an *English* Colonel, named *Hook*, who was 28 Years ago Chaplain to the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, is gone from *France* to carry Dispatches to the Captive *Mareschal de Tallard*, at *Nottingham*. And this is all we know of this matter.

The *News-Papers* in which this Paragraph was inserted being, (as I hinted before) perus'd upon no other Recommendation, than the Scandal, with which the *Domestick Articles* were generally fill'd, few People laid any Stress upon it. But such as read it with Attention; and took the Pains to compare this Account, with the ordinary Productions of that Writer; thought to find in it a better Style, a cleaner turn, and more Art; and from thence rightly concluded, that the Design

sign of it, was, both to bespeak a favourable Construction of the *Clandestine Negotiations* between France and Great Britain, which could no longer be kept Secret; and to feel the Pulse of the Nation, about the several *Schemes* that were made for a Peace. They were confirm'd in that Opinion, when in the *Post-Boy* of the 2th of September O.S. they found the following Paragraph:

Another remarkable Paragraph in the *Post-Boy*, containing two Schemes of Peace.

*Hague, Sept. 11. N. S.* The long Conferences which were daily held here of late, by the Ministers of the Powers concern'd in the High Alliance, before the Departure of Count *Zinzendorf*, afforded Matter to our Town Politicians for wond'rous Speculations. The general Opinion was, That it only regarded the future Election of an Emperor, and the different Intrigues that were suppos'd to be carried on in the several Courts of *Germany*, to obstruct his Majesty King *Charles III's* Interest: But the more quick-sighted observing the many Expresses that were dispatch'd by the Ministers of *Portugal* and *Savoy*; and that they were daily in Conference with the Pensionary *Heinsius*, began to suspect that some Negotiation of greater Moment was on Foot: Whereupon, the Rumour of an approaching Peace began to prevail over all the Town, especially since the Arrival of the last Letters from *Frankfort*. For Men of Intelligence having been upon the Hunt to find out the Mystery of the above-mention'd Conferences, tho' kept with the utmost Secrecy, have discover'd at last, that infallibly a General Peace was upon the Anvil, which France proposes upon Terms so very *Advantageous*, that 'tis probable it may take. Some will have the Terms to be, a Partition of the *Spanish Monarchy*: That King *Charles* is to have the Crown of *Aragon* with all its Dependancies in *Spain*, the Islands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Sardinia*, *Sicily*, the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, together with all the Ports belonging to *Spain*, on the Coasts of *Tuscany*, and all *Flanders*; and King *Philip* to have the rest of *Spain*, and the *West-Indies*. Others affirm,

A. C.

1711.



affirm, that the Proposals are, that King *Philip* shall remain with all *Spain* and the *West-Indies*; and King *Charles* shall have all the rest of the *Spanish* Monarchy; and that for the Security of Trade, the former is to put into the Hands of the Two Maritime Powers, two strong Towns upon the *American* Continent, the one in the North Sea, and the other in the South, with full Liberty to carry on a free Trade; the Truth of which, Time only will discover: But what's certain is, that the Minister of a Neutral Prince residing here, has this Week dispatched two Expresses for *France*, where Messieurs *de Uxelles* and *Polignac*, are ready upon the first warning, to set out for any Place that shall be appointed. And it is very probable the whole Matter may end very soon in an *Honourable* and *Advantageous* Peace.

Neither of  
the two  
Schemes  
meets with  
approbation.

Tho' the Bulk of the Nation, did certainly wish for Peace, yet neither of the two Schemes here propos'd met with Approbation, being both look'd upon as almost equally *insidious* and *unsafe*, and inconsistent both with the *Honour* and *Interest* of *Great Britain*. On the contrary, the generallity expressing their Readiness, rather to bear the Burthen of Taxes some time longer, than lose, by a *Precarious Peace*, the Fruits of so many Victories and Conquests, gain'd in the Course of this Expensive, but Necessary War, our Politicians thought fit to seem to strike in with the Humour of the People: Which was done artfully enough in a Pamphlet entituled, *A new Journey to Paris: Together with some secret Transactions between the French King and an English Gentleman*; pretended to be written by one Monsieur *Du Baudrier*, who was said in it to have been appointed to attend Mr. *Prior*, who, in the same Relation, is supposed to have gone in *France*, under the Name of Mr. *Matthews*. To omit several trivial Circumstances intermix'd in this Account, I shall only take notice of a Passage in the close of it, relating to the two last Interviews Mr. *Prior* is said to have had with the King, and Madam *de Maintenon*. The Writer tells us, 'That on *Friday*

Pretended Account of Mr. *Prior's* Journey to Paris; publish'd to amuse the People. A remarkable Passage in it.



day the 23d of July, Mr. de la Bastide (by which borrow'd Name is understood the French King's Minister, who conferr'd with and conducted Mr. Prior) staid the Afternoon with Mr. Prior; That about Eight a Clock they went to the Rendezvous near Versailles; and in an Hour and Half's time, Mr. Prior with Monsieur de la Bastide, another Gentleman and a Lady came into the Walk. That as Mr. Prior was taking his Leave of those Persons, the Lady said, *Monsieur, Songez vous, &c. Consider this Night on what we have said to you; and that the Gentleman seconded her, saying, Ouy, ouy, Monsieur, Songez vous en pour la dernier fois: Ay, ay, Sir, consider for the last Time. To which Monsieur Matthews answer'd BRISKLY, in going out, SIRE, TOUT OU RIEN, &c. Sir, ALL OR NONE, as I have had the Honour to tell your Majesty before.* That on Saturday the 24th Mr. de la Bastide came to Mr. Prior with a smiling Countenance, embrac'd him with much Joy, and told him, *Courage, Monsieur; no Travelling to Day; Madam Maintenon will have me once more conduct You to Her.* That about Ten -aclock at Night they went forth, and returned about One in the Morning; and Mr. Prior having taken his Leave of Mr. de la Bastide, set out in a Chaize for Calais, where he arriv'd on Wednesday the 28th in the Evening; and the next Morning the Writer of this Account took his Leave of Mr. Prior, who thank'd him in the civilest Manner, and very nobly made him a Present of Fifty Pistoles. And that the same Day, July the 29 N.S. Mr. Prior having put to Sea with a fair Wind, 'twas suppos'd in a few Hours he landed in England.

When this Account was first publish'd, People differ'd in their Conjectures about it: Some looking upon it as *genuine*, others (the far greater number) as *fiction*. But such as were pretty well acquainted with the secret Springs of Affairs, reconciled those two Opinions, affirming, That tho' it were not an exact faithful Relation of Mr. Prior's Negotiation, it contain'd however, many true

Sept. 11.  
Different Opinions about the said Account.

A. C.

1711.

Suppos'd to be  
written by  
one of the  
Authors of  
the Examiner

See the Ap-  
pendix to  
the Annals  
for the Year  
1710, Pag.  
68.

Remarkable  
Passage in  
the Exami-  
ner.  
Two Pamph-  
lets written  
against it.

true Circumstances of his Journey. They added, that this suppos'd Letter of Monsieur Du Baudrier was written by Jonathan Swift, formerly Chaplain to Sir William Temple, an Ingenious, but Ambitious Clergy-Man, who, had some Years ago devoted himself to the Whigs, and written against the Tories; but being disappointed in his hopes of Preferment, upon the late Revolution in the Ministry, immediately tack'd about; list'd himself in the Service of the High-Church Party; and with Mr. P——, Dr. F——, and some others, was employ'd in the Writing a Weekly Paper, call'd the *Examiner*, the Design of which was to aggravate the Faults and Miscarriages of the late Ministry, with all the Helightnings of Malice, and Rhetorick; to inveigh against them with all possible Bitterness; and to involve the whole Whig-Party in the Accusation of their Leaders. Having got this Thread, Men of Speculation thought it easie to wind up the whole Bottom; and trace the Secret Negotiation of Peace to its true Causes. Hereupon they call'd to Mind, that the most plausible Topick, by which the High-Church Party ingratiated themselves with the People, was the Prospect they gave them of a sudden Peace; which their Under-Agents were taught to suggest, had been kept off by the Duke of Marlborough's and the late Lord Treasurer's Ambition and Insatiable Avarice: And to this purpose, they likewise remembred, that the Letter to the *Examiner*, written about a Year before, by a very Ingenious Gentleman now in an eminent Post, contain'd the *Hints* and *Instructions*, which the Authors of that Paper pursued in their Political Observations and Reflections. Among the rest, they lay great stress upon the *Examiner* of the 26th of April, 1711. wherein the Address of the House of Commons about Three Years before, against a Peace WITHOUT THE ENTIRE RESTITUTION OF SPAIN, was exploded, as the highest strain of TEMERITY, FOLLY, and GASCONADE; which very much inflamed

inflamed the *Paper-War* between the two contending Parties; and occasion'd the Writing of Two Pamphlets, the first entituled, *Reflections upon the Examiner's Scandalous Peace*; the other, *A Letter to a Member of the October Club, shewing, that to yield Spain to the Duke of Anjou by a Peace, would be the Ruin of Great Britain*. But though the Generality of the Nation allow'd the Solidity of the Reasons contain'd in these two Pamphlets, yet many were wrought upon by contrary Arguments. They were made to consider, that the Scene of Affairs being, in a great Measure, shifted by the Décease of the late Emperor, and the Dauphin, it was not impossible to put an End to this heavy Expensive War, by a Safe and Honourable Peace, without insisting on the Réstitution of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. That on the one side, King *Charles* succeeding in the Empire, and the Hereditary Countries, and being already possessed of the *Spanish Territories in Italy*, the Addition of *Spain* to his other Dominions, might render the House of *Austria* too potent; and not only destroy the very End for which this War was undertaken, *viz.* the Preserving a *Ballance of Power in Europe*, but also, in time, occasion a new War to restore that *Ballance*. Moreover, they were made to reflect, that one of the Reasons for wresting *Spain* out of the Hands of King *Philip*, *viz.* its entire Dependance on *France*, was like to cease, upon the Death of his Grand-Father; when the Natural Antipathy between the two Nations, and the Jealousies and Differences which often arise between Neighbour Kings, and are generally the fiercer among near Relations, would, in all Probability, break the present *Union of France and Spain*. And 'twas observ'd likewise, that it was now impracticable to restore the whole *Spanish Dominions* to the House of *Austria*; that Monarchy being actually *dismembred*, and part of it yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*; and other Parts conquer'd by the *English* and *Dutch*.

Arguments  
for a Partition  
of Spain.

On the other hand, the Landed Gentlemen having, by the Author of the Letter to the Examiner, been taught to believe, *That we might have had a good Peace ever since the Battle of Ramellies; and that from that time the War had been wantonly carried on to gratify the unmeasurable Appetites of a few Leaders*: It seem'd but common Prudence in the Present Ministry, so far to gratify the Party that was most weary of the War, as to give him an opportunity to try the Experiment of a Negotiation, managed by Persons in whom they could entirely confide: Else the Objection started by the Author of the Letter to a Member of the *October Club*, would be in every Body's Mouth, viz. *If a good Peace might have been had ever since the Battle of Ramellies, why have not the new Ministry procured it, since they have succeeded to the Powers of the Old?*

The French  
make the first  
Overtures.

Upon all these Considerations, it is probable that the new Ministry thought fit to hearken to some Overtures of Peace, which were first made to the late Earl of *Jersy*, by his old Acquaintance the Marquis de *Torcy*; and the latter having desired that a Person with whom he might discourse freely should be sent over, Mr. *Prior* was immediately pitch'd upon, as, indeed, as fit as any Body for such a private Negotiation, by reason of his former Employments at the Peace of *Ryswick*; of Secretary of King *William's* first Embassy to *France*; and of his Personal Acquaintance with that French Minister. This agrees with the Extract of a Letter, written from *Paris* the 24th of *August* N. S. which contain'd these very Words: *Monsieur de Torcy is come back from his Country Seat of Sablé, which he bought a Year ago in Anjou, and staid there but ten Days. His Absence has been variously construed; some pretending he was gone to Calais upon a Secret Negotiation, &c.* What pass'd in the Private Interviews between Mr. *Prior*, and the Ministers of *France*, is still an absolute Secret: For, as I hinted before, there's Reason to believe, that the Account of his Journey to *Paris*, was design'd as an Amusement, and only to let the World know

know, First, what few People were ignorant of:  
*viz.* That there was a Negotiation on Foot; and  
 in the second Place, what some People doubted,  
*viz.* That Mr. Prior insisted upon very high  
 Terms, and in the last Conference he had with  
 those he treated, stily said at parting, *TOUT*  
*OU RIEN; ALL OR NOTHING.* There  
 are, indeed, in that Account many *Improbabili-*  
*ties*, as well as *False French*; but these are the  
 particular Faults of the Writer, who has commit-  
 ted many such *Errors* in his Editions of Sir *Willi-*  
*am Temple's* Letters. Nor is it to be wonder'd,  
 that indiscreet mercenary Writer took that Op-  
 portunity to reflect on the Duke of *M—gh*,  
 by making Monsieur *de la Bastide* say, *Consider*  
*which is to be most preferr'd, the Good of your*  
*Country, or the particular Advantage of your*  
*G—t!* And suggesting, *That some Subjects*  
*have Palaces more magnificent than Q—A—*.  
 After Mr. Prior's Return, it was for some time  
 uncertain, whether this Important Negotiation  
 was either broke off, or carrying on; Though  
 the latter appear'd the more probable, because  
 the *News-Paper* before-quoted, continued amu-  
 sing the World with Hopes of an approaching  
 Peace.

A. C.  
 1711.

Count Gallas, Envoy Extraordinary from King  
 Charles III, thinking himself, and his Catholick  
 Majesty's Ministers Abroad misrepresented and  
 injur'd by the Assertions contain'd in the seve-  
 ral Paragraphs, publish'd by the Writer of the  
*Post-Boy*, did thereupon present a Memorial to  
 Mr. Secretary *St. John*, dated *October 2. N. S.*  
 importing, ' That He might take Notice of seve-  
 ' ral other Paragraphs, wherein the Author of  
 ' the *Post-Boy* had taken the same Liberty, which  
 ' he does in the Paper thereto annex'd, (*viz.* the  
 ' *Post-Boy* of the 20th of *September*) to which his  
 ' Excellency referr'd only for the present, as to  
 ' what relates to himself. That nothing more  
 ' clearly evinc'd, that whatsoever is contain'd  
 ' in the said Paragraph is a *RHAPSODY* of  
 ' *NEWS FORGED* and *INVENTED* HERE,  
 ' than that no other did ever mention any such

Count Gallas  
 Memorial a-  
 gainst the  
 Author of the  
 Post Boy da-  
 ted Octob. 2.  
 N. S. that is,  
 Sept 21 O. S.

A. C.

1711.



Thing. That he was not unacquainted with the Liberty both of writing and speaking at low'd of in this Country. But that he had from Mr. Secretary's known Prudence and Justice to have the same Protection which he had formerly in the like Cases; wherein the Service of his Catholick Majesty, his Master, and his own Person, were expos'd and wounded; as they would be, on this Occasion, if he suffer'd himself to be play'd upon any more, at the Rate this Author went on. Concluding, that he might write and print what he thought fit, provided he presumed not to make use of his Excellency's Name, or meddle with him, upon any Account whatsoever: Which was all the Favour his Excellency expected, by way of Satisfaction.

Upon the presenting of this Memorial, *Abel Reper*, a Bookseller, the Proprietor of the *Post-Boy*, was summoned before one of the Under-Secretaries, who having shew'd him the said Paragraph, ask'd him, from whence he had that Intelligence? To which *Abel* answer'd, he had it in a Letter from the *Hague*; which he was call'd upon, but refus'd to produce, pretending there was nothing against the Government. Thus *Abel* escap'd, with a Caution given him, to take Care how he meddled with Count *Gallas's* Name. But notwithstanding this, the Author of the *Post-Boy* continued in his licentious and bold way of Writing; which encreased and strengthen'd the Suspicion, That he was privately encourag'd and countenanc'd by Men in Power; and 'twas even affirm'd, That the late Writers of the *Examiner* had often a Hand in the *Post-Boy*.

Upon the Confidential Reports of an Approaching Peace, the Marquis de *Roche-gude*, Agent for the Protestants of *Frack*, presented to the Ministry here the following Memorial:

The Marquis de Roche-gude's Memorial in favour of the French Protestants.

**D**IVINE Providence, which overrules all Events; seems to have permitted the Continuation of this War for the Advantage of the Allies in General, and in particular for the Comfort of the CHURCH, whose Members suffer



suffer in Chains and Dungeons, under the Yoke  
of POVERTY:

' We are so thoroughly perswaded of the Good  
Intentions of the QUEEN, and Her Ministers,  
' to procure the Good and Relief of that Part of  
' the Church which groans under Affliction, that  
' in order to that, We confidently offer two Me-  
' thods, Just, Easy and Necessary.

' The first, to cause an Article to be provision-  
' ally inserted in the PRELIMINARIES, in  
' Favour of the *French* Protestants, who are in  
' the Gallies, Prisons, Convents and elsewhere.  
' In which the *Roman Catholick* Allies are not, in  
' the least, concern'd; this being an Affair rather  
' of Humanity than Religion. Such an Article will  
' afterwards give a Right to treat that Matter  
' more at large; otherwise *France* will insist on  
' the Preliminaries, as the Basis and Foundation  
' of the Treaty of Peace.

' The other Method is, to include the Prote-  
' stants of *France* in the fourth Article (of the  
' Peace of *Ryswick*) relating to the Protestants of  
' the Empire, and to unite them both in one  
' Common Cause, as being one Body, which is  
' the Body of CHRIST; and this Body ought  
' not to be divided. A more particular Care  
' ought to be taken of those who, for so long a  
' time past, suffer under OPPRESSION; not  
' daring to own the true Religion, without expo-  
' sing themselves to the Gallies or Gibbets. And  
' this shews the Necessity of restoring the Pro-  
' testant Religion in *France*; otherwise the Gallies  
' will ever be fill'd with Protestants, under Pre-  
' tence of their trespassing upon the King's Or-  
' ders, enjoying all his Subjects to go to Mass.  
' This Restoration is the more Necessary, in that  
' it will settle Tranquility both in the Protestant  
' Body and in the Church. It is founded on E-  
' QUITY; CHRISTIANITY; EDICTS, that  
' ought to have been INVIOABLE; And upon  
' a GUARANTY of the Whole ENGLISH  
' NATION; as appears by the Copy hereto  
' annex'd, of an old printed Paper, which I  
' had the Honour to communicate to the the pre-

A. C.  
1711.

ceding Ministry. But although it might be difficult clearly to prove this Guaranty, it is, however, most certain, that the Kings of *England* have, more than once, interposed for the Execution of the Edict of *Nants*. To this I shall add, that *France* has made a Precedent of what ought to be done in a Treaty of Peace: For she never concluded any, without stipulating something in behalf of the *Romish* Religion. Did she not lately insist, That it should be preserv'd in the Places she offer'd to yield to the Allies? Did She not design to set up her Religion in *England*, by pretending to impose a **POPISH KING** upon the Nation? And does not She herein take upon Her to intermeddle with the Family Affairs of Sovereigns? Which shews, She pretends to give Laws to others, and receive none from any Body. Religion is not, as *France* pretends, a Domestick Affair, which only concerns each Sovereign in his own Dominions; it is rather the Domestick Affair of all Sovereigns, who are **DOMESTICKS** and **DEFENDERS** of the **FAITH**; as being bound together by the same Faith: For Faith binds and unites all Protestants in one Body. It seems as if **GOD ALMIGHTY** had united the Protestant States in this War, to make them the more sensible of this Truth; and to excite them to use their Unanimous and Joynt Endeavours for the **CHURCH's** **DILIVERANCE**. This Great Work was, undoubtedly reserv'd for Her **MAJESTY's** most **GLORIOUS** **REIGN**. 'Tis what we hope after so great **SUCCESSES**; after so many **VICTORIES** and **CONQUESTS**; after so many Preliminary Articles; for the Allies have a just Right to insist upon many. Were it possible that there should not be one in Favour of the **CHURCH** so severely **OPPRESS'D** and **PERSECUTED** in *France*? An **ARTICLE** which ought to be the **PRELIMINARY** of the **PRELIMINARIES**!

Upon



*Queen ANNE's Reign.*

245

A. C.

1711.

‘ Upon the whole Matter, our Demands are  
‘ just, authorized from ABOVE, and supported  
‘ by a POTENT QUEEN, who needs not, like  
‘ another *Ester*, to solicit in Behalf of GOD’s  
‘ People; HER MAJESTY has the POWER  
‘ in HER OWN HANDS, to reduce the com-  
‘ mon Enemy to Reason, and to right the Afflicted  
‘ among the People, those that suffer, and who  
‘ have no Body to deliver them. This is the  
‘ deplorable Condition of seven or or eight hun-  
‘ dred thousand Souls, who groan, in that King-  
‘ dom, under the Yoke of POPERY; and who  
‘ cry from the Bottom of their Hearts, Assist Us,  
‘ GREAT QUEEN! Lead Us a helping Hand!  
‘ Save Us from Shipwrack! Save Us from Popery,  
‘ both Our selves and Children; those that  
‘ suck their Mother’s Breasts, and those yet Un-  
‘ born!

‘ To whom indeed could they, with more  
‘ Reason have recourse than to HER MAJESTY,  
‘ who so justly bears the Title of DEFENDER of  
‘ THE FAITH! A Glorious TITLE, in which  
‘ *Constantine* the Great took so much Pride; and  
‘ in which even *Lewis XIV*, glories now a Days,  
‘ tho’ an Enemy and Persecutor of the Faith. This  
‘ appears by his Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris*,  
‘ after the Peace of *Ryswick*, wherein he boasts of  
‘ having introduc’d the *Romish* Worship, where it  
‘ was not before; which he says, affects him  
‘ most. How great then would his JOY be, if,  
‘ amidst the Publick Acclamations of PEACE, he  
‘ saw our Protestant Brethren forc’d to send forth  
‘ throbbing Sighs, and, with their Tears to BE-  
‘ SPRINKLE the LAWRELS of the CON-  
‘ QUERORS? GOD forbid that should ever  
‘ be the Case! We rather confidently hope to  
‘ see their and our Groans chang’d into joyful  
‘ Songs of TRIUMPH, into BLESSINGS and  
‘ THANKSGIVINGS to GOD, to the QUEEN;  
‘ and to all the PROTESTANT STATES;

Sign’d,

*Windsor, Sept;*

6. 1711.

ROCHEGUDE;

Q q 3

How

A. C.  
1711.



How this Memorial was receiv'd is still dubious: But, however, the Lord High-Treasurer did, thereupon, desire that a List of the Protestants of *France*, in the Gallies, Prisons and Convents of that Kingdom, should be laid before him.

Mr. Mesnager and another French Gentleman come over into England to treat about a Peace.

On *Wednesday* Night the 26th of *September*, some of the *London* Mob gather'd about a House in the Street call'd *Pall-mall* near *St. James's* House, upon a Report that two Persons arriv'd from *France* to treat about a Peace, were lodg'd there, whom they were impatient to see: Nor was this Report groundless; for it was soon after publicly known, That *Monsieur Mesnager*, Deputy of the Council of Commerce in *France*, accompanied by another Gentleman, came over about the middle of *September*, and having continued some Days *incognito*, both in *London* and *Windsor*, and had several Conferences with Her Majesty's Ministers, he did, on the 27th of that Month, sign seven *Provisionary Articles* on the Part of *France*.

Publick Funds sink upon the News of the miscarriage of the *Quebeck* Expedition.

But we must observe, that before this Trans-action was nois'd abroad, the Melancholy News of the Miscarriage of the *Quebeck* Expedition, which was receiv'd in *London* on the 6th of *October*, occasion'd no small Consternation among the Merchants, and was like very much to affect Credit; the Publick Funds falling immediately *Two per Cent.* They continued sinking the next *Monday* Morning: But were kept up, and advanced to their former Value, by the Report of an approaching Peace, which with great Industry was spread about, not only in publick Conversation, but in Prints; the Tool of the Party having inserted the following Paragraph in the *Post Boy* of *October* 11. viz. We are inform'd from *undoubted* Hands, That a Treaty of Peace is so far advanc'd, that we have hopes in a few Days time, we shall be able to inform the Publick of the Particulars, which are so GLORIOUS and ADVANTAGEOUS to the Nation, and ALL the ALLIES, that it will be *lasting*, *Safe* and *Honourable*.

Remarkable Paragraph in the *Post Boy*, *October* 11. about Peace.

To make good part of this Magnificent Promise, and in order to keep up the Expectation of the Nation, the next Post Boy, viz. of Saturday October 13, had this Paragraph.

And in the  
Post-Boy of  
Octob. 13.

London, October 13. The Evening Post of last Thursday having given an Account of something relating to England, in the present Negotiation of Peace, We thought it not improper to enlarge upon what relates to us, (having it from UNDOUBTED HANDS) viz.

1. That for the security of the English and Dutch Trade, at all times, with Spain, King Philip will consent that the City of Cadiz shall be always Garrison'd by the English, and full Liberty to the South-Sea Company to establish themselves on the Continent of that Country, according to the Act of Parliament last Session.

2. That the Fortifications of Dunkirk shall be demolished, and the Harbour thereof ruined.

Which two Articles, as we are inform'd, with others, we actually agreed to.

It is very probable, that either the Writers of the Post Boy, or rather their Prompters behind the Curtain, design'd to have amused the Publick some time longer, with publishing Piece-meal, the most advantageous Offers made by France: But they were disappointed by the Publication of the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur Mesnager, which happen'd in this manner.

On Thursday the 4th of October, Monsieur Mesnager and his Companion, who was generally reported to be the *Abbe de Boss*, took their leave of our Ministers, in order to return to France, extremely satisfied with the Reception they had here, the Queen having honour'd Monsieur Mesnager with a private Conversation in Her Closet; and granted him the Favour, that Mareschal de Tallard, who was supposed to have laid the Foundation of this Negotiation, might go to France for four Months upon his Parole.

The French  
Ministers take  
their leave of  
our Court.

M. Tallard  
has leave to go  
to France.

Five Days after, being Tuesday the 9th of October, the Government thought fit to communicate the said Preliminary Articles to Count Gallas, King Charles's Envoy Extraordinary, and to the

The Preliminary  
Articles  
communicated  
to the Foreign  
Ministers.

A. C.

1711.

*And published  
in the Daily  
Courant,  
Octob. 13.*

Ministers of Portugal, Savoy, &c. These Gentlemen were variously affected by the Perusal of those Proposals; but the Austrian Minister, who with particular Attention and Vigilance had traced all the steps of this Negotiation, was not so surprized at them as the rest. One of the latter, not thinking himself oblig'd to keep that Paper secret, suffer'd a Copy to be taken of it, which was carried to the Author of a *News-Paper*, call'd the *Daily Courant*, and publish'd in it on *Saturday Morning* the 13th of *October* as follows:

*Preliminary Articles on the part of France, for effecting a General Peace.*

**T**HE King being willing to contribute all that is in his Power to the re-establishing of the General Peace, his Majesty declares,  
I. That he will acknowledge the Queen of Great Britain in that Quality, as also the Succession of that Crown according to the present Settlement.

II. That he will freely and *bono fide* consent to the taking all just and reasonable Measures for hindering that the Crowns of France and Spain may never be united on the Head of the same Prince, his Majesty being perswaded, that this Excess of Power would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of Europe.

III. The King's Intention is, that all the Parties engag'd in the present War, without excepting any of them, may find their reasonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace which shall be made: That Commerce may be re-established and maintained for the future, to the Advantage of Great Britain, of Holland, and of the other Nations who have been accustomed to exercise Commerce.

IV. As the King will likewise maintain exactly the Observation of the Peace when it shall be concluded, and the Object the King proposes to himself, being to secure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without disturbing in any manner whatever the Neighbouring States, he promises to agree by the Treaty which shall be made, that the Dutch shall be put in possession of the fortify'd

• fortify'd Places which shall be mention'd in the  
• *Netherlands*, to serve hereafter for a Barrier,  
• which may secure the Quiet of the Republick  
• of *Holland*, against any Enterprize from the part  
• of *France*.

V. • The King consents likewise, that a secure  
• and convenient Barrier should be form'd for  
• the Empire, and for the House of *Austria*.

VI. • Notwithstanding *Dunkirk* cost the King  
• very great Sums, as well to purchase it, as to  
• fortify it; and that 'tis farther necessary to be at  
• very considerable Expence for razing the Works,  
• his Majesty is willing however to engage to  
• cause them to be demolished, immediately after  
• the Conclusion of the Peace; on condition, that  
• for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper  
• Equivalent, that may content him, be given  
• him; and, as *England* cannot furnish that E-  
• quivalent, the Discussion of it shall be referred  
• to the Conferences to be held for the Negoci-  
• ation of the Peace.

• 7. When the Conferences for the Negoci-  
• ation of the Peace shall be formed, all the Pre-  
• tensions of the Princes and States engaged in the  
• present War, shall be therein discussed *bona fide*  
• and amicably: And nothing shall be omitted  
• to regulate and terminate them, to the Satis-  
• faction of all the Parties.

• By Virtue of a Full Power from the King,  
• we, the under-written, Knight of his Order of  
• *St. Michael*, Deputy of the Council of Com-  
• merce, have concluded, in the Name of his Ma-  
• jesty, the present Preliminary-Articles. In Wit-  
• ness whereof, we have signed. Done at *London*,  
• the 27th of *September*, Old Stile, and the 8th  
• of *October*, New Stile, 1711.

(L. S.)

*Mesnager.*

It is hard to express how strangely the Gene-  
rality of People of Both Parties, and even some  
of the Best Friends of the present Ministry, were  
surpris'd at the Publication of these *Prelimi-  
naries*, which they look'd upon as *Captious*. In-  
sidious,

The generality  
surprised at  
the Publica-  
tion of the  
French Pre-  
liminaries.

A. G. 1711. *fidious, and insufficient to ground a Treaty upon, whereas they had been made to expect URGENT and ADVANTAGEOUS Terms for all the Allies, that the Peace would be lasting, safe, and honourable. Hereupon the Writers of the Post Boy, finding that the Publick were miserably disappointed, printed the same Day a Post-Script to their Paper, containing, besides the Preliminaries beforementioned, the Six following Articles, which they said, were agreed on, as the Foundation of a future Peace, viz.*

*Further Articles said to be agreed on, as the Foundation of a future Peace.*

1. *That the Kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, the Dukedom of Milan, the Parts of Tuleany, that belong'd to the Crown of Spain, and all Flanders, shall remain for ever to the House of Austria.*

2. *That King Philip shall have all Spain, Majorca, Minorca, and the West-Indies.*

3. *That for the Security of the English and Dutch Trade at all times when Spain, King Philip will consent that the City of Cadiz shall be always Garrison'd by the English, and full Liberty to the South-Sea Company to establish themselves on the Continent of that Country, according to the Act of Parliament.*

4. *That the Fortifications of Dunkirk shall be demolish'd, and the Harbour ruin'd.*

5. *That the Dutch may name Commissioners to treat with French Commissioners about Regulating the necessary Barriers; and,*

6. *That Satisfaction, and Security shall be given to the rest of the Allies at the General Congress.*

*But not communicated to the Foreign Ministers.*

But 'tis very remarkable, that these Additional Articles were neither communicated to the Foreign Ministers; nor had any great Effect upon the Generality of the Nation, who continued to entertain great Jealousies about the present Negotiation: Tho' several Pens, about this time, endeavour'd to bespeak a favourable Reception to the said Articles. Among the rest, an unknown Author publish'd, towards the latter end of September, a Pamphlet, entituled, *Reasons why this Nation ought to put a speedy end to this Expensive War; with a brief Essay, at the probable Conditions*

ditions on which the Peace now Negotiating, may be founded; also an Enquiry into the Obligations Britain lies under to the Allies; and how far she is oblig'd not to make Peace without them.

A. C.  
1711.

About the same time another Pamphlet was publish'd on the same side, Entituled; *The Balance of Europe, or an Enquiry into the respective Dangers of giving the Spanish Monarchy to the Emperor, as well as to King Philip. With the Consequences that may be expected from either.* The main Design of which was to prove, that considering the Alterations occasion'd in the Affairs of Europe, by the late Emperor's Death, and the Advancement of King Charles III. to the Imperial Throne, it was more for the Publick Safety to leave King Philip in Possession of the Spanish Throne. But the Nation, that the Recovery of Spain, and the West Indies, from the Hands of the House of Bourbon, was absolutely necessary, to settle the Balance of Power in Europe, which was the Principal Motive on which the Allies, at least, Great Britain, engag'd in the present War, had taken such deep Root in the Minds of the Generality of the Nation, that the Specious Reasons contain'd in the two Pamphlets before mention'd had little or no effect. On the contrary, most People perswaded with great Satisfaction a Pamphlet, entituled; *The Taxes too grievous, and therefore not a Reason for an unsafe Peace:* But notwithstanding all the Difficulties and Opposition the New Ministry foresaw they would infallibly meet with, both at Home and Abroad, they resolv'd to pursue their Scheme; tho' they were so cautious as not to declare themselves, till they had known the Sentiments of the States General, about the French Preliminaries, communicated to them by the Earl of Strafford; which they did soon after from the Mouth of Monsieur Buys, Pensioner of Amsterdam, whom their High Mightinesses thought fit, at this critical Juncture, to send to Great Britain, as their Envoy Extraordinary, and who arriv'd in London Eight Days after the Earl of Strafford had reach'd the Hague.

Pamphlet to break a favorable Reputation to the Preliminaries  
Another Pamphlet for the Partition of the Spanish Monarchy.  
The Taxes proved not to be grievous; and so no Reason for an unsafe Peace.  
Octob. 19.

Mr. Buys Envoy Extraordinary from the States General arrives in London. Oct. 18.  
The Earl of Strafford arrives at the Hague. Oct. 10.

A. C.

1711.

*A true Account of Count Gallas's being forbid the Court.*

About this time, it was whisper'd about, that a Foreign Minister, who with extream Vigilance and Penetration had early attended the steps of the *British* Ministers towards a Peace; and who had either warmly expostulated about it; or, by his Letters, (which were betray'd by one of his Under-Secretaries) awaken'd the Jealousie of his Master, was not agreeable to our Court, and that Endeavours were us'd to have him recall'd. Nor was this Report groundless: For on *Friday*, the 28th of *October*, Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the New Emperor, *Charles VI.* designing to dispatch an Express to his Imperial Majesty, sent to Mr. Secretary *St. John's* Office for a Pass, upon his Certificate, as usual; but one of the Under-Secretaries, or Clerks, having answer'd, That they could not grant the said Pass, without the Queen's Orders, the Express was not sent away. The next Day, upon the Return of his Excellency's Gentleman of the Horse, whom he had dispatch'd to the Emperor at *Milan*, with an earnest Desire that he might have Leave to go Home, Count *Gallas* wrote a Letter to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, acquainting him, That he had receiv'd his Imperial Majesty's Commands to repair to *Frankfort*; and desiring to know, when he might go to *Hampton Court*, to take his Leave of the Queen, and receive Her Majesty's Orders. The Earl of *Dartmouth* answer'd, He was sorry that Letter came too late, having already receiv'd Orders from the Queen not to have any further Correspondence with his Excellency; which Mr. Secretary *St. John* was order'd so to notify to him more at large. Accordingly, on Sunday Morning, the 28th, Sir *Clement Cottarel*, Master of the Ceremonies, waited upon his Excellency, and acquainted him, from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, and by the Queen's Command, That he should no more come to Court, his Behaviour, of late not being agreeable to Her Majesty, but that whatever should for the future, be presented to Her from his Imperial Majesty, by the Hands of another Minister, should be very well receiv'd. Hereupon Count *Gallas*



*Gallas* desired to know the Reason of Her Majesty's Displeasure, that he might acquaint his Master with it; but being answer'd, That the Queen would give his Imperial Majesty the Reasons she had for so doing, He acquiesc'd. However being desirous to know what Answer he was to expect, as to his Departure, he sent to Mr. Secretary St. John about it, who return'd him an Answer, That he might go away when he thought fit: Which his Excellency prepar'd to do, as soon as he had receiv'd an Answer to the Dispatches he sent away the 29th by an Express. This Affair, which was the next Day noised abroad, occasion'd various Reasonings and Speculations: But I shall only take notice here, That, abstracting from the Reasons that rendred Count *Gallas's* late Behaviour not agreeable to our Court, no Minister that ever resided here, had a better and fairer Character; or was more esteem'd and beloved by all who had the Honour of his Personal Acquaintance. Nor was his Probity and Punctuality less commended by all the Persons concern'd in the *Silesian* Loan, which was procured by his Excellency; than his Magnificent Way of Living, and regular Pay, way extoll'd by all Tradesmen, and Artificers, so that his Departure was attended with general Regret.

Upon the Receipt of the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager*, which Count *Gallas* sent by an Express to the New Emperor at *Milan*, his Imperial Majesty wrote a Circular Letter to the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, dated the 7th of November N.S. That to the Elector *Palatine*, contain'd in Substance, what follows, viz.

THAT his Majesty made no doubt his Electoral Highness had been already informed of the Preliminaries of Peace proposed in England on the Part of France, (a Copy of which his Majesty subjoin'd;) and was no less concerned than his Majesty, that at a Time when God had so liberally bestowed his Blessings on the Arms of the Allies, and when there was ground to hope the Enemy might soon be reduced

The New Emperor's Circular Letter to the Electors and Princes of the Empire, about the French Preliminaries.

A. C. A.  
1711.

daced within just Bounds for the re-establishment of the Quiet of *Europe*, that Crown should offer such Propositions, which had not only been hearkened to at *London*, but had likewise been communicated in form the 2th of *October* to Count *Gallas*, his Majesty's Minister, by a Secretary of State, and proposed in *Holland* as fit to be accepted, with pressing Instances for entering into a Negotiation thereupon. That as yet his Imperial Majesty was unwilling to look upon that Precipitation as a departing from the Intention of the Grand Alliance, seeing the Obligation the Allies are under not to enter into any separate Negotiation of Peace, is sufficiently known by all the World, according to the Treaty of Alliance: But chose rather to suppose, that too easie Belief had been given to the Enemy's captious Propositions, though they were not so plausible as others had been; for 'twas obvious to every one, at first Sight, that hardly any thing in them was plainly expressed, and that the Design of the Enemy was to gain Time by a long Negotiation, as well for recruiting their own Force, as for dividing the Allies, which they have long been endeavouring. That 'twas not difficult to foresee the Consequences of it, provided Men would only consider that since, with so great Effusion of Blood and such inconceivable Expence, the Confederate Forces, while united, have not yet been able to obtain the principal End of this War, namely the common Security and Quiet of *Europe*, what can be expected from a separate Treaty, or its Performance, more than from the solemn Oaths and Renunciation at the *Pyrenæes*, and other Engagements, which were to have been perpetual; especially when *France* shall be Master of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and all Commerce?

As for Us (continues the Emperor) We hope the contrary, and are intirely persuaded that you will be of the same Opinion, insomuch that you will not only oppose these Designs so pernicious to the Common Cause, agreeably

to

to your eminent Seat for our native Country;  
but will likewise powerfully use your great  
Credit with the other Electors and States of  
the Empire, and also with the States-General of  
the United Provinces, and the other Allies, as  
We affectionately desire of you by the near  
Tie of the Blood that is between us, to the End  
they may unanimously persist in the Engage-  
ments of the Alliance, and in the Union ne-  
cessary for procuring an advantageous and last-  
ing Peace; and that They in England, following  
this laudable Example, may desist from such  
Thoughts as are contrary, and entertain such as  
are conformable therunto.

In the mean while, We have taken an irrevocable Resolution, to undergo whatever may come of it, and to exert all our Efforts for the Good of the Common Cause, exposing even our own Person, rather than consent to the sending of any one in our Name to assist at a partial Negotiation, which is absolutely destructive of our dear Native Country and the Liberty of all Europe, and which we could not answer to our Archducal House.

We have judged it proper to represent those Things to you without delay; as to an Elector and an Ally so particularly interested in this War, to the end you may assist Us with your Counsel and Endeavours, to strengthen the Grand Alliance, for which We and our Archducal House will bear eternal Gratitude, &c.

At the same time his Imperial Majesty wrote the following Letter to the States General of the United Provinces:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

BY Letters that are newly come to us from the Hague, we have received Advice that the Ambassador of England is returned into your Provinces, and has brought with him some new Preliminary Articles of Peace proposed by the King of France, drawn up with great Artifice, and altogether such as might be expected from an Enemy. For they contain nothing but what is dubious and equivocal; and

*The Emperor's Letter to the States General against the New Preliminaries.*

if

## The ANNALS of

‘ if one takes the Pains to examine thoroughly  
 ‘ the Sence they import, instead of indefinite  
 ‘ Terms which at first View offer themselves,  
 ‘ one sees clearly the Loss which can never be  
 ‘ sufficiently deplored of the *Spanish* Monarchy;  
 ‘ for which only, and for preserving it in our Im-  
 ‘ perial Family, and at the same time for main-  
 ‘ taining the Peace of *Europe*, this War was un-  
 ‘ dertaken; Ten Years have been spent in fight-  
 ‘ ing, and so much Blood spilt; so that nothing  
 ‘ more grievous and more fatal could happen in  
 ‘ the World.

‘ For who does not perfectly understand, that  
 ‘ if this great Augmentation of Power be left in  
 ‘ Addition to that of the Enemy, all those in  
 ‘ general who are confederated in this War, and  
 ‘ each of them in particular, can expect nothing  
 ‘ but a most shameful Slavery, from which hith-  
 ‘ erto we have been able to save our Necks?  
 ‘ That he thereby renders himself Master of our  
 ‘ Liberty; and that he is endeavouring with in-  
 ‘ supportable Arrogance, to impose on us, in his  
 ‘ Turn the Laws he was lately obliged to receive?  
 ‘ Whereas, should the War continue in such a  
 ‘ Manner that this Enemy, already enervated by  
 ‘ his ill Successes, should come to fall upon us as  
 ‘ a Victor, still it would not be pardonable to  
 ‘ consent to such unjust Preliminaries.

‘ But at present, when he cannot stand the View  
 ‘ of the Armies of the Allies; when he is not se-  
 ‘ cure any where, neither in the Field nor in his  
 ‘ Fortified Towns; when having lost Part of his  
 ‘ Forces and of his Places, he is afraid that very  
 ‘ suddenly the War will be carried into the Heart  
 ‘ of his Kingdom; can one help being justly ir-  
 ‘ ritated against those who having been so often  
 ‘ deceived by the Illusions of the *French*, will ven-  
 ‘ ture to try once more the Good Faith which  
 ‘ they always promise, but never keep; give assist-  
 ‘ ance to those Enemies, abandon their Allies;  
 ‘ renounce their Alliances; and in a Word make  
 ‘ use of their own Victories to prepare a Yoke  
 ‘ for their own Posterity.

Certainly,

\* Certainly, if it were not visible to the whole  
 \* World that the King of *France*, proposing these  
 \* Preliminaries, designs, according to his Custom,  
 \* under Pretext of an Assembly for treating of  
 \* Peace, to divide the Allies, and create a Mis-  
 \* understanding among them by his usual Artifices,  
 \* which have always hitherto supplied him with  
 \* Means to elude what has been agreed; at least  
 \* the sad Remembrance of what has passed ought  
 \* to be sufficient for rendring the Thing more than  
 \* barely evident, and to place it continually be-  
 \* fore our Eyes. This Reason principally has ever  
 \* induced us to think, that there is no other solid  
 \* Foundation, upon which the Peace to be made  
 \* can be established, than to fix the Inconstancy of  
 \* *France* by such Preliminary Articles, that she  
 \* may no longer surprize others and extricate her  
 \* self by an unjust Treaty of Peace, as she has  
 \* done on every Occasion hitherto.

\* We do not at all doubt that you will likewise  
 \* persist in these Sentiments, and joyn your De-  
 \* liberations with ours, to seek Means to induce  
 \* the Queen of *Great Britain*, and, if possible, to  
 \* engage Her to reject those Propositions and to  
 \* continue the War; or if a Negotiation with  
 \* the Enemy cannot be avoided, that it may be  
 \* on Condition the preceding Preliminaries, pro-  
 \* posed most of them by the Enemy himself, may  
 \* remain fixed and without Alteration; and that,  
 \* in Consequence she will not trust the immortal  
 \* Glory she has acquired, and the certain Welfare  
 \* of her People, to the Infidelity of the *French*  
 \* Promises, of what kind soever they may be.

\* 'Tis for these Reasons that we earnestly in-  
 \* treat, and most affectionately exhort you, that  
 \* consequnt to your usual Generosity, you will  
 \* take with us a Resolution to support that Cause  
 \* which is now in so great Danger, and not suffer  
 \* the Intrigues of *France* to have a successful Issue  
 \* through our Remissness, and to turn our Tri-  
 \* umphs to our Shame and Dishonour.

\* As for Us, whatever Consequences may ensue  
 \* from this Affair, We utterly reject those Pre-  
 \* liminaries, as well for the present as for here-

A. C. ' after, and we will not by any Means empower  
 1711. ' our Ambassadors to assist at the Conferences  
 ~~~~~ ' which are propos'd for treating upon them: But  
 ' rather, we will exert all our Efforts, as we are  
 ' actually doing, that our Armies, particularly  
 ' those in *Catalonia*, may be re-established and  
 ' reinforced; That all the World may be con-  
 ' vinced, that 'tis in no wise any Fault of ours that  
 ' the War is not carried on to a happy Issue; and  
 ' that a Peace firm, lasting, and advantageous to  
 ' all the Allies, is not restored to the whole Uni-  
 ' verse. For the rest, We are, &c. *Milan, Nov.*  
 ' 8. 1711.

*Count de*  
*Goes presents*  
*a Memorial*  
*to the States*  
*General.*  
*Nov. 16. NS*  
 Before this Letter reach'd the *Hague*, Count  
*de Goes*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary there, pre-  
 sented a Memorial to the States General, about  
 the current Report. ' That the Queen of *Great*  
 ' *Britain* had accepted the Seven Articles propos'd  
 ' by *France*, judging them sufficient for proceed-  
 ' ing to a general Congress of Peace; and press'd  
 ' their High Mightinesses to consent thereto, and  
 ' to grant their Pass-ports for the Ambassadors of  
 ' *France*: Wherefore He thought it his Duty to  
 ' ask of their High-Mightinesses whether this  
 ' Report were true; and in case it was, to desire  
 ' them not to come to any Resolution upon this  
 ' Proposition, except in Conjunction with his Im-  
 ' perial Majesty, or his Ministers; conformably  
 ' to the 6th Article of the Grand Alliance; which  
 ' their High Mightinesses had a Regard to in 1709.  
 ' when in concert with his Imperial Majesty's  
 ' Ministers, they settled the Preliminary Ar-  
 ' ticles.

*The Empe-*  
*ror's Letter*  
*not well un-*  
*derstand'd in*  
*England.*  
*S. Post Boy*  
*of Decemb. 4.*  
*and the Poste*  
*scrips Dec. 13.*  
 The States General return'd a kind Answer,  
 both to this Memorial, and to the Emperor's Re-  
 presentation; but the Letter his Imperial Ma-  
 jesty wrote, at the same time, to the Queen of  
*Great Britain*, and which was deliver'd by Mon-  
 sieur *Hoffman*, did not meet with the like favour-  
 able Reception. On the contrary ungracious Re-  
 flections were made in Print, by the Hirelings of  
 some Men in Power, on the Letter his Imperial Ma-  
 jesty wrote to the Elector Palatine, in opposition to  
 the Proceedings of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, for  
 effecting

effecting a general Peace: Insinuating, That it made a great noise among those, who, for sinister Views, preferr'd the Miseries of War before the Blessings and Advantages of Peace, &c.

A. C.  
1711.

In this arduous Juncture, Monsieur Buys, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General at the Court of Great Britain, acted his Part with all the Address and Prudence of a Man of Parts, and consummate Politician. As was said before, He arrived in London on the 1st<sup>th</sup> of October, and had the next Day a Conference with the Lord High Treasurer; who, some Days before, was taken ill with the Gravel, and a great Rheum; and continued, either really or feignedly, indispos'd for Five or Six Weeks; which, (tho' it freed him from the Importunities of Crowds of People, who, at that time, put in for Places yet) put no small stop to publick Business. Hereupon Monsieur Buys had frequent Conferences with the Person, who, next to the Lord Treasurer, had the greatest share in the Management of Affairs, viz, Mr. Secretary St. John, who, on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup> of that Month, carried him to Windsor; introduced him to a private Audience of the Queen, by whom he was very kindly receiv'd; and entertain'd him that Day, and the next in their Return to London. What pass'd in these and the subsequent Interviews between the British Ministers and Monsieur Buys was then made a Secret, which is not yet fully reveal'd. 'Tis certain, he had Instructions from the States General to represent the Danger of Entering into a Negotiation with France upon the Foot of the Preliminary Articles lately sign'd in London; but 'tis still Matter of Doubt, whether, as 'twas strongly reported, he was order'd to offer, in the Name of their High Mightinesses, to lend Her Britannick Majesty great Sums of Money, at the easie Interest of Four or Five per Cent, upon Parliamentary Security, provided Her Majesty would reject those Loose, Dishonourable and Captious Proposals, and carry on the War with Vigour, till the entire Recovery of Spain and the West-Indies from the House of Bourbon; as the only

Account of  
Mr. Buys's  
Negotiation.  
The Lord  
Treasurer in-  
dispos'd,

Mr. Buys  
waits on the  
Queen, Oct,  
21.

A C. means to settle a Safe and Honourable Peace, on a solid and lasting Foundation.

It is to be observ'd, that Monsieur Buys had a very difficult Task to perform: For he was to treat with Persons who from the steps made by the States General, in favour of the late Ministry, look'd upon the Dutch as officious Intermedlers; and who, besides, whether upon that Score, or some other Motive, made great Exceptions to, and exclaim'd against the Barrier Treaty, concluded in the Year 1709, in order to engage their High Mightinesses to be Guarantees of the Acts of Parliament, for settling the Succession in the most Serene House of Hanover. But both Parties equally dissembling, the one past Injuries, the other present Jealousies; there seem'd to be a very good Harmony between them: Insomuch that the Favourite News-Writer, gave out, as from the Hague, 'That their last Letters from England, did absolutely confirm the Dutch in the good Opinion they had of the inviolable Honour of Her Britannick Majesty, and the unquestionable Integrity of her present Ministry; That Monsieur Buys wrote as if he could not enough admire the Goodness of that incomparable Princess, in a late Audience he had of Her; nor sufficiently commend the Civilities and Complaisance he had found in the Earl of Oxford and Mr. Secretary St. John; And that it was even believ'd, that the farther the Peace was advanc'd, the greater would be the Occasion of Joy in Holland; That the Earl of Strafford was highly extoll'd there for his Genteel Carriage, Affability, and Politeness, as well as for his profound Experience in the weighty Affairs of his Commission; That, indeed, his Excellency insisted upon the Nomination of a Place of Congress, and on the necessary Passports for the Enemy's Plenipotentiaries; and that with some EARNESTNESS: But yet the principal Persons at the Hague, were so well perswaded of the great Wisdom of her Britannick Majesty, that it was by no means doubted, but in some private Agreement (for such, they were told, had

See the Conduct of the Allies: (supposed to be written by a Person in a great Post) Pag. 64. 1st Edit.

Ubi supra, p. 33, &c. See also a Pamphlet written by the same Author, call'd, Remarks on the Barrier Treaty. See Post Boy of Nov. 15. Reflections on the Negotiations of Monsieur Buys in England; and of the Earl of Strafford in Holland.



' had been made besides the Seven Preliminary- A. C.  
 ' Articles) that Princess had taken such Precau- 1711.  
 ' tions, as all the Allies might find their Satisf-  
 ' faction and Security in. The same Writer also  
 ' acquainted the Publick, still from the *Hague*,  
 ' That Monsieur *Buy* applied himself to Her *Brit-*  
 ' *annick* Majesty's Ministers about obstructing  
 ' the present Negotiation with *France*, alledging  
 ' that the Preliminaries propos'd by that Crown,  
 ' were not ground enough for a Treaty; and  
 ' desiring that several other Particulars might be  
 ' specified before a Congress should be consented  
 ' to; but finding that would not do, he insisted,  
 ' that at least, the *Barriers* for the Security of the  
 ' States-General's Dominions might be declared in  
 ' the Preliminaries; to which, Answer was made,  
 ' That there was no Reason why their High-Mighti-  
 ' nesses shou'd insist upon such a Point, no more than  
 ' the rest of the Allies, whose Pretensions and Bar-  
 ' riers were equally to be adjusted in the future Con-  
 ' gress: Nor cou'd it be doubted, but that Her Ma-  
 ' jesty, who upon all Occasions, ever since the begin-  
 ' ning of this War, has so generously supported all  
 ' her Allies in concert with their High-Mightinesses,  
 ' would take special Care of all their Interests in the  
 ' General Peace, and see that they shou'd all have  
 ' full Satisfaction given them, with very good Se-  
 ' curity for their several Frontiers. That in the  
 ' mean time, it was the general Opinion there,  
 ' that the States General would acquiesce to the  
 ' Sentiments of *Great-Britain*, and leave the  
 ' naming of the Time and Place for a General  
 ' Congress to Her *Britannick* Majesty; in which  
 ' case, 'twas not doubted, but the rest of the  
 ' Powers concern'd in the Grand Alliance would  
 ' follow their High-Mightiness's Example. That  
 ' what had lately happen'd to Count *Gallas* at  
 ' first, occasion'd some Surprize at the *Hague*;  
 ' but they could not doubt but the *British* Court  
 ' had very good Reasons for what she had done  
 ' with respect to that *Offensive Minister*; That  
 ' the Gentleman sent to the Emperor by that  
 ' Count, with the Seven Preliminary Articles  
 ' propos'd by *France*, for forming a general Con-  
 ' gress,

Post Bo.  
 Nov. 17.

See Post Boy  
 of Nov. 15.  
 and Nov. 20.  
 Nov. 27. and  
 Decemb. 4.

A. C.  
1711.

gress, came back to the *Hague*, on *Sunday* the 22d of *November*, N. S. and set out again the 23d, in order to return to *England*, with Orders for the Imperial Ministers, and a Letter for the Queen, which, in much Probability, would not be well taken. That upon the Reception of the Seven Preliminary Articles in the Empire, People there pretended to be in some sort of Alarm. That Conferences were immediately held between certain Princes and Circles; and it was even propos'd to send a solemn Embassy to make humble Representations to Her *Britannick* Majesty, of the Danger that would accrue to the Empire, by a Peace founded on the said Preliminaries; but that, in the mean while, they were assured, that the Court of *Prussia* had already pitch'd upon Two Plenipotentiaries, who, with a Third, were to assist in the Congress on their Part. That the *Dutch* were so well perswaded of the Good Intentions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, that the Provinces, one after another, had consented to concur in whatever Her Majesty should think fit to do; That *France* could wish the Place of Congress were *Liege*; but that in all likelihood it would be the *Hague* or *Utrecht*. That such was the Account Mr. Buys gave of the Queen and present Ministry of *Great Britain*, after the Light he had receiv'd into the Arcana of the Grand Affair now upon the Anvil; and the Design of the *French* to restore a good Peace to *Europe* seem'd so demonstrative, That their High Mightinesses had sent a Letter to the Emperor, in Answer to his, to inform his Imperial Majesty of the Reasons, which induced them to consent to the Earl of *Strafford's* Proposal, of entring into Negotiation with the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, and to perswade him to send likewise his Plenipotentiaries. But notwithstanding what was artfully suggested by this and other Writers, in order to amuse the People in *Great Britain*, 'tis most certain, that the *Dutch* gave somewhat

what *untowardly*: their Consent to a Congress, being forc'd to it, by *Threats*, than drawn in by *fair Means* and *Perswasion*; And that tho' Monsieur Buys might insinuate in *England*, that the States would not be against the Scheme of a General Peace, by which *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should be left to King Philip; provided they might have an equal share in the Advantages of Trade offer'd by *France* to *Great Britain*: Yet he had no Instructions to make any such Offer; and if he did, which is not improbable, 'twas only to make himself the more agreeable to those he was treating with, and thereby dive deeper into their late Negotiation with *France*. 'Tis likewise certain, That, whatever Reports were, at first, spread Abroad to the contrary, Monsieur Buys's Conduct was upon his Return to *Holland*, highly approved by the States General: And if we may believe the *Paris Gazette*, the Dutch attributed the warmth that appear'd in the House of Lords, to the Management and Nocturnal Negotiations of that Gentleman: Which the English News-Writer before quoted, who, by this Time, had alter'd his Opinion of the Dutch, did not fail to lay hold on, to reflect upon them, as if they labour'd to divide the British Nation. But waving any further Conjectures and Reflections on Monsieur Buys's Critical Negotiation, we must take Notice, that the general dislike of a Treaty, on the Proposals made by *France*, encreas'd daily; That a Noble Duke, Eminent for the great Employments he had formerly sustain'd, and the Reputation of his consummate Wisdom, declined the being named a Plenipotentiary; and that an Earl, no less distinguish'd, by his great Abilities, than by his long Experience in Affairs, openly declar'd himself against those Preliminaries; and from that time began not to be in the Confidence of some Persons, with whom he had of late been very intimate.

A. C.  
1711.

Mr. Buys's  
Conduct highly  
approved  
by the States.  
See Post Boy  
of Jan. 10.  
1711-12:  
The Prelimi-  
naries offer'd  
by France,  
generally  
disliked.

The D. of  
S—y.  
The E. of  
N—m.

At G. On the 23d of October, being the first Day  
1711. of the Term, Fourteen Bookellers, Printers,

Fourteen  
Persons taken  
up for Priar-  
ing Pamphlets  
and Libels,  
appear at the  
Bar of the  
Court of  
Queen's  
Bench.  
An Account  
of their Pro-  
secutions  
Seditious  
Ballads.  
Vindication  
of the Author  
of the Ac-  
count of the  
Present Ne-  
gotiation,  
&c.

or Publishers, who had been lately taken up, and committed to the Custody of State-Messengers, by Warrants from Mr. Secretary St. John, for Printing, and Publishing Pamphlets, Libels, and Ballads, some of which were, indeed, Scandalous Invectives against the Ministry and Government, others represented as such; appear'd, at the Bar of the Court of *Queen's Bench*; where Mr. *Lechmere*, Council for Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt*, two of the Printers, pleaded with notable Vehemence against the Severity of Committing People without telling them their Crimes: Urging, that at this rate the Office of a Secretary of State would become a Spanish Inquisition. But, at the Request of the Attorney General, all the said Persons were continued on their Recognizance till the last Day of the Term. It is to be observ'd, That Mr. *Darby* and Mr. *Hurt* were prosecuted on account of a Translation of a memorable Passage in *Tacitus*, about *Cecilius Bassus's* deceiving the Emperor *Nero*, with the Promise of an *Immense*, but *imaginary Treasure*; which was incerted in a Paper call'd the *Observer*; and was a Side-Wind Reflection on the *South-Sea Project*. Others were prosecuted on mote Criminal Accounts, viz. for Publishing Seditious Ballads, call'd, *a Welcome to the M<sup>E</sup> D A L*; *Credit Restored*; *M A T's Peace*, &c.

The Writer of these Papers, who, it seems, presum'd too far upon some Services he had perform'd to a great Minister, both while he was Secretary of State, and upon his Advancement to higher Posts; with an honest Intention of doing him further Service, by setting him Right with the Party, this Writer firmly believes to be the *Best English-men*, publish'd a Pamphlet entituled, *An Account of the State and Progress of the present Negotiation of Peace; with Reasons for and against a Partition of Spain*, &c. But having taken this Opportunity to vindicate himself from the Re-  
flections

fections of a shameless and most contemptible Ecclesiastical Turn-Coat, whose Tongue is as SWIFT to Revile, as his Mind is SWIFT to Change: And yet, who, by what strange strain of Politicks I know not, happen'd at this time to be clandestinely countenanc'd, had the Misfortune to be involv'd in the Resentment of the Ministry against Pamphleteers. After all, the Paragraph that bore hardest upon this *Weather-Cock Parson*, was forc'd upon this Author by a Reputed Favourite of the Prime Minister, by whose Direction he was afterwards honourably discharg'd.

Notwithstanding these Prosecutions, the Pens of both Parties were still busie either in vindicating or running down the present Negotiation of Peace. Among the rest, there was publish'd, about this time, a Pamphlet, entituled, *Remarks on the Preliminary Articles offer'd by the French King, &c.* Wherein the Author endeavour'd to prove them to be Captious, Insidious, and Insufficient to build a Treaty upon; *made with no other View than to create Jealousies and Disunion among the Allies, contrary to the Alliances enter'd into by the late King William and Her present Majesty, in pursuance of the repeated Advices of the Parliament of this Kingdom; and far short of the Preliminaries formerly agreed on.*

Some time after there was publish'd another Pamphlet, entituled, *A Vindication of the present M——y from the Clamours raised against them upon occasion of the NEW PRELIMINARIES*; which was so far from being an Apology, that it was rather a shrewd and biting Satyr, built upon a continued Ironical Supposition, that the New Preliminaries were not Genuine. Another Pamphlet was also publish'd on the same side, call'd, *Remarks upon the present Negotiations of Peace, begun with Britain and France*: Wherein, in the first Place, the Author proves from Her Majesty's Declaration of War, the Treaties of the Grand Alliance in 1689 and 1701; the repeated Declarations of Her Majesty, and the Votes, Resolutions and Addresses of our Parliament, *That Her Majesty and Her Allies thought them*

A. C.

1711.

*Pamphlet for and against the present Negotiation of Peace.*

*Account of another Pamphlet called a Vindication of the present M——y from the Clamours raised against them upon occasion of the NEW PRELIMINARIES. Account of another Pamphlet, called, Remarks on the present Negotiations of Peace.*

A. C.  
1711.

*themselves engag'd to procure the Restitution of Spain and the West-Indies to the House of Austria. Having clear'd this Point, and made some bold Reflections on the clandestine manner in which the present Negotiations were carried on, he says, 'Tis needless to observe, that they do not come up to the Terms of our Alliances; and therefore he makes this conclusion, That whoever are for entering into any such Treaty, as leaves Spain and the Indies to France, have neither a due Regard for Her M——y's Great Character, nor for the Publick Declarations of Her Allies, nor for the Resolutions and Dignity of our Parliament. After this the Author endeavour'd to shew, That the present Negotiation was dangerous to the Confederacy as it now stood, and would be destructive to Europe, if it should end in an ill Peace. That the Reasons given for concluding a War were frivolous and false: That Great Britain was still more able than the Enemy to maintain it, and ought to do so, at any Expence, till the Nation were safe: That the Fear of the Emperor's Power was the most groundless and senseless Dream that ever was endeavour'd to be put upon the World: And that the SOUTH-SEA Project, which had drawn us into all this MISERY and FOLLY, could not possibly take Effect, and would do us no good, if it succeeded: And from the whole, drew this short Conclusion, That the present Proposals of Peace, or any future Proposals of what kind soever, that should LEAVE SPAIN AND THE INDIES TO THE HOUSE OF BOURBON, ought to by every true English-men, to be rejected with Indignation.*

*A Pamphlet called, the Conduct of the Allies, and of the late Ministry*

On the other Hand, the Apologists of the Ministry, or the Sticklers for the *New Preliminaries*, and present Negotiations of Peace, publish'd about this time a Pamphlet, entituled, *The Conduct of the Allies and of the late Ministry, in Beginning and Carrying on the present War*; written with the same Spirit, if not by the same Pen, that wrote *Reasons why the Nation ought to put a speedy end to this Expensive War*. For part of this Pamphlet, in a great measure, suppli'd what was only promised in the Title of the other, viz. *An Enquiry*

quiry into the Obligations Britain lay under to Her Allies; and how far She was obliged not to make Peace without them. In the very Preface, the Author lays it down for a Maxim, That no reasonable Man, whether Whig or Tory, can be of Opinion for continuing the War upon the Foot it now is, unless he be a Gainer by it, or hopes it may occasion some new Turn of Affairs at Home to the Advantage of his Party; or lastly, unless he be very ignorant of the Kingdom's Condition, and by what means we have been reduced to it. Then he sets forth the Grievances of the Kingdom, viz. as to the War, That a greater Load has been laid on us, than ever was just or necessary, or than we have been able to bear; that the grossest Impositions have been submitted to for the Advancement of private Wealth and Power, or in order to forward the more dangerous Designs of a Faction, to both which a Peace would have put an End; And that the Part of the War which was chiefly our Province, which would have been most Beneficial to us, and destructive to the Enemy, was wholly neglected. As to the Peace (says he) we complain of being deluded by a Mock Treaty; in which those who negotiated, took care to make such Demands, as they knew were impossible to be complied with, and therefore might securely press every Article, as if they were in Earnest. After ten Years War, with perpetual Success, to tell us it is yet impossible to have a good Peace, is so very surprizing, that a Man may be allowed suspecting, We have either been ill used; or have not made the most of our Victories, and might therefore desire to know where the Difficulty lay: Then it is Natural to enquire into our present Condition; how long we shall be able to go on at this Rate; what the Consequence may be upon the present and future Ages; and whether a Peace without that impracticable \* Point, which some People do so much insist on, be really ruinous in it self, or equally so with the Continuance of the War. These are the Principal Heads treated of in this Pamphlet, which was certainly written either by a Person in the Ministry, or by one immediately employed by them: For it afterwards appeared, that the prevailing Party in the House of Commons

The Recovery of Spain and the West Indies.

A. G.  
1714.

mons exactly pursued the Notions suggested by this Author.



Without entering into a further Detail of the Arguments used by either Party, for or against a Treaty on the Foot of the *French* Preliminaries, it is most certain, that the *British* Ministry were not a little uneasy at the Difficulties they met with, both at Home and Abroad, to set a Negotiation on Foot. However, they appear'd fix'd in the Resolution to pursue the Scheme they had laid, and in order to that, used their utmost Endeavours to engage the States General to come into their Measures; for which purpose, the Earl of *Strafford* (as was hinted before) made very pressing Instances with their High Mightinesses. The contrary Winds having, for many Days, hinder'd the Packet-boats from coming over, it was thought fit further to prorogue the Parliament, which from the 21st of *August* was prorogued to the 9th of *October*, and afterwards to the 13th of *November*, on which Day they met, to the 27th of the same Month, which was done accordingly by Commission. The next Day, (*Nov. 14.*) with the five Mails that came from *Holland*, Monsieur *Buys* receiv'd an Account, that the States General consented to grant the Passports demanded of them for the *French* Plenipotentiaries, though with some Restrictions in relation to King *Philip's* Ministers: With which he acquainted the *British* Court. Hereupon a Committee of the Council met on the 19th of *November* at the *Cockpit*, in which the Lord Treasurer, now recovered of his late Indisposition, and Monsieur *Buys* were present, to concert the Time and Place of the Congress: And the next Morning the Mr. Secretary *St. John* notified to the Foreign Ministers residing in *London*, that Her Majesty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht* for the Place of Congress, where the Conferences should begin on the first of *January*, O. S. The Circular Letter which Her Majesty wrote on that Occasion to Her Allies, was as follows;

The Parliament further prorogued by Commission.

The Time and Place of the Congress appointed.

The



THE Most Christian King having acquainted A. C.  
 Us, with his Desire to see the Quiet of Eu- 1712.  
 rope restored, by a safe and honourable Peace for  
 Us, and for all our High Allies; and having  
 offer'd some Propositions to induce Us to set on  
 foot Conferences for that End, which Proposi-  
 tions have been communicated to all the Allies;  
 and the States General having thereupon de-  
 clared, that they were inclined and ready to  
 enter into a Negotiation for a Good and Ge-  
 neral Peace, and to join with Us to \* invite the  
 Potentates concern'd with Us in the present War  
 to send their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries to  
 the Congress; the Place and Time of which  
 have been concerted with the Minister of the  
 said States General; We have judg'd it proper  
 to give you Notice, without loss of Time, that  
 we have agreed to fix the Opening of the said  
 Congress to the 12th of January next. N. S. in  
 the City of *Utrecht*. As we have noother View  
 than to put an end to this War by a firm Peace,  
 in which every one of the Allies may find their  
 reasonable satisfaction, We doubt not you will  
 likewise agree to contribute to the forwarding  
 of so Pious and Wholesome a Work. Where-  
 fore we desire you to send forthwith the Mini-  
 sters whom you shall chuse for this Purpose,  
 that by the Time above-specified they may re-  
 pair to the said City of *Utrecht*.  
 We think it further convenient to acquaint you,  
 That We with the Lords States General, have una-  
 nimously agreed to send our Ministers to the  
 Congress only in the Quality of Plenipoten-  
 tiaries, and that they shall not take on them the  
 Character of Ambassadors, till the Day of  
 signing of the Peace; thereby to avoid, as much  
 as possible, Disputes about the Ceremonial,  
 and the Delays that the same might occa-  
 sion, &c.

*The Queen's  
 Letter to the  
 Allies there-  
 upon.*

*N.B. A scanda-  
 lous New-  
 writer per-  
 verted Her  
 Majesty's  
 Sense, by ma-  
 king use of the  
 Word to ob-  
 lige instead  
 of to invite,  
 and being just-  
 ly reprehend-  
 ed for it, en-  
 deavour'd to  
 excuse him-  
 self, by saying  
 he had trans-  
 lated this  
 Letter from  
 the Dutch,  
 where the  
 Word Nodi-  
 gen is em-  
 ployed: But  
 this very  
 Dutch Word  
 in the com-  
 mon Accep-  
 tion signifies  
 only to invite  
 which answers  
 the French  
 Word INVIT-  
 TER used in  
 the Original.*

At the same time, it was declar'd, that Her Ma-  
 jesty had appointed the Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord  
 Privy-Seal, to assist at the Conferences at *Utrecht*,  
 as one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries. But  
 'tis

*The Ld Privy  
 Seal named  
 one of the Ple-  
 nipotentiaries*

A. C.  
1711.

The E. of Orrery and Baron de Bothmar arrives from Holland.

Baron Bothmar's Memorial.

'tis to be observ'd, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriv'd in *London* the 12th in the Morning from *Holland*, and waited the same Day on the Queen at *Hampton-Court*, did not assist at the Committee of Council held the next Day at the *Cockpit*; nor at any Consultation about the present Negotiation of Peace. With his Grace arrived from *Holland*, both the Earl of *Orrery*, and the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from his most Serene Highness the Elector of *Hanover*, who, on the 27th, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, and the next Day delivered the following Memorial to Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

**H**IS Electoral Highness of *Brunswick Lunenburg* having sent back his underwritten Minister of State, and of his Privy Council, the Baron *de Bothmar*, to the Court of the Queen of *Great Britain*, has principally ordered him most humbly to thank Her Majesty for the Honour She has done him in communicating to him what has lately passed touching the Negotiation of Peace, by a Person of such Distinction and Trust as the Earl of *Rivers*, and for the new Proof of the Honour of Her Friendship, which on this Occasion She has been pleased to give him and his most Serene Family by Her generous Cares for its Interests.

His Electoral Highness refers himself particularly to the Sentiments which he declared to my Lord *Rivers*, and to the Answer which he caused to be given to him in Writing on his Propositions. He thinks he should be wanting to the Respect due to the Confidence with which Her Majesty has honoured him, if he should not answer it with that sincerity which She has Reason to expect from her true and most zealous Servant and Friend, who is more concerned for her Glory and Interest than any Person in the World. He hopes Her Majesty will do him the Honour to accept in that Sence and in that Intention, as well what he has taken the Liberty to cause to be reported to Her of his Sentiments by the above-said Lord *Rivers*, as what he has ordered his underwritten Minister to represent further to Her Majesty's Ministers.

The

‘ The Sentiments of His Electoral Highness on the Peace, and on its Negotiation, are, That the Allies have need not only of positive Declarations, but likewise of real Securities, especially having to do with an Enemy, whose Methods of acting are well known. This the former Preliminaries provided for, by obliging *France* to give up previously some Places of Security. In these there is neither any real Security, nor any clear and distinct Declaration. All is couched in indefinite general Terms, which in reality express nothing, and upon which Years might be spent in negotiating. ‘Tis left to be consider’d, which is the surest Way to put a speedy end to the War, whether by previously insisting on such Conditions from *France*, that nothing may remain to be done in a General Assembly, but to give them the Form of a Treaty, or to open that Assembly upon Articles that are captious and obscure, which leave an open Field for *France* to put in Practice her usual Intrigues and Chicanes?

‘ Nothing but a perfect Union between the Allies, while the General Peace shall be treating, and the mutual Guaranty they shall give each other upon what shall therein be concluded, can secure them for the future. Without this, all *Europe* will fall into Confusion, and sooner or later into Slavery; especially if *Spain* and the *Indies* be left in the Possession of a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*. We cannot flatter our selves that after a Peace concluded, even in this manner, *Great Britain* can be in safety, and maintain it self in a quiet and flourishing Condition, unless it continue with the States General and the other Allies, in an Union that may defend all of them together against the Enterprizes of *France*. All their Forces united, have hardly been sufficient to save them; whence it may be judged what would happen, if that Crown should have the Fortune to divide them, and what it would be able to put in Execution after having taken Breath some Years, and reinforced it self by *Spain* and the Riches of the *Indies*.

‘ ‘Tis

A. C.  
1. 171.



'Tis not doubted therefore, that Her *Britannick* Majesty proposes to act in this whole Affair jointly, and in concert with Her Allies, conformably to the Assurances which She has given them. But to banish all Distrust, it would be necessary that there should be no secret Negotiation which might give Ground for suspicion, that one or other of the Allies might make their own Treaty separately.

All the Allies will gladly concur to conclude the Peace, provided they may have their Security in it; there not being any one among them who is not weary of the Expence and Inconveniencies of the War, or would be willing to continue it when it shall cease to be necessary. Further, not one of them but would take Pleasure to contribute with all his Power to obtain for *Great Britain* such Conditions and Advantages as it can demand from *France*. His Electoral Highness, in particular, will take it on him as a Duty, to employ all the means conducing thereto, which can be desired of him: Nothing in Nature being more just, after the many great things which Her *Britannick* Majesty has done, with her Triumphant Nation, for the Common Cause from the Beginning of Her Glorious Reign. And this Way appears to his Electoral Highness to be more sure for procuring this End, and for preserving such Advantages, than if *Great Britain* should endeavour it, without the Concurrence of the Allies, by a separate Negotiation. Nor could any thing be more advantageous to *France*, than if by Her Dexterity she could dazzle the Eyes of one of the Maritime Powers, so as to induce such Power to accept of some Advantages so much to the Prejudice of the other, that the Jealousy thence arising might become an Obstacle to their Union for the future, which Union constituting their reciprocal Security, is looked upon by *France* as the grand Hindrance of its vast Designs.

His

‘ His Electoral Highness can answer for it, that  
‘ the Imperial Court never formed the Design im-  
‘ puted to them of entring with *France* into a  
‘ Secret Negotiation, to the Prejudice of the In-  
‘ terests of *Great Britain*: But for removing all  
‘ Cause of Umbrage on that Account, as well  
‘ with Respect to the Emperor, as to the States  
‘ General of the United Provinces, new Engage-  
‘ ments may be entered into with those two Po-  
‘ tentates, and it may be firmly depended on,  
‘ that they will make no Difficulty to promise  
‘ the Queen, in the most binding and most solemn  
‘ manner, never to enter into any Negotiation  
‘ with the Common Enemy, or ever to receive  
‘ any Offer or Proposition from him, without  
‘ Her Majesty's Participation, and without taking  
‘ common Measures in concert with Her. It has  
‘ been alledged, that the Imperial Court will  
‘ make no Difficulty to renounce *Spain* and the  
‘ *Indies*, provided the Dominions in *Italy* and in  
‘ the *Netherlands* be given them: But upon this  
‘ 'tis but just to hear the Mind of the new Em-  
‘ peror, who 'tis known has intirely at Heart the  
‘ Affairs of *Spain*.

‘ 'Tis easy to see the pernicious Consequences  
‘ which there would be ground to apprehend, if  
‘ *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to the Duke  
‘ of *Anjou*. Her Majesty Herself has delivered Her  
‘ own Opinion clearly upon it, in Her Speech at the  
‘ opening of the very last Session of Her Parlia-  
‘ ment, recommending the War in *Spain*, as that  
‘ which most particularly concerned the *British*  
‘ Nation, who will in no wise find Amends for it  
‘ by the Trade to the *South Sea* with which they  
‘ are flatter'd, which Trade, if given them in  
‘ reality, (as may justly be doubted it will not)  
‘ would however be but precarious, and last no  
‘ longer than *France* and *Spain* should please to  
‘ permit.

‘ Those two Crowns cannot in that case be con-  
‘ sidered otherwise than as one Potentate: All the  
‘ World knows that 'tis *France* that governs the  
‘ *Spaniards* in their Councils, in their Finances,  
‘ in their Military Affairs, and even carries on  
‘ S s their

A. C.

1711.



their Commerce with the *Indies* by her Ships.  
*France* has already made herself so much the  
 Mistress of all these, that if the *Spaniards*  
 would re-assume their Independance, either  
 after the Peace, or after the Death of the  
 present King of *France*, 'tis no longer in their  
 Power; nor can any Treaty be of force  
 sufficient to oblige *France* effectually to quit  
 these Advantages. Besides, 'tis to be consider'd,  
 that if the Descendants of the Duke of *Anjou*,  
 or the Male Line of the Dauphin his Brother,  
 should sooner or later come to fail, those two  
 Crowns would be absolutely united under one  
 Head: No Treaty, no Renunciation could be  
 strong enough to hinder that Union in such a  
 Case, of which the Renunciation made at the  
 Peace of the *Pyrenees*, and the Treaty of Partiti-  
 on, are, among many other Examples, Evidence  
 sufficient. 'Tis very certain likewise, that the  
 King of *France*, who notwithstanding the Peace,  
 and his Engagements with King *William III.* of  
 glorious Memory, acknowledged in his Lifetime  
 another for King of *England*, as soon as he  
 thought himself, by his Grandson, Master of  
*Spain*, will no sooner see this Grandson of his  
 settled on that Throne, but he will endeavour  
 also to place his Creature upon that of *Great*  
*Britain*, and will accomplish it, having aug-  
 mented his Power with that of *Spain*, and his  
 Riches by those of the *Indies*. 'Tis easy to  
 foresee the Danger the Queen's Person would  
 then be in, and what would become then of  
 the Liberty of *Great Britain* under a Master  
 educated in the Maxims of *France*, and in Ha-  
 tred to the best *Englishmen* who have abjured  
 him according to Law: There would then, in  
 consequence, be an End of the Liberty of all  
*Europe* and of the Protestant Religion, by a  
 League founded on Obligation, Necessity, and  
 Gratitude, between three Kings of an opposite  
 Religion, and of so great Power by Sea and Land,  
 under the Direction of that of *France*. These  
 are Consequences in which his Electoral High-  
 ness

ness is too nearly interested and concerned to look upon them with Indifference.

As to the Barrier in the *Spanish Netherlands*, it cannot be said that the Security of the United Provinces only is concerned in it. On the contrary, it is full as much the Concern of *Great Britain*, which would find it self in no less Danger than the said Republick, if *France* become Mistress of the *Spanish Netherlands*. This Truth has at all times been acknowledged by the *English*, even in the Reign of *Charles II*, who notwithstanding his close Engagements with that Crown, would not suffer it to conquer them. So that the Barrier which excludes that dangerous Enemy from the *Netherlands*, is the common Interest of the two Maritime Potentates, as well as of the Empire of *Germany*; and besides, *Great Britain* has at present in lieu of her Guaranty of that Barrier, a reciprocal Guaranty for the Protestant Succession.

Whatever be done, and whether the Assembly for Peace be forthwith opened, or deferred to another time, that is to say, till *France* has made more satisfactory Declarations, his Electoral Highness thinks, that it is absolutely necessary not to be any way remiss in the Preparations for the ensuing Campaign; there being no hope of obtaining good Conditions of Peace, but by getting into a Posture to pursue the War vigorously, and begin the Campaign early with considerable Forces, seeing *France* on her Part is already making great Preparations for it. 'Tis with regard to this, that his Electoral Highness will not make use of the Permission which Her Majesty has had the Goodness to grant him, in so friendly a Manner, of taking this Winter some of his Regiments of Dragoons Home to his own Country, having resolved to leave them all in the *Netherlands*: Notwithstanding which, his Electoral Highness will bear the same Acknowledgment to Her Majesty, as if he had actually made use of Her said Permission. 'Tis not to be doubted, the Emperor will make greater Efforts than for-

A. C.

1711.



merly, and that the States General will furnish what they are obliged to by the Treaties; his Imperial Majesty being ready to concert new Agreements thereupon with Her *Britannick* Majesty. But above all, it will be essentially necessary to avoid the Snare of a Cessation of Arms, which 'tis very probable *France* will propose, as soon as the Assembly for Peace shall be opened; which Cessation keeping the Maritime Potentates in the Necessity of making the same Efforts, and the same Expence for the War, for maintaining the same Fleets, and the same Armies, will deprive them of the means of making use of them, and stop the Progress of their Glorious Arms.

There is Ground to hope, that by remaining firmly united, the Allies may soon oblige *France* (with the Blessing of God) to agree to reasonable Conditions; the extream Indigence that Crown is in, and the need She has of Peace being very certain, and confirmed from all Parts. The Almighty has blessed the Arms of the Queen and of Her Allies, with so many Triumphs over their Powerful Enemy, to the End they may secure themselves by a safe and advantageous Peace, from all they have to fear from him; and it cannot be his Pleasure, that an Enemy so exhausted, and vanquished, as he has been on all Occasions, should at last carry his Designs by this War, and get out of it by a Peace Glorious to him, to the Ruin of the Victorious Allies, and to the Destruction of the Liberty of all *Europe*; in acquiring by this Peace the Power of giving a King to *Spain*, of imposing one upon *Great Britain*, and of making the Validity of the Election of the Head of the Empire depend on his Approbation.

Done at London, the  
23<sup>th</sup> of November,

9<sup>th</sup> of December,

The Baron DE  
BOTHMAR.

This



This Memorial, which a few Days after it was presented, was made publick in a News-Paper, called the *Daily Courant*, met with general Applause, particularly from the *Low-Church Party*, who highly commended the Elector of *Hanover* for his seasonable Interposition in an Affair which so nearly concern'd him: And compar'd that Representation to King *William's* last Speech to his Parliament; so that many Thousands of it were immediately sold off, and some printed on a large Sheet to be preserv'd in Frames. On the other Hand, as this Memorial directly exploded and condemned the present Scheme of Peace, which was suggested to be mainly built on the Consideration of the Advantages expected from the *Souih Sea Trade*, it is not difficult to imagine, that it was not very grateful to the new Ministry. And indeed the pretended Creatures of the latter, whose Arguments, to bespeak a favourable Entertainment of the late Preliminaries, were in a great measure defeated by the said Memorial, could not forbear openly exclaiming, against it; suggesting withal, that it was very Impolitick in the Elector to intermeddle in the Affairs of *Great Britain*, at this Juncture, and to seem to espouse a Party. They added, that this Memorial had more the Air of an Original written in *English*, than a Translation from the *French*; and so concluded, that it was framed in *London*, in concert with the Leading Men of the *Whig-Party*. Nay, some were afterwards so bold, as, in a Printed Letter from a (supposed) *Whig Gentleman in the Country*, to a Friend in Town, to question the Genuineness of that Memorial, and to laugh at it as a bare faced IM-  
**POSTURE**: With other indiscreet Side-wind Reflections on his Electoral Highness and his Minister. It is likewise to be observ'd, that it was strongly reported, that the said Memorial was shewn in Print to the Queen by one of Her Majesty's Great Officers, before it was laid before Her by the Secretary of State, which certainly could not be agreeable to either; and that there happen'd thereupon an *Eclaircissement* between that Minister and the Baron de *Bothmar*; The  
 ss 3 Par-

December 5  
 The said Memorial received with great Applause by the Whigs,

But openly exclaim'd against by the pretended Creatures of the new Ministry.

A Letter printed to gainst it.

A. C. Particulars of which are not yet come to publick Knowledge.  
1711.

*The Parliament further prorogued.*

*Which occasions various Reflections and Conjectures.*

*Reasons of the Prorogation.*

*Account of the Effigies of the Devil, the Pope and the Pretender being seized. N. B. The Letter of the E. of Dartmouth Secretary of State, to the Officer of the Guards, mention'd only the seizing of some Popish Frinkets, said to be lately brought over.*

The Queen having continued a full Month at *Hampton-Court*, arrived on *Saturday* the 24th of *November* at *St. James's*, where a Council being held the 25th, it was consider'd whether Her Majesty should either further prorogue the Parliament, or only desire the Two Houses to adjourn for a few Days; and it was at last resolved, that they should be prorogued till the 7th of *December*, which was done accordingly, by Commission, the next Day. This Prorogation, at so critical a Juncture, and so late in the Year, occasion'd various Reasonings and Reflections; and some People went so far as to surmize, that the Parliament would still be further prorogued from Time to Time, till the Peace was concluded. But they were eased of that Apprehension when they saw it declared in the next *Gazette*, *That the Parliament was to sit on the 7th of December for the Dispatch of Business*: And those who observ'd with most Attention the Secret Springs of Affairs, were apt to ascribe this Prorogation to a Discovery of a late Coalition of some eminent Peers of the High Church Party, with those of the contrary Side, and of their having concerted a Representation against a Peace on the Foot of the Proposals made by *France*; which 'twas thought might be prevented, if not by other means, at least by the coming up of the *Scotch* Peers, not above three or four of whom were yet arrived in *London*.

What happened some Days before afforded yet more Matter of Talk and Speculation: Upon Information, That the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, were to be carry'd in Procession, and, according to Custom, burnt on *Saturday* the 17th of *November*, being the Anniversary of Queen *ELIZABETH's* Accession to the Crown, the Government apprehending, that the same might occasion Tumults in this Populous City, thought fit to prevent it. Accordingly, on *Friday* the 16th, about Twelve a Clock at Night, some of Her Majesty's Messengers, sustain'd by a Detachment of Grenadiers of the Foot Guards,

Guards, with their Officer, were order'd to go to an Empty House in *Angel Court* in *Drury-Lane*, which being broke open, they found in it the Effigies of the *Devil*, that of the *POPE* on his Right Hand, and that of the *Pretender* on his Left, in a Blue Cloth-Coat, with Tinsel-Lace, and a Hat with a White Feather made of Cut-Paper, seated under a large Canopy; as also the Figures of Four Cardinals, Four Jesuits, and Four *Franciscan Fryars*, and a large Crofs about Eighteen Foot high; all which being put on several Carts, were, about Two-a Clock in the Morning, carry'd to the *Cock-Pit*, and there lodg'd in a Room between the Council-Chamber, and the Earl of *Dartmouth's* Secretary's Office. Moreover, on *Saturday, Sunday* and *Monday* the Trained-Bands of *London* and *Westminster* were under Arms; and it appear'd very strange, that a Popular Rejoycing so grateful to this *PROTESTANT* City, which was never attempted to be quash'd but in King *James* the Second's Reign, should, at this Juncture, be interrupted: But, to be sure, those who did it had very good Reasons for their Management, being justly apprehensive, that those on whose Ruins they had rais'd themselves, partly by possessing the Mobility with the *Church's Danger*, design'd to try the Temper of those Giddy Tools, and lay hold on this Opportunity to infuse into them better grounded Fears of an ill Peace and the *Pretender*. It is therefore no wonder, That the infamous Authors of a *News-Paper*, mainly calculated for the Service of the *Jacobite Party*, had the Impudence to slander the most Noble and most Ingenious *Whig Society* in *England*, with a Conspiracy to raise a *Mobb* to confront the best of *Q—* and *Her M—*; pull down the Houses of several honest, worthy, loyal, true English Gentlemen, having had Money distributed amongst them sometime before for that purpose, by *G. G. G. S. S. S. W. H. M.* an insatiable ambitious *J—* to cum multis alijs, who made the Substription, and, at the same Time, gave out, That *Her Majesty* was very ill, if not dead, in order to have acted their *T—* with greater Freedom: Whereas the Lords and Gentlemen who

*Pretended Plot charg'd on the Kit-Cat Club, by the Authors of the Post-Boy. See the Post-Boy of Nov. 22. 1711. Numb. 2579.*

A. C.

1711.



The Kir-Cat  
Club Vindi-  
cated.

were at the Expence of the Effigies before mention'd, had no other Design than to have them carried in Procession, and afterwards burnt with the like Solemnity as was remarkably practis'd on the 17th of November 1679. when the Nation was justly alarm'd with a *Popish Plot*, and a *Popish Successor*.

\* Supposed to  
be either  
Lesley or  
Swift.

The Scandalous Owner of the *Post-Boy* having in that of the 10th of November, inserted a Paper, containing popular Reasons for a *Separate Peace*; and which, tho' written by a \* Stickler for *Hereditary Right*, *Passive Obedience*, and *Absolute Monarchy*, yet contain'd more licentious Reflections, and bitterer Invectives against Sovereign Princes and Crowned Heads in the Grand Alliance, than ever were broach'd by protest Republicans: Don *Luis Da Cunha*, and Count *Maffey*, Envoys Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, presented Memorials, complaining of the Infolence of that Writer, and demanding Satisfaction. Hereupon *Abel Roper* was, by Warrant of the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, taken into the Custody of one of the Queen's Messengers; and afterwards bound over to appear the last Day of the Term, then depending at the Queen's Bench Bar. But tho' an Information was, that Day, preferr'd against him, yet he escap'd any further Punishment, upon his begging Pardon of the Two Envoys, and inserting a Recantation in the *Post-Boy* of the 4th of December: Which encreased the Suspicion of many that he was, underhand, favour'd and countenanc'd by some Great Men.

The Envoys of  
Portugal  
and Savoy  
complain  
against the  
Author of  
the Post-Boy.

Abel Roper  
bound over.

Nov- 28.

But dis-  
abarged.

The Duke of  
Kent made  
Custos Ro-  
tularum  
of Bedford-  
shire.

† Dec. 24.

Toward the latter End of November his Grace the Duke of *Kent* was constituted and appointed *Custos Rotularum* of *Bedfordshire*, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the Gentry and other Inhabitants of that Country. In the mean time, the Court having receiv'd Intelligence from *Holland*, That, notwithstanding the Difficulties started Abroad by the Imperial Ministers, the States General, out of Respect and Deference to Her Britannick Majesty, had, at last, fully resol-

ved

ved to fend Commissioners to the Congress of *Utrecht*, all imaginable Methods were used at Home to remove the Obstacles which yet obstructed the present Negotiation. In the first Place, the Prime Minister endeavour'd by large offers of Preferment, to bring back to the Court Interest the Eminent Peer of the Church Party, who was lately gone over to the other side; And, at the same time, the Queen thought fit to have private Conferences in Her Closet with the Dukes of *M——gh*, *G——n*, and *St. A——s*, the Earls of *D——t*, and *S——gh*, the Lords *S——s*, *C——r*, &c. about the intended Representation against a Peace, by which *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should be left in the Hands of a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*: But they all remain'd staunch in their Opinions, and firm in their Resolution; to the great Disappointment \* and uneasiness of the New-Ministry. Hereupon in the Council which was held on *Wednesday* the 5th of *December*, and lasted late in the Night, it was, at first propos'd, to cause both Houses to adjourn for a few Days, during which fresh Endeavours might be used to defeat the Design lately form'd against the present Scheme; but some Members of the Privy Council having represented the Fears and Jealousies which such an Adjournment, after so many Prorogations, might create in the Minds of the People; and, on the other hand, the Ministry, either hoping, with the Assistance of their *Scotch*

A. C.  
1711.

Endeavours  
used to re-  
move the  
Obstacles that  
obstruct the  
Negotiations  
of Peace at  
Home.  
The Earl of  
N——m.  
Several Peers  
elassified.

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\* The Friends of the New Ministry were so enraged against the Earl of N——m; That they caus'd the following Advertisement to be inserted in the Post Boy of Decemb. 6. viz., Whereas a very Tall, Thin, Swarthy Complexion'd Man, between 60 and 70 Years of Age, wearing a brown Coat, with little Sleeves and long Pockets, has lately withdrawn himself from his Friends, being seduced by wicked Persons to follow ill Courses. These are to give Notice, That whoever shall Discover him, shall have 10 s. Reward; or if he will voluntarily return, he shall be kindly receiv'd by his Friends, who will not Reproach him for past Follies, provided he give good Assurances, that, for the future, he will firmly adhere to the Church of *England*, in which he was so carefully Educated by his Honest Parents. There were also Lampoons and other Libels, both in Verse and Prose, publish'd against the same Peer.

A. C.  
1711.

*Debate in  
Council  
whether the  
Parliament  
should be  
adjourned.*

*The Parlia-  
ment meets*

*The Queen's  
Speech to both  
Houses.*

Friends, to have a Majority in the House of Lords; or at least, being secure of it in that of the Commons; it was, after a long Debate, finally resolv'd, That the Parliament should sit, on the Day to which they were last prorogued. Accordingly a Committee of the Council having met the 6th of *December*, to consider of the Queen's Speech, Her Majesty went the next Day, in a *Sedan* to *Westminster*, and sitting on Her Throne, in the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty spoke to both Houses to this Effect,

*My Lords and Gentlemen;*

‘ I Have called you together as soon as the Public Affairs would permit, and I am glad that I can now tell you, that notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for Opening the Treaty of a General Peace.

‘ Our Allies (especially the States General) whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from My own, have by Their ready Concurrence expressed Their entire Confidence in Me, and I have no reason to doubt, but that My own Subjects are assured of My particular Care of Them.

‘ My Chief Concern is, That the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, may be continued to you, by Securing the Succession to the Crown as it is Limited by Parliament to the House of *Hanover*.

‘ I shall Endeavour that after a War which has cost so much Blood and Treasure, you may find your Interest in Trade and Commerce, Improved and Enlarged by a Peace, with all other Advantages, which a Tender and Affectionate Sovereign can procure for a Dutiful and Loyal People.

‘ The Princes and States which have been Engaged with Us in this War, being by Treaties entitled to have their several Interests Secured at a Peace, I will not only do My utmost to procure every one of them all reasonable Satisfaction,

' faction, but I shall also Unite with them in the A. C.  
' Strictest Engagements, for Continuing the Al- 1711.  
' liance in order to render the General Peace  
' Secure and Lasting.

' The best way to have this Treaty effectual  
' will be to make early Provision for the Cam-  
' paign, therefore I must ask of you, *Gentlemen*  
' of the House of Commons, the necessary Supplies  
' for the next Year's War, and I do most earnestly  
' recommend to you to make such Dispatch there-  
' in as may convince Our Enemies, that if We  
' cannot obtain a good Peace, We are prepared  
' to carry on the War with Vigour.

' Whatever you give will be still in your own  
' Power to apply, and I doubt not, but in a little  
' time after the Opening of the Treaty, We shall  
' be able to Judge of its Event.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' As I have had your Cheerful Assistance for  
' the Carrying on this long and chargeable War,  
' so I assure My self, that no true Protestant or  
' good Subject will envy *Britain* or Me, the  
' Glory and Satisfaction of Ending the same by a  
' Just and Honourable Peace for Us and all our  
' Allies.

' Such a Peace will give new Life to Our Fo-  
' reign Trade, and I shall do My utmost to Im-  
' prove that happy Opportunity to encourage  
' Our Home-Manufactures, which will tend to  
' the Easing of My Subjects in that Excessive  
' Charge they now lie under in Maintaining the  
' Poor, and to correct and redress such Abuses  
' as may have crept into any part of the Admi-  
' nistration during so long a War.

' I cannot conclude without earnestly recom-  
' mending to you all, Unanimity, and that you  
' will carefully avoid every thing which may  
' give Occasion to the Enemy to think Us a  
' People divided amongst Our selves, and con-  
' sequently prevent Our Obtaining that Good  
' Peace, of which We have such reasonable Hopes  
' and so near a View.

' I pray God direct your Consultations to this  
' end, that being delivered from the Hardships of  
' War,

A. C.  
1711.

*The Queen  
lays in the  
House of  
Peers In  
cognito.  
Debate about  
a Clause  
offered by the  
Earl of Nor-  
tingham.  
His Speech.*

‘ War, you may become a Happy and a Flourish-  
‘ ing People.

As soon as Her Majesty had ended Her Speech, She went into an adjacent Room; and, having pull’d off her Royal Robes, came back, *incognito*, to the House of Peers; both to hear the Debates, and, by Her awful, respectable Presence, to moderate any Hearts that might arise: Which, however, was by some observ’d to be unusual, on the Day the Sovereign opens a Session of Parliament. Be that as it will, the Earl of *Ferrers* having made a *Motion for returning Her Majesty the Thanks of the House for Her most Gracious Speech*, He was seconded by the Earl of *Abingdon*, and several other Lords; Hereupon, the Earl of *Nottingham* made a long elaborate Speech, wherein he set forth the Insufficiency and Captiousness of the late *Preliminaries*; made a lively Representation of the Danger of Treating upon so precarious a Foundation; urg’d the express Engagements *Great Britain* had enter’d into with the High Allies, to restore the entire Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*; and the Necessity of carrying on the War with Vigour, till those Engagements were made good: Adding, ‘ That tho’ he had a numerous Family, he would readily contribute Half his ‘ Income towards it, rather than acquiesce in a ‘ Peace which he thought unsafe and dishonour- ‘ able to his Country, and all *Europe*: And concluded with offering a Clause to be inserted in the Address of Thanks, *to represent to Her Majesty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of the House, That no Peace can be safe or Honourable to Great Britain, or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be allotted to any Branch of the House of Bourbon.* The Lord G—y, Brother to the Earl of N—m, said thereupon, ‘ That this ‘ Clause was, in a manner, foreign to an Address ‘ of Thanks; That, in all Probability, few of ‘ the Members of the House were prepared to ‘ speak to it; but that it might be debated at a ‘ more convenient Time, when, according to ‘ Custom, the House should take into Consideration

Lord G—y.



ration the State of the Nation? He was second-  
ed by the Lord N——h and G——y, and another  
Peer of the same side: And the Lord H——h  
T——r added, That according to the Rules and  
Orders of the House, this was not the *proper*  
*time* to debate such a Motion. Hereupon the Earl  
of Wharton appeal'd to that Illustrious Assembly,  
whether there were any such Orders; and the  
Duke of B——m, the most vers'd in the Know-  
ledge of Parliamentary Proceedings, having over-  
rul'd the T——r's Objection; the Earl of W——n  
went on; spoke with notable Vehemence against  
the Preliminary Articles offer'd by France; and  
insisted on the Necessity of inserting in the Ad-  
dress the Clause offer'd by the Earl of Nor-  
tingham. He was back'd by the Earl of S——d,  
who smartly answer'd the Objection rais'd by  
some Peers of the opposite Side, *viz.* That  
they were not prepared to speak to that Motion.  
*What! My Lords, said He, Is it possible that any*  
*Members of this Illustrious House should be un-*  
*prepared to debate an Affair which for these Ten*  
*Years past has been the principal subject Matter*  
*of our Consultations? Do not We sit in the same*  
*House? And are not We the same Peers, who*  
*have ever been of Opinion, and have so often repre-*  
*sented to Her Majesty, That no Safe and Honour-*  
*able Peace can be made, unless Spain and the West-*  
*Indies be recover'd from the House of Bourbon?*  
*'Tis true, I see some New Faces among Us: But*  
*even that Lord who sits on the Wool Packs*  
*(meaning the Lord T——r) may well remember,*  
*That in the late Reign, Four Lords were impeach'd*  
*for having made a Partition Treaty. The Earl of*  
*A——y (who with the Duke of Ormond was just*  
*come into the House, having that Morning*  
*travell'd above 30 Miles in their Return from*  
*Ireland) represented the 'Necessity of Easing*  
*'the Nation of the Burden of this Expensive*  
*'War; and said they ought to leave it to Her*  
*'Majesty's Wisdom to conclude a Peace, when*  
*'She thought it convenient for the Good of Her*  
*'Subjects: Adding, that we might have enjoy'd*  
*'that Blessing soon after the Battle of Ramelies,*  
*'if*

A. C.

1711.

W

E. of W——n.

E. of S——d.

E. of A——y.

A. C.

1751.

The Duke of  
Marlbo-  
rough's  
Speech.

‘ if the same had not been put off by some Persons,  
 ‘ whose Interest it was to *prolong the War*. The  
 Duke of *Marlborough*, who could not but per-  
 ceive that this Suggestion was levell’d against  
 him, made thereupon a long, moving Speech,  
 wherein, among other Things, He said, He  
 ‘ thought himself happy, in having an Oppor-  
 ‘ tunity given him of Vindicating himself on so  
 ‘ material a Point, which his Enemies had  
 ‘ so loudly laid to his Charge, before a Person  
 ‘ (*meaning the Queen, and making a Bow towards*  
 ‘ *the Place where Her Majesty was*) who know-  
 ‘ ing the Integrity of his Heart, and the Upright-  
 ‘ nels of his Conduct, would not fail doing him  
 ‘ Justice. That he referr’d himself to the Queen,  
 ‘ whether, whilst he had the Honour to serve Her  
 ‘ Majesty as General and Plenipotentiary, he had  
 ‘ not constantly inform’d Her Majesty, and Her  
 ‘ Council, of all the Proposals of Peace that had  
 ‘ been made; and had not desired Instructions  
 ‘ for his Conduct on that Subject? That he  
 ‘ could declare, with a safe Conscience, in the  
 ‘ Presence of Her Majesty, of that Illustrious  
 ‘ Assembly, and of that Supream Being, who is  
 ‘ infinitely above all the Powers on Earth; and  
 ‘ before whom, according to the Ordinary  
 ‘ Course of Nature, he must soon appear, to  
 ‘ give an Account of his Actions, That he ever  
 ‘ was desirous of a Safe, Honourable, and lasting  
 ‘ Peace; and that he was always very far from  
 ‘ any Design of Prolonging the War for his own  
 ‘ private Advantage, as his Enemies had most  
 ‘ falsely insinuated in several Libels. That his ad-  
 ‘ vanc’d Age, and the many Fatigues of War,  
 ‘ made him ardently wish for Retirement and  
 ‘ Repose the Remainder of his Days, in order  
 ‘ for him to think of Eternity: The rather be-  
 ‘ cause he had not the least Motive, on any Ac-  
 ‘ count whatsoever, to desire the Continuance of  
 ‘ the War; having been so generously rewarded,  
 ‘ and had Honours and Riches heap’d upon him,  
 ‘ far beyond his Desert and Expectation, both by  
 ‘ Her Majesty, and Her Parliaments. That he  
 ‘ thought himself obliged to such an Acknow-  
 ‘ ledgement

' ledgment to Her Majesty, and his Country,  
 ' that he should always be ready to serve them,  
 ' if he could but crawl along, to obtain an Ho-  
 ' norable and Lasting Peace: But, that at the  
 ' same Time, he must take the Liberty to de-  
 ' clare, that he could, by no means, give into the  
 ' Measures that had lately been taken to enter  
 ' into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*, upon  
 ' the Foot of the Seven Preliminary Articles;  
 ' since his Opinion was the same with the rest  
 ' of the Allies, That the Safety and Liberties of  
 ' *Europe* would be in imminent Danger, if *Spain*  
 ' and the *West-Indies* were left to the House of  
 ' *Bourbon*; which, with all Humility, and as he  
 ' thought himself in Duty bound, he had de-  
 ' clared to Her Majesty, when he had the Ho-  
 ' nour to wait on Her, after his Return from  
 ' *Holland*. Concluding, for inserting in the Ad-  
 ' dress, the Clause offer'd by the Earl of *Nottingham*.  
 This Speech, deliver'd with a most affectionate  
 and hearty Concern, had the greater Weight, in  
 that it was back'd by the Eloquent Lord *Copper*,  
 late Lord Chancellor; the Bishop of *Sarum*, the  
 Lord *Hallifax*, and some other Peers of the Mo-  
 derate Party. On the other Hand the Lord  
*N——th* and *G——y* urg'd, ' That 'tis the indis-  
 ' putable Prerogative of the Crown to make  
 ' Peace or War, and therefore, they ought to  
 ' content themselves with returning Thanks to  
 ' Her Majesty for Her most Gracious Speech;  
 ' and leave it to Her great Wisdom to make  
 ' Peace, when she should think it proper for the  
 ' Good of Her People. The Earl of *P——t*,  
 and some other Courtiers declared themselves  
 to be of the same Opinion; but it was observ'd,  
 That the Dukes of *S——y* and *B——m* said  
 little or nothing in this memorable Debate, which  
 having lasted till near Seven a-Clock in the Even-  
 ing, the previous Question was put, Whether the  
 Question for inserting the Clause offer'd by the  
 Earl of *Nottingham*, should be put, or not?  
 The said previous Question being carried in the  
 Affirmative. by the single Casting Vote of that Earl,  
 the main Question was then put, and likewise  
 carried

A. C. carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 61.  
1711. Voices against 55, to the great Mortification of

the Court Party. A motion being made for mentioning in the Address the further Security of the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*; a Noble Peer said, that what Her Majesty had been pleas'd to declare thereupon in Her most Gracious Speech, was so satisfactory, that nothing could be added to it; and that he did not doubt, but the Illustrious House of *Hanover* entirely rely'd on the Affection of the Lords. It was by many expected, That the Court Party would, the next Day, have the Majority, by means of the Proxies, which Eight *Scotch* Peers had sent to the Duke of *Hamilton* and the Earl of *Marr*, and so, that the Clause before mention'd would be left out: But the Committee appointed to draw up the Address having reported the same; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, 'That the Consideration of the said Clause be put off till the Absent Peers were come up; it was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 22 Voices. Three Days after, the House of Lords waited on the Queen with their Address, which was to this Effect:

The Clause  
offered by the  
Earl of  
N ——— m  
carried.  
Decemb. 8.

Tuesday,  
Decemb. 11.  
The Lords  
Address to  
the Queen.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude and Loyalty to Your Sacred Majesty, beg leave to return Your Majesty our most Humble and Heartly Thanks and Acknowledgments for Your Majesty's most Tender and Affectionate Concern for all Your People, expressed in Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne; And for Imparting to us your Majesty's Desires of Ending this present War by a Peace Advantageous to Your Subjects, and just and Honourable for Your Majesty and all Your Allies: As also for Your Majesty's expressing so particular a Regard for the Interest of the States General, as inseparable from Your own: And that Your Majesty is Graciously pleased to Assure us, it is Your Chief Concern, that the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these

these Nations, may be continued to Your People, by Securing the Succession to the Crown, as it is limited by Parliament to the House of Hanover; And that Your Majesty is pleased to show so just a Resolution to procure a Satisfaction for all the Allies, being by Treaties Entitled to have their several Interests Secured at a Peace, and to Unite them in the Strictest Engagements, in order to render the Peace Secure and Lasting.

And we do beg leave to represent it to Your Majesty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of this House, That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable to Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be Allotted to any Branch of the House of Bourbon.

Her Majesties Answer, was as follows:

My LORDS,

*I Take the Thanks You give Me kindly. I should be Sorry any one could think I would not do My Utmost to Recover Spain and the West-Indies from the House of Bourbon.*

How agreeable either the Address was to the Court, or the Answer to the Peers, is not difficult to guess: But waving that matter, we must take notice, That the same Day, the said Address was presented, several Lords enter'd their Protests against it; 1. 'Because the Nature of it was al-

*Several Lords  
Protest against  
the said Ad-  
dress Dec. 11.*

ter'd, there being no Precedent for Inserting a Clause of Advice in an Address of Thanks; 2. Because they look'd upon it as an Invasion of the Royal Prerogative, in so sudden a manner to declare their Opinions in a matter of such importance to the Crown, as the making of Peace and War. As for the Commons, being on the 7th of December, return'd to their House, several Members took the Oaths; made and subscribed the Declaration; and took and subscrib'd the Oath of Abjuration, according to the Laws made for those Purposes; after which, A Bill for Regulating the Payment of Seamen's Wages having been read the first Time, and order'd a 2d reading, Mr. Speaker reported the Queen's Speech to both Houses; after the Reading of which, the House

T

Resolv'd,

A. C.

1711.

*Vote of the  
Commons for  
an Address  
of Thanks.*

Resolved, ' That an humble Address be presented  
' to Her Majesty, returning Her Majesty the  
' humble Thanks of this House, for Her Ma-  
' jesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne;  
' and for making the Protestant Religion, the  
' Laws and Liberties of these Nations, and the  
' Succession to the Crown, as limited by Parlia-  
' ment, to the House of *Hanover*, Her Chief Con-  
' cern; And to express the Satisfaction of the  
' House, in what Her Majesty had been pleas'd to  
' declare, concerning the General Peace Her Ma-  
' jesty had in View; And also to assure Her Ma-  
' jesty, that the House would give such Dispatch  
' to the necessary Supplies, as might enable Her  
' Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, if a  
' good Peace could not be obtain'd; And in the  
' mean time, that this House would use their ut-  
' most Endeavours to preserve such an Unanimity  
' as might give the Enemy no Hopes from any Di-  
' visions among us. It was moved to insert in this  
Address a Clause importing, ' That the House did  
' not doubt but care would be taken that Spain and  
' the Indies should not be left in the Hands of any  
' Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; which might  
' endanger the Safety of Her Majesty's Person  
' and Government; the Protestant Succession in  
' the House of *Hanover*; and the Liberties of  
' Europe: But after a long Debate, the said  
Clause was rejected, by a Majority of 232 Voices  
against 106.

*Clause offer'd  
to be insert-  
ed.  
Rejected.*

*The Commons  
Address to  
the Queen.*

The next Day, Colonel *Byerly* from the Com-  
mittee appointed to draw up the Address of  
Thanks to Her Majesty, reported the same to the  
House; and the said Address being agreed unto,  
it was according to order presented by the whole  
House, to the Queen, on *Monday* the 10th of  
*December*, being as follows:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal  
' Subjects, the Commons of *Great Bri-*  
' *tain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to re-  
' turn Our sincere and hearty Thanks for Your  
' Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne;  
' wherein Your Majesty, by expressing Your great  
' Care

‘ Care and Concern, in so particular a Manner,  
‘ for the Protestant Religion, which, above all  
‘ Things, is most dear to Us; for those Laws and  
‘ Liberties which make Us peculiarly Happy above  
‘ other Nations; and for the Succession of the  
‘ House of *Hanover*, as limited by Parliament,  
‘ upon which the future Security of Our Religion,  
‘ Laws, and Liberties, depends, has given Us a  
‘ fresh Demonstration, That Your Majesty has  
‘ nothing so much at Heart, as the Safety and  
‘ Happiness of Your People.

‘ Having an entire Confidence in Your Majesty's  
‘ Wisdom and Goodness, in Your Honour and  
‘ Justice to Your Allies, and in Your particular  
‘ Care of Your Own Subjects, We cannot but  
‘ express Our Satisfaction in what Your Majesty  
‘ has been pleased to declare, of the Just and Ho-  
‘ nourable Peace Your Majesty has in View.

‘ This was the End for which Your Majesty en-  
‘ tred into the War; and Nothing can add more  
‘ to the Glory of Your Reign, than, after the  
‘ many unparalleled Successes in the Course of  
‘ this War, to have Your Majesty conclude it  
‘ with the Blessing of such a Peace; which, We  
‘ cannot doubt, will be rendred Secure and Last-  
‘ ing, by Your Majesty's pursuing the wise Reso-  
‘ lution You have taken, of Entering into the  
‘ strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance  
‘ to that End.

‘ And We presume to assure Your Majesty, We  
‘ will take all possible Care to preserve that U-  
‘ nanimity Your Majesty has recommended to Us,  
‘ and use Our utmost Endeavours to disappoint,  
‘ as well the Arts and Designs of Those, who,  
‘ for private Views, may delight in War, as the  
‘ Hopes the Enemies may have vainly entertained,  
‘ of receiving Advantage from any Division among  
‘ Us.

‘ We entirely concur with Your Majesty, That  
‘ the best Way to bring this Treaty to Good Ef-  
‘ fect, is to make an early Provision for the next  
‘ Campaign; for which Purpose, notwithstanding  
‘ the heavy Burdens, which, during this long  
‘ and expensive War, Your Majesty's Subjects have

A. C. 6 undergone, We will, with the greatest Alacrity,  
 1711. grant such effectual and speedy Supplies, as shall  
 enable Your Majesty to carry on the War with  
 Vigour, and convince Your Enemies, if the  
 intended Negotiations should prove ineffectual,  
 That no Amusements, nor Attempts whatsoever,  
 can alter Our Firm and Stedfast Resolution of  
 Supporting the Best of Sovereigns in carrying  
 on so just a War, till a Safe, Lasting, and Ho-  
 nourable Peace may be procured for Your Ma-  
 jesty and all Your Allies.

Her Majesty's Answer was as follows:

*The Queen's  
 Answer to  
 the Commons  
 Address.*

*This very Dutiful Address is what I expected  
 from the Zeal and Loyalty of such an House of  
 Commons. I return you my hearty Thanks for  
 the Confidence, you have in me. I entirely rely upon  
 your Assurances; and you may depend upon my  
 Affection, and Care for your Interests.*

Decemb. 8.  
*Further Pro-  
 ceedings of  
 the Commons.  
 A supply  
 voted.*

Dec. 10.  
 Dec. 11.  
*Resolutions  
 about Epi-  
 mates and  
 Publick Ac-  
 counts.*

Decemb. 11.

Two Days before, after the Commons had  
 made the usual Orders for the Sitting of the Four  
 Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts  
 of Justice and Trade; and a Committee of Pri-  
 viledges and Elections; order'd several Warrants  
 to be issued out for Electing new Members; and  
 received several Petitions, about undue Elections:  
 They proceeded to take into Consideration Her  
 Majesty's Speech to both Houses; and a Motion  
 being made for a supply, the same was put off  
 till the Monday following, to be consider'd in a  
 Committee of the whole House, who came to a  
 Resolution to grant a supply to Her Majesty. The  
 next Day this Resolution was reported, and unani-  
 mously agreed to: After which the House re-  
 solved, That Estimates of the Ordinary of  
 the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ord-  
 nance for Land-Service, for the Year 1712: be  
 laid before the House: As also an Account of  
 the particular Expences for the Ordinary of the  
 Navy, on the several Heads thereof, for the  
 last Year; an Account of the present Debt of the  
 Navy, upon the respective Heads thereof: An  
 Account of the Subsidies to her Majesty's Allies,  
 pursuant to the respective Treaties; An Ac-  
 count of what Moneys had been paid into the  
 Receipt



Receipt of the *Exchequer*, upon the Funds granted the last Year; And an Account of the present Debts of the Office of Ordnance. It was also resolv'd, That the Auditors of the Imprests, should lay before the House a Certificate, how far the imprest Accomptants had pass'd their Accompts; That the Officers of the Mint, should lay before the House an Account of the Deficiency of the Money produc'd by the Coinage of the Plate brought in upon the *Lottery-Act* of 1711, after the 14th Day of May, 1711, at such Rates and Prices, as had been agreed to by this House. That the Officers of the Mint in *England*, should also lay before the House, an Account of what was due to the Monies for for-Recoining the Money of *Scotland*, and their Charges incident thereunto. And, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay the said Estimates and Accounts before the House.

On the 12th of *December*, the Commons in a *Vote*, for Grand Committee on the Supply, resolv'd, 1. 40000 *Men*, That Forty Thousand Men be employ'd for the Sea-Service, for the Year 1712, including Eight Thousand Marines; and, 2. That Four Pounds *per Man*, *per Mensen* be allow'd for maintaining the said 40000 Men for Thirteen Months; including the Ordnance for Sea-Service: Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. The same Day, *Decemb 13.* Mr. Secretary *St. John* reported to the House, That pursuant to their Address the Queen had been pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay the several Estimates and Accounts therein mention'd, before the House. According- *Estimates and Accounts laid before the House.* ly, Sir *John Leake* presented to the House, the Ordinary Estimate of the Navy, for the 1712; As Mr. *Peyton* did an Account of the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate, brought in upon the *Lottery-Act* for 1711, after the 14th *May* 1711; and also an Account of what was due to the Monies for Recoining the Money of *Scotland*, and their Charges incident thereunto:

A. C. Which were referr'd to the Consideration of the  
 1711. Grand Committee of the Supply. It was order'd,  
 at the same Time, ' That an Estimate of the  
 Order for an ' Sum which would be wanting to make up the  
 Estimate of ' Sum of 568,279 l. 10 s. for the Fund of the  
 the Deficiency ' South-Sea Company; and 3000 l. for Charges  
 of the Fund of ' of Management of the Affairs of the said Com-  
 the South Sea ' pany, amounting together to 576,279 l. 10 s.  
 Company. ' for the Year commencing from *Christmas* 1711,  
 ' be laid before the House. Then in a Grand  
 Committee on the Supply, it was resolv'd, *First*,  
 Further Re- ' That 180,000 l. be allow'd for the Ordinary of  
 solutions on ' the Navy for the Year 1712. *Secondly*, That  
 the Supply. ' 2700 l. 5 s. 3 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted, for satisfying the  
 ' Charges of Recoinning the Monies of *Scotland*;  
 ' And, *Thirdly*, That 1915 l. 11 s. 6 d. be grant-  
 ' ed to make good the Deficiency of the Moneys  
 ' produced by the Coinage of Plate, brought up-  
 ' on the Lottery Act, after the 14th of *May*  
 ' 1711.

Ways and  
 Means.  
 The Land-  
 Tax Prol'd.

These Resolutions being reported the 14th  
 of *December* were agreed to by the House:  
 After which, in a Grand Committee on Ways  
 and Means to raise the Supply, it was resolv'd,  
 ' That Four Shillings in the Pound be rais'd in the  
 ' Year 1712; upon all Lands, Tenements, Here-  
 ' ditaments, Rents, Pensions, Offices, and Per-  
 ' sonal Estates, in that Part of *Great Britain*  
 ' call'd *England*; and that a proportionable Cels,  
 ' according to the IXth Article of the Treaty for  
 ' the Union confirm'd by Acts of Parliament,  
 ' be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* call'd  
 ' *Scotland*. This Resolution was reported and  
 agreed to the next Day, and a Bill order'd to be  
 brought in thereupon; Which was done accord-  
 ingly on *Monday* the 17th of *December*, and  
 had so quick a Passage through both Houses, That  
 before the Week ended, it receiv'd the Royal  
 Assent.

Decemb. 15.  
 The Land  
 Tax Bill, has  
 a very quick  
 Passage.  
 Mr. Secre-  
 tary St. John's  
 Report; That  
 no Footsteps  
 can be found  
 of the Treaty  
 whereby the  
 Queen's ob-  
 lig'd to fur-  
 nish 40000  
 Men to assist  
 in Flanders.

The Commons having on the 17th resolv'd to  
 present an Address to Her Majesty, ' That she  
 ' would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the  
 ' Treaty whereby Her Majesty was oblig'd to fur-  
 ' nish Forty Thousand Men, to act in Conjunction  
 ' with

with the Forces of Her Majesty's Allies in the *A. C.*  
*Low-Countries*, might be laid before the House: 1711.  
 Mr. Secretary *St. John*, did on the 20th report  
 to the House, That Her Majesty had given Di-  
 rection accordingly; and that pursuant to such  
 Direction, Search had been made, and that no  
 Footsteps could be found of any Convention  
 made for that Purpose. Then the House re-  
 solv'd, That an Address be presented to Her Ma-  
 jesty, that an Account might be laid before this  
 House of the Quota's and Proportions of Her  
 Majesty and Her Allies, by Sea and Land, du-  
 ring the present War, (including Subsidies) and  
 what Agreement or Conventions had been made  
 for the said Quota's and Proportions, and also  
 how the same had been observ'd.

While these Things pass'd smoothly in the House  
 of Commons, the Proceedings of the House of  
 Peers made a great Noise, and kept the contend-  
 ing Parties at a Bay. The Duke of *Hamilton*, one  
 of the sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, having, as was  
 hinted before, been created Peer of *Great Britain*,  
 by the Style and Title of Duke of *Brandon*, not-  
 withstanding a *Caveat* enter'd against his Patent;  
 and now claiming a Place in that Quality in the  
 House of Peers, many Lords, who apprehended no  
 small danger to the Constitution, from the admit-  
 ting into their House a greater number of *Scotch*  
 Peers, than were agreed to by the Act of Union,  
 upon a due Consideration of the Proportion, of Pub-  
 lick Taxes paid by *Scotland*, resolv'd to oppose the  
 said Claim: Hereupon, on *Monday December 10*,  
 a Motion was made for taking that Matter into  
 Consideration, which was done accordingly, but  
 after a few Speeches, the Debate was adjourn'd  
 to the *Wednesday* following. Some of the Court  
 Lords, who were sensible that the discussing of  
 this Affair, would strike at the Royal Prerogative,  
 made, that Day, a Motion for adjourning; but it  
 was carried by a Majority of three Voices only,  
 that they should go on with the resumed Debate  
 about the Duke of *Hamilton's* sitting in the House  
 as Duke of *Brandon*. However, after some time

A. C.

1711.

*Abstract of  
the Occasio-  
nal Confor-  
mity Bill  
brought in  
with a new  
Title.*

spent therein, the further Consideration of that Business was put off till the 20th.

It must be here observ'd, that one of the Conditions upon which an eminent Peer was said to have enter'd into strict Engagements with the Lords of the moderate Party, was, that they should concur with him in a Bill to prevent *Occasional Conformity*, which he had formerly stickled for; and which he now design'd to bring in, though under another Title, and with such Clauses as would, in some Measure enlarge the Toleration of Dissenters, and be a further Security to the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*. The Lords of the *Low Church-Party*, who had nothing more at Heart than the last mention'd Intention of this Bill; and who, whatever favourable Sentiments they entertain'd of those, who either through Scruple of Conscience or the Prejudices of Education, unhappily dissent from the Establish'd Church, did yet highly blame the scandalous Practice of conforming only for the sake of a Place, gave readily into this Proposal; the rather because this Bill seem'd the most effectual means to suppress the Clamour of the Church being in danger; lately industriously improved for the carrying on of Ambitious Designs: So that after the passing of this Bill, they hop'd no other Distinction should be left among Protestants, but who are for the *Hanover* Succession, and who for the *Pretender*? Accordingly on Saturday the 15th of December, the Earl of Nottingham having brought into the House of Peers, a Bill for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better securing the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd; and for Confirming the Toleration granted to Protestant Dissenters, by an Act entituled, An Act for Exempting their Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws, and for supplying the Defects thereof; and for the farther securing the Protestant Succession, by requiring the Practisers of the Law in North Britain, to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declaration therein mention'd: His Lordship was back'd by the Earls of S— and

and W<sup>m</sup>, and several other Lords, so that the Bill was receiv'd and read the first time without any Opposition. The *Monday* following after the second reading of the Bill, the Lords took the same into Consideration, in a Grand Committee, and having made some Amendments to it order'd it to be engrossed. The next Day the Bill having passed the House of Lords, was sent down to the Commons, who read it immediately the first time, and gave it a second Reading the next Day. On the *Thursday* a Petition was offer'd to the House, on behalf of the *Dutch and French* Protestant Churches, praying that they might be excepted from the Restraints laid by this Bill on *English* Dissenting Congregations; but the Question being put, That the Petition be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative: After which, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, (which that Morning was very thin) made several Amendments to the Bill. These Amendments being immediately reported and agreed to, the Bill was thereupon sent back to the House of Peers; who, the same Day, sent down a Message to the House of Commons, to acquaint them, That they had agreed to those Amendments. We may here take Notice, that the Dissenters being much alarmed at this Bill, did, the same Morning, make Application to the Lord High Treasurer, humbly beseeching his Lordship to use his Powerful Interest to prevent the passing of it: But, it seems, to little purpose.

The same Day (*December 20.*) the Lords resumed the adjourn'd Debate about the Duke of *Hamilton's* Claim to sit in that August Assembly as Duke of *Brandon*, by virtue of his late Patent; the Queen being *incognito* in the House. After Learned Council in the Law for the Queen, the House of Lords, and the Duke of *Hamilton* had been heard, several Speeches were made on both sides, so that the Debate lasted till near Eight of the Clock in the Evening, when the Question was put, whether the twelve Judges should be consulted with, which being carried in the Negative by four-

A. C. 1711.

Dec. 17th.

Dec. 18th.

Dec. 19th.

Dec. 20th.

Petition of the

Dutch and

French

Churches not

received.

All for pre-

serving the

Protestant

Religion, &c

agreed by

both Houses.

See the Ap-

pendix,

Numb. IV.

Dec. 20th.

The Dissenters

apply to the

Lord Treasurer

ever against

that Bill, but

to no purpose.

Debate in the

House of

Lords about

the Duke of

Hamilton's

Patent, Dec.

20th.

Judgment

given against

him.

A. C. fourteen Voices, Proxies included, another Question was put, whether *Scotch* Peers, created Peers of *Great Britain* since the Union, have a Right to sit in that House, which was also carried in the Negative by Five Voices.

*Estimates and  
Accompts  
laid before  
the Commons.*

Dec. 17th.

On the 15th of *December* Mr. *Benson*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the Commons an Estimate of the Forty thousand Men to act in Conjunction with the Forces in the *Low Countries*, with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712. Two Days after, Lieutenant General *Erle* laid also before that House, an Estimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1712, for the Land Service; and the Debt of the Office of Ordnance, to the 30th of *November* 1711. and on the 22d Mr. *Aislaby*, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented likewise to the House an Estimate of the Debt of Her Majesty's Navy, to the 30th of *September* last with what thereof had, and would be satisfied by the *South Sea* Stock, and what remain'd of the said Debt on the said 30th of *September* to be discharg'd. All which Estimates were order'd to lie upon the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

*Orders and  
Votes about  
Publick Ac-  
compts.*

The Commons having on the 15th of *December* order'd that the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the Publick Accompts of this Kingdom, should lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings in the Execution of that Commission, as soon as conveniently they could, Mr. *Lockhart* from the said Commissioners, did on the 21st make a Report of some Practices which they had discover'd in their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read. After this it was order'd, First, That the said Report be taken into consideration upon *Thursday* the 17th of *January*. And secondly, That the Commissioners of Accompts should lay before the House the Depositions mention'd in the said Report.

Pursuant to this last Order, Mr. Shippen, from the said Commissioners, did the next Day, present to the House, First, ' The Deposition of Sir Solomon de Medina Kt, proving great Sums of Money taken by his Grace John Duke of Marlborough, Adam Cardonnell Esq; his Grace's Secretary, and others, on Account of the Contracts for supplying Bread and Bread Waggon to Her Majesty's Forces in the Low Countries. Second-ly Capt. William Preston's Deposition about Forage in North Britain: And the said Depositions being read, it was Order'd, ' That the Clerk should carefully keep the said Depositions, ' and not let any Person have them out of his Custody; And that he should deliver Copies thereof to any of the Members of the House that desired the same. It was also order'd, that the Clerk should deliver Copies of the said Report of the said Commissioners to any of the Members of the House that should desire the same.

A. C.  
1711.  
Dec. 22d.  
Depositions  
against the  
D. of Marl-  
borough. See  
the Appen-  
dix, Numb.  
v.

A Motion being afterwards made, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the Naturalizing of Foreign Protestants; the Act was read, after which Leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act; and Mr. Finch, Mr. Campion and Mr. Manley were order'd to prepare and bring in the same.

A Bill order'd  
to be  
brought in to  
repeal the  
Naturaliza-  
tion Act.

The Queen, being at this time, somewhat indisposed, Her Majesty granted a Commission under the Great Seal, empowering the Lord Keeper, the Lord President of the Council, and other Lords, to give the Royal Assent to the two Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, viz. the Land-Tax Bill, and the Act for preserving the Protestant Religion: Which their Lordship's did accordingly on the 22d of December, having sent a Message to the Common by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, to desire that House to come up to the House of Peers, to be present at the Passing the said Bills. The Commons being return'd to their House, immediately adjourn'd to the 14th of January next; and it being expected that the

Act's pass'd  
by Commission  
Dec. 22d.

A. C. the House of Peers would do the same, the Lord Treasurer and some other Peers went out of the House; but the Majority of those that staid, resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, importing, in substance, ' That Her Majesty would be pleased to give Instructions to Her Plenipotentiaries (in Case She had not already given such Orders) to consult with the Ministers of the Allies in *Holland*, before the Opening of the Congress, That they concert the necessary Measures to preserve a strict Union amongst them all, the better to obtain the great End propos'd by Her Majesty, for procuring to them all a just and reasonable Satisfaction, and for rendering the Peace more secure and lasting, which can only be effected by a General Guaranty of the Terms of the Peace to all the Allies, and of the *Protestant* Succession to these Kingdoms, as settled by Act of Parliament. Their Lordships having order'd the Lords with the *White Staves* to present this Address, adjourned no longer than to the 2d of *January* next, which, as well as the Address, was no small Surprize to many.

*The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the Commissioners of Accounts publish'd. See the Appendix, Numb. V.* A Letter the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote on the 10th of *November* 1711. N. S. from the *Hague* to the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts, in Vindication of himself, having, by his Grace's Order or Connivance, been publish'd on the 27th of *December*, in a News-Paper call'd the *Daily Courant*; and meeting with a favourable Reception from the Unbiass'd and Unprejudic'd, so that many began to censure the House of Commons

*The Report of the said Commissioners publish'd also. See Appendix ubi supra.* for their late and intended Proceedings against his Grace, the Report of the said Commissioners, was, by way of Answer, printed at large two Days after. Besides this Piece, which carried the Face of Authentickness and Authority, several other Pamphlets and Libels were, at this Time, publish'd by the Duke of *Marlborough's*

*Endeavours to render the Duke of Marlborough obnoxious.* inveterate Enemies, in order, if possible, to cast a Blenish on his Immortal Fame; to depreciate his unvaluable Services; and to render him obnoxious both to Queen and People: But though they



they fail'd of Succes with the Generality of the Nation, who usually judge of a Man's Merit by his Publick Actions, without regarding his Personal Defects; yet it was soon known that his Grace was entirely out of Favour at Court. For on *Sunday* the 30th of *December*, the Queen being in Council, it was declar'd and enter'd in the Books, 'That Her Majesty being inform'd, that an Information against the Duke of *Marlborough* was laid before the House of Commons by the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts, Her Majesty thought fit to dismiss him from all Employments, that that Matter might take an impartial Examination. The next Day Her Majesty was pleas'd to notify to the Duke, by a Note written with Her own Hand, her Royal Intention to resume all the Employments She had entrusted him with; which his Grace received with Heroical Resignation; and wrote a Dutiful Answer to Her Majesty, which he sent by the Countess of *Sunderland*, one of his Grace's Daughters.

A. C.

1711

W

The Duke of Marlborough turn'd out of all his Places.

In a Consultation held about the middle of *December*, it was likewise resolv'd to remove the Duke of *Somerset* from his Place of Master of the Horse: But the Queen having a great Affection for his Dutchess, who was Groom of the Stole to Her Majesty, and first Lady of the Bed-Chamber, whose Conjugal Love, 'twas thought, would not suffer her to remain at Court, if her Confort were in Disgrace, the Resolution of removing him, lay dormant for a while.

Resolution of removing the D. of Somerset put off.

The Court Party in the House of Lords having appeared the weaker on several Occasions, particularly in the Business of the Duke of *Brandon*, whose Disappointment had given no small Disgust to the *Scotch* Nobility; it was resolv'd to strengthen it by the Creation of several new Peers; the rather, because it was whisper'd about, That the Whig Lords resolv'd to take some vigorous Resolution against the Prime Minister. Hereupon, besides the calling by Writ to the House of Lords, *James Lord Compton*, Eldest Son

A. C.  
1711.

The Lords  
Compton and  
Bruce called  
by writ to the  
House of  
Lords.  
Ten new Peers  
created, Dec.  
31st.

to George Earl of Northampton, and Charles Lord Bruce, Eldest Son to Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Her Majesty was pleased, on the last Day of December to sign Patents creating the Ten following Persons Peers of Great Britain, viz.

George Hay, Esq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Hay of Bedwarden in the County of Hereford.

Thomas Lord Viscount Windsor, in the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron Mountjoy of the Isle of Wight in the County of Southampton.

Henry Paget Esquire, Son and Heir Apparent of William Lord Paget, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Burton of Burton, in the County of Stafford.

Sir Thomas Mansel of Margam in the County of Glamorgan, Bart. by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Mansell of Margam, in the County of Glamorgan aforesaid.

Sir Thomas Willoughby of Wollaton in the County of Nottingham, Bart. by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Middleton of Middleton, in the County of Warwick.

Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt. Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Trevor of Bromham, in the County of Bedford.

George Granville of Stow, in the County of Cornwall, Esq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Lansdowne of Biddisford, in the County of Devon.

Samuel Massam of Oates in the County of Essex, Esq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Massam of Oates, in the County of Essex aforesaid.

Thomas Foley of Witley in the County of Worcester, Esq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Foley of Kidderminster, in the said County of Worcester. And,

Allen Bathurst, of Battlesden in the County of Bedford, Esq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, in the County of Bedford aforesaid.

It had likewise been resolv'd to raise to the Dignity of a Baron of *Great Britain*, Sir Miles Warton, a very wealthy Gentleman, but, it seems, he declin'd the Offer.

A. C.  
1711.

Sir Miles Warton declines being made a Baron.  
Five New Privy Counsellors made.  
Dec. 13.

On the 13th of December, the Queen being in Council, Edward Earl of Clarendon, Archibald Earl of Ilay, William Lord North and Gray, George Earl of Northampton, Thomas Earl of Thanet, and Heneage Lord Guernsey, were Sworn Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective Places at the Board accordingly. The same Day Henry Duke of Kent, being Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, Basil Earl of Denbigh, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, and Nicholas Earl of Scarisdale, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby, took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; as did on the 19th of December the Lord North and Gray, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge. The same Day a Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd, for a General Fast to be observ'd throughout England on the 15th of January next, for Imploring God's Blessing on the intended Treaty, that thereby might be produced an Honourable, Secure and lasting Peace; and his Assistance on the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies, and Hers and their Forces both by Sea and Land, till their Enemies should submit to such a Peace. At the same time, another Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd for a General Fast to be observ'd, for the same Purposes, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd Scotland, on the 25th of January next.

Four New Lords Lieutenants Sworn.  
Dec. 19.  
Proclamations for a Fast, both in England and Scotland.

The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Lord Privy-Seal, and lately appointed Her Majesty's First Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Utrecht, having, after some unavoidable Delays, occasion'd by the Difficulties started in Holland about the Passports granted by the States General to the French Ministers, receiv'd his last Instructions, and Orders forthwith to repair Holland; Her Majesty was pleas'd to deliver the Privy-Seal to Sir George Beaumont, Baronet, Robert Byerley, and Edward

Three Commissioners of the Privy-Seal Sworn.  
Dec. 21.

A. C.  
1712.

The Lord  
Privy Seal  
and Ambassador  
Buys Em-  
bark'd for Hol-  
land, Dec.  
24.

Remarkable  
Paragraph  
about Prince  
Eugene of  
Savoy, in the  
Post Boy.  
Dec. 18. O. S.

*Edmond Nicholas Esquires, as Commissioners for the Executing the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, during that Prelate's Absence; and on Sunday the 23d of December they took the usual Oaths in Council. The next Day the Lord Privy Seal, with a numerous Retinue, and Monsieur Buys Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, embark'd at Deptford; but the contrary Winds kept their Excellencies at Gravesend till Friday the 28th; when, at Six in the Evening they set Sail for Holland.*

Some Days before, the Assistants of the Writers of the *Post Boy* thought fit to give the Publick the following Account of Affairs Abroad, in an Article dated, *Hague*, Decemb. 22. N. S. Prince *Eugene* arriving here on *Thursday* last, and having receiv'd and return'd divers Visits, demanded of the States General, on *Saturday* last, a Conference for opening his Commission on the part of his Imperial Majesty. About Noon, therefore he went for that purpose to the Apartment of the Generality. The Earl of *Strafford* was desired to be there, to hear, with their High-Mightinesses, what the Prince had to offer. He began with saying, *That he was sent by the Emperor, not to make Complaints, That, contrary to the Tenor of Treaties, Great Britain had enter'd into some Negotiation with the Enemy; and, That this State had, in Concert with Her, concurr'd in the Nomination of a Place of Congress for a General Peace; and this without the least Participation of his Imperial Majesty. But alledg'd, That passing over in silence what he might have said upon this Article, he contented himself with intreating both those Powers not to be too hasty in an Affair of the last Consequence for themselves, as well as for the Tranquillity of the rest of Europe: The rather, because we were not yet so far reduc'd, as to accept of such Laws as the Enemy shall please to prescribe; But that on the contrary, after so many and so signal Advantages obtained over them, we were in a Condition of exacting from them their Usurpations, and of making, by a due Satisfaction to all the Allies,*

a *Glorious Firm and Lasting Peace* for all Europe, A. C.  
 It is said, That these Insinuations, together with  
 certain Plans and Projects for carrying on a  
 vigorous War, made a Memorial of Twenty-  
 four or Twenty-five Articles. This Conference  
 was resum'd the same Evening, and lasted above  
 three Hours, viz. from half an Hour after Six  
 till almost Ten a Clock. During the Confe-  
 rence that was held about Noon, the States of  
*Holland*, having just finish'd the Affairs of their  
 Session, in order to adjourn themselves till the  
 5th of *January*, thought fit to wait for the  
 Result of the said Conference, for which they  
 had sent some of their Deputies to assist therein,  
 who being return'd about Two a Clock, gave  
 them an Account of what had pass'd; and then,  
 between Three and Four, they separated. Those  
 here who *delight in War* are sanguine enough  
 to flatter themselves, that did Prince *Eugene* but  
 go over into *England*, he would go near to alter  
 the *Queen's Intentions* for a General Peace; the  
 only Blessing Her Subjects want to render them  
 the happiest People in the World. Moreover,  
 it is certain, That Prince *Eugene* has the Em-  
 peror's Commission for that Voyage; but ha-  
 ving maturely weigh'd the DISGRACES of  
 Count *Gallas*, he has thought fit to write to the  
 Queen of *Great Britain*, to know whether his  
 Presence would be agreeable for executing his  
 Imperial Majesty's Commission; and upon the  
 Answer which he shall receive, depends his  
 Highness's Voyage into *England*. Mean time,  
 the States of *Holland* did, the Day before they  
 separated, name Messieurs *Buys* and *Vander-*  
*dussen* to assist in the Congress at *Utrecht* on  
 their part. They are allow'd no more than  
 Ten Livres *per Diem*, the same as the meanest  
 Commissioners of this State in Foreign Coun-  
 tries. It is said, this slender Allowance was  
 made, as an Expedient to obviate a Dispute  
 that arose between Two Lords of the Body of  
 Nobles, who made Interest to be nominated.  
 For 'tis very probable, that those Lords would  
 not have undertaken to appear at the Congress

A. C.  
1711.

with so mean an Allowance, by reason it would have cost them a great deal of Money out of their own Pockets. As for the Plenipotentiaries of the Generality, they are not yet named.

*Pr. Eugene resolves to come over to England. Mistaken Report of his being arrived.*

*The Marchioness of Gouvernet, with her Son and Daughter arrive from France.*

*False Reports about Presents from the French King to the Queen of Gr. Britain.*

Certain Advice being come from the *Hague*, that Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, pursuant to his Orders from the Emperor, had fully resolv'd to embark for *England*, notwithstanding the Endeavours used by a certain Minister to persuade him to stay on the other side the Water; a Report was spread in *London* on Sunday the 23d of *December*, in the Evening, that his Highness was arrived in Town; whereupon great Numbers of People began to gather about the Coach, in which that Prince was supposed to be, and to express their Joy by loud Huzza's and Acclamations: But, to their great Disappointment, they soon found they were mistaken. The Persons in the Coach proved to be the Marchioness of *Gouvernet*, a *French* Lady, with her Son and Daughter, who, with a design to pay a Visit to the Dowager of *Gouvernet*, a rich Protestant Refugee, had lately obtained a Pass from the Queen to come hither by the way of *Ostend*; but, whatever was the Reason, having embark'd at *Calais*, and landed at *Dover*, she was there put under Confinement by the Mayor, till he receiv'd Instructions from Above; and after the Marchioness of *Gouvernet* and her Family had staid about three Weeks at *Rocheſter*, they had leave to come up to Town. Upon their arrival, the World was convinc'd of the Falsity of the Reports broach'd in *Paris* by the Writer of a News-Letter commonly call'd the *Paris Gazette a la Main*, and first propagated in *England*, by the Scandalous Scribblers of the *Post Boy* and *Supplement*, viz. That *Madame de Gouvernet* was to bring rich Brocadoes, and other fine Presents from the *French* King to our Queen, which Reports were entertain'd with Scorn and Contempt, by the Generality, out of a generous Tenderness for the Honour of the Queen, and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*,

It is, however, very observable, that the French Court thought themselves so sure of a Peace with England, that the *Paris Gazetteer*, not without Directions from the Government, began about this time, to give our most Gracious Sovereign Her true Stile and Title of Queen of Great Britain, whereas he never before mention'd Her Majesty, but under the bare Name of Queen Anne. To the same purpose, we may take Notice of the *Devices* and *Mottos* of the *Couters* presented to the French King on New Year's Day, 1712. N. S. according to custom, by the City of Paris, and contriv'd by the Royal Academy of Sciences, Four of which were as follows :

*The Queen, filed Queen of Great Britain, by the Paris Gazetteer.*

*Remarkable Devices and Mottos of the Counters presented to the K. of France.*

I. *Daphne chang'd into a Laurel*, with this Motto, *Mortalem eripuit Formam*; that is, Her Mortal Form is taken away. This Device, (adds the French Explanator) relates to the Queen of Great Britain, whose Reconciliation with Us gains Her Immortal Glory.

II. *Cyclops working on a Shield*: The Motto, *Arte atque Metallo*. The King's wise Politicks and Liberality forge the Shield of Peace. This needs no Explanation.

III. *Medusa Couchant in her Den on the Seashore*: The Motto, *Etiā Tranquille Videtur*; that is, We look on her securely and with Contempt. Medusa is here the Emblem of those who are for continuing the War, whose Efforts France looks upon with Tranquility, and despises them; whereas formerly that Medusa chill'd the Hearts of French Soldiers.

IV. *Hercules's Club*: The Motto, *Eadem post mille Labores*; that is, 'Tis the same after a thousand Labours. Which expresses the infinite Resources of France, which nothing can exhaust.

But notwithstanding the great Confidence with which the French talk'd of a Peace with England, it is to be observ'd, that the British Ministers, both here and in Holland, began to declare, that the Articles lately sign'd by Monsieur Mesnager, were only Proposals made by France, and not Preliminaries accepted on the Part of Great Britain.

A. C.  
1711.

The New Year  
after'd in  
with two re-  
markable E-  
vents.

Reflections  
and Conje-  
ctures on the  
D. of Marl-  
borough's  
Disgrace.

The Duke's  
Enemies in-  
sult over his  
Disgrace.

They publish  
an Account  
of what he lost  
yearly, and  
several Libels  
and Lampoons  
against him.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Disgrace, and the Creation of *Ten Peers*, besides Two more call'd up by Writ to the House of Lords, usher'd in the *New Year* with a *New Scene* of Speculation, and afforded great Matter of Discourse. The Duke had, indeed, for many Months past, been so openly attack'd and aspersed in printed Libels and Pamphlets, with all the Bitterness of Malice and Satyr, by the *Scribblers* of a Party, who either were in, or endeavour'd to carry Favour, with the Men in Power, that his Grace's Removal could not but be resolv'd upon; but yet the same had been so long delay'd, and was now so sudden, that it occasion'd almost as general a surprise, as if it had been altogether unforeseen. Many were of Opinion, that it was in a great measure owing to the late Counsels his Grace was said to have enter'd into, to thwart the Schemes of the present Ministry; and 'twas conjectur'd by others, that it was accelerated by the Emperor's fix'd Resolution to send over Prince *Eugene of Savoy*; upon a Surmize, that if the Duke of *Marlborough* were still in his Employments during his Highness's stay, that Hero's Negotiation, would receive no small Weight from his usual entire Union with the Duke; whereas the latter being divested of all his Offices, he could not converse with his Highness, other wise than as a private Man.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* inveterate Enemies eagerly laid hold on this Occasion to insult over his Disgrace: For which purpose, in the first Place they publish'd an Account of what he lost Yearly by his and his Dutchess being removed from their several Places and Employments; which were reckon'd to amount to Sixty two thousand three hundred and twenty five Pounds Sterling: Besides what he had got by Presents from the Emperor, the States General, King of *Prussia*, Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes; the Estate of *Woodstock*, and by Safe-Guards, Bread-Money, &c. which Matters were now under Examination. There were several other Libels and Pamphlets publish'd against his Grace, one in particular called



called, *No Queen or no General*; another, *The A. C. Representation of Albinia*; and the Muses were 1711.

also call'd in to bear a Part in the Triumphs of the Duke's Adversaries: For one of the late Writers of the *Examiner*, before animadverted upon, and who had constantly pursued his Grace with merciless Fury and profligate Malice, printed, about this time, a Lampoon call'd, *Fable of the Widow and her Cat*; as another Rhymers, of much the same stamp, did a Copy of Verses, entituled, *M. Marius Capitolinus*. On the other hand, the Duke's Friends, and impartial Admirers, both of his immortal Atchievements and solid Merit, were not wanting to defend his Grace; so far, at least, as they thought they could do it with safety.

And besides the Weekly Paper called the *Protestant Post-Boy*, lately set up; and now mainly taken up with his Grace's Vindication, a Pamphlet was publish'd for the same Purpose, entituled,

*Our Ancestors as Wise as We, or ancient Precedents for modern Facts, in Answer to a Letter from a Noble Lord*. The Author having taken Notice

of the Creation of Twelve Peers, and affirm'd there was never so great a number at once introduced into the House, makes afterwards more bold Reflections on that Political Step.

' I shan't insist, (says he) on the Merit of every one of the Dozen; but only tell you in general what both Sides say of it: Those who pretend to defend it, say, that 'tis the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to make as many Peers as they will; that the Reason of putting that Power in the Crown, was, that the Kings of England might have it in their Power to reward Secret as well as Publick Services; that therefore we ought not in the least to repine, had Her Majesty made twice the Number She did, since it is nothing more than the Law warrants Her doing.

On the other side it may be very justly said, That though the Queen has an undoubted Right of creating as many Peers as she pleases, yet Her Ministers may be called to a very strict and heavy Account for advising Her to abuse

that

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A. C.  
1711.

that Right: That Peace and War are the Prerogatives of the Crown; and yet the engaging in a Ruinous War, or making a Treacherous Peace, are things no M<sup>any</sup> ever did, and escap'd harmless. To this then at last we must come: Was the making Twelve Peers a justifiable Action? Is it not pouring a Number into a House to serve a Turn, and is it not making a House of Peers a Property to the Court? And can we think our Liberties as safe now, when one Negative upon the Crown is taken away, as they were before, and is not this our Case? I own it is not to be deny'd but the present Peers are Men of Noble Estates, and some of them have shew'd a commendable Zeal for the present Establishment; but who will secure to us, that hereafter such a Number shall be made of Men of a quite different Character? These are Men, that no one can suspect of being capable of suffering any thing to be done, which they think wrong, nor of receiving any Impression or Bias from a Court in their Votes: But yet this is a Precedent, that in future Times may be made use of, by Princes that design to subject us to an Arbitrary Government; they may then introduce an equal or superiour Number into the House. And those may be Men of so mean Fortunes, and so base Minds, as to comply wholly with the Directions of a Court, and contribute, if required, to the enslaving the Nation, and the introducing a Popish Pretender or Religion.

If this dismal Time should ever come, what can be said upon their pouring in such a Number into the House of Peers? You can't oppose it; and they will produce a Parallel in the History of the best of Queens, that will, perhaps, countenance the Actions of the worst of Kings. I agree these are made to serve no Turn, nor to do no Job; but what Assurances have we, or can we have, that they shall hereafter be made as innocently, and with as little ill Design. These Men are created Lords, and advanced to that Dignity, only to reward several past Services;

vices; but others may, by this, be brib'd to future ones of another sort. In short, though this does no harm in it self, yet it is a Precedent that may hereafter be of the most dangerous Consequences. For if in the Reign of such a Queen, this is so much cry'd out against, because it's entirely a new thing; imagine how much greater the Cry would have been, had it been done in a suspicious Reign: Whereas now they have an unexceptionable Instance to produce, to silence any Clamour or Noise. It was impossible for Men, that owed so much to Her Majesty, for Her share in the late Revolution, to oppose a Prerogative, that had never been disputed, because never used in that manner. But had any Prince that had merited less of his Country, began such a Thing, it would no doubt have been disputed, and perhaps deny'd him. However, it being done, let us all agree in acquiescing in it. And now that I have laid before your Lordship the Argument on both sides, I can't forbear observing, that on the one side they insist on this only, that the Queen can do it; but none of them enter into the Question, whether it was right or no? But on the other side, they shew you how much the Reason of the Thing forbids such a Creation; they dispute not the Power, but the using of it, in such a manner, which was certainly very extraordinary; and any one that converses with Mankind will own, that every one thought it a very bold Action, but no one disputed the Prudence of it.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, there's little Room to doubt, That the *French*, who before trembled at his Name, were extreamly elated upon the News of his being laid aside: Either looking upon it as a certain Forerunner of Peace, upon better Conditions than they could have expected if he had had a share in the Administration of Affairs; or fondly believing, that in Case the War continued, they might retrieve their pristine Superiority and Glory in the Field. This gave one of his Grace's Friends the Hint to

*The French  
rejoice at the  
Duke of Marl-  
borough's  
Disgrace.*

A. C.  
1711.

publish the following Ironical suppos'd *Letter* from the King of France to the Cardinal de Noailles, Arch bishop of Paris.

*Suppos'd Letter from the King of France to the Arch Bishop of Paris thereupon.*

*Cousin and Councillor, We Greet you well,*

**T**His will let you understand that we have received the agreeable News of the surrender and demolishing of the strong important Fortress of *Marlborough*, hitherto thought impregnable, being so well fortified both by Nature and Art, and which, for Ten Years together, has baffled our utmost Efforts. And since immense Sums profer'd could never corrupt the *Honesty*, numerous *Armies* terrify the *Bravery*, the *Conduct* of our most experienc'd Generals never surprize the *Vigilance* of the *Governor*; therefore we have been forced to pursue *other Measures*, and at length have had the Comfort of seeing the Disappointment of such as *delight in War*.

'Tis notorious to all the World how conformable it is to our innate Goodness and Modesty not to assume to our selves the Glory due to others; wherefore we must with all Justice acknowledge this great Success to be owing, next under *God*, to our Trusty and Well beloved Counsellors the President d' *Harlay*, Marshal d' *Harcourt*, and Count de *St. John*. But as theirs is the Praise, so will the Benefit and Advantage accrue to Us and our People.

For this reason we command you to cause *TE DEUM* to be sung in our Metropolitan Church of *Notre-Dame*, in our good City of *Paris*, the 16th Day of this present *January*. And so we bid you heartily Farewel.

*Given at our Court at Versailles, the 12th Day of January, 1712.*

LOUIS.

*Under sign'd,* TORCY.

Before I leave this Subject, I shall, out of Historical Justice, transcribe the Conclusion of a Book publish'd upon the same Occasion; Entitled, *The Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough in the present War, &c.* Nothing, (says the Author,)

“*ther,*) can be more ridiculous, and absurd, A. G.  
 “than to charge with a Design to perpetuate 1711.  
 “the War, a Man who has in every Respect  
 “out gone our Wishes, and has done so much *The Duke of Marlborow*  
 “towards a good Peace, by his own Address and *further Vindicated.*  
 “Ability, both in War and Peace; by his Con-  
 “duct in the Field; by his Interest with the  
 “Allies; by his happy Temper to prevent or  
 “make up Differences; by his Dexterity and  
 “Wisdom; by his great Humanity and Sweetness  
 “of Behaviour, which is peculiar to him; by  
 “his Zeal for the Honour of the Queen, whom  
 “he has served with more Affection than most  
 “Men ever did a Mistress, and the Liberty of  
 “Europe, in which he has few Equals. By these  
 “admirable Qualities, which so eminently shine  
 “in him, he has struck such a Terror into the  
 “Enemy, and preserv’d so perfect an Harmony  
 “among our Allies, that nothing, humanly speak-  
 “ing, could have destroy’d our Hopes of a  
 “Good Peace, but the Endeavours that have been  
 “used to destroy him: And if *Quiet, Unity,*  
 “*Credit, Vigour, Harmony,* can be made use of  
 “as the Means to perpetuate the War, then he  
 “has bid fair, by the Practice of those Virtues,  
 “towards being a *General for Life.*”

The Duke of Marlborough's Disgrace was at- *Removes and*  
 tended with other Removes; and consequently *Promotions*  
 made way for several Promotions. On *New-*  
 Year's Day it was declar'd at Court, That the *upon the D.*  
 Duke of Ormond had the First Regiment of *of Marl-*  
 Foot-Guards, Commanded by the Duke of *borough's*  
 Marl- *Disgrace.*  
 borough, bestow'd upon him; and, Three Days *The Duke of*  
 after, it was publickly made known in the *Ormond*  
 Gazette, That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to *made Com-*  
 constitute his Grace (the Duke of Ormond) Com- *mander in*  
 mander in Chief of all Her Majesty's Land Forces *Chief in*  
 in that Part of the Kingdom of Great Britain, *England, and*  
 call'd England; That the Duke of Northumber- *Col. of the*  
 land was appointed Captain and Colonel of Her *First Regi-*  
 Majesty's Second Troop of Horse-Guards, in the *ment of Foot*  
 Room of the Duke of Ormond; and the Earl *Guards.*  
 Rivers made Master General of Her Majesty's *The Duke of*  
 Ordnance, in the Room of the Duke of *Northumb.*  
 Marl- *Col. of the 2d*  
 borough, *Troop of Horse*  
 Guards.

A. C. *borough*, and Colonel of Her Majesty's Royal  
1711. Regiment of Horse Guards, in the Room of the

*W* Duke of *Northumberland*. The Duke of *Ormond*

*The E. Rivers* seeming unwilling to accept the Command of the  
*Master of the* Forces in *England* only, the Queen was, a few  
*Ordnance, and* Days after, pleas'd to sign another Commission,  
*Col. of the* appointing his Grace Commander in Chief of all  
*Royal Regim.* Her Majesty's Forces in *Great Britain*: On the  
*of Guards.* 11th of *January*, the Duke of *Beaufort* was ap-  
Jan. 9. 1711-  
12.

*The D. of Or-* pointed Captain of the Band of Pensioners, in  
*mond made* the Room of the Duke of *St. Albans*; and at the  
*Commander* same time it was declar'd, That Lieutenant Ge-  
*in Chief in* neral *Cadogan* was remov'd from being Lieutenant  
*Great Bri-* of the *Tower of London*, and was succeeded by  
*tain.* Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Mafham*.

*Duke of* It was then strongly reported, That General  
*Beaufort,* *Cadogan* would not only be call'd in Question, a-  
*Captain of* bout pretended Mismanagements, and Exactions  
*the Band of* in *Flanders*, but also entirely laid aside, together  
*Pensioners.* with some other General Officers, who had  
*Brigadier* shew'd the most Affection to the Duke of *Marl-*  
*Hill made* *borough*; And that Mr. *Thomas Harley*, Cousin to  
*Lieutenant* the Lord High-Treasurer, and Coadjutor to the  
*of the Tower* Secretary of the Treasury, who was named to go  
*in the Room* to *Hanover*, was to offer the Command of Her  
*of Lieutenant* Majesty's Forces in the *Low Countries*, either to  
*General* his Electoral Highness, or to the Electoral Prince  
*Cadogan.* his Son. But tho' these Reports were not alto-  
*Design a-* gether groundless, yet, upon mature delibera-  
*gainst the* tion, General *Cadogan's* Enemies did not think it  
*latter.* proper either to attack him in Parliament, or  
*The Duke of* to remove him then from his Post, in the Army,  
*Ormond* where in Concert with the Earl of *Albemarle*,  
*made Captain* he soon after, gave such Proofs of his match-  
*General of* less Vigilance and Activity, in the burning of  
*all Her Ma-* the Magazines of *Arras*; and as for the Com-  
*jesty's Forces.* mand of the Army in *Flanders*, the Queen  
Febr. 26.

thought fit towards the end of *February*, to sign  
a Commission, appointing the Duke of *Ormond*  
*Captain-General* of all and Singular Her Ma-  
jesty's Forces, rais'd or to be rais'd and em-  
ploy'd in Her Service, within the Kingdom of  
*Great Britain*, or which were, or should be em-  
ploy'd

play'd Abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of Her Allies.

A. C.

1711.

On the 17th of *January*, the Duke of *Somerset* was removed from his Place of Master of the Horse to Her Majesty; for which there appear'd several Competitors. Many expected that his Grace's Consort, would likewise have been removed from her Place of Groom of the Stole, and First Lady of the Bed-Chamber, which she had offer'd to resign: But Her Majesty would not consent to part with so Trusty and Affectionate a Servant.

*The Duke of Somerset removed from being Master of the Horse. His Dutches continued in her Place.*

About this Time Sir *Matthew Dudley*, Mr. *Newport*, Mr. *Culliford*; and Mr. *Shute* were removed from being Commissioners of the Customs, and a New Commission was signed, appointing the following Gentlemen, viz. *Charles Godolphin*, Esq; Sir *John Worden* and Sir *John Stanley*, Barons; (which Three were in the Old Commission) and *Matthew Prior*, *John Bridges*, *Robert Williamson*, and *Edward Gibbon*, Esquires. On the 27th of *January* the Countess of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, two of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Daughters, resign'd their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber; one of which was bestow'd on the Lady *Catherine Hyde*, Sister to the Earl of *Rocheſter*.

*New Commissioners of the Customs. The Countess of Sunderland, and the Lady Rialton resign her Places of Ladies of the Bed Chamber, and the Lady Catherine Hyde succeeds one of them.*

Before we resume the Account of the Proceedings in Parliament, we must take notice, That on the First Day of *January* it was whisper'd about, That in a Consultation held the *Sunday* before, it was propos'd, either not to admit into the House the Twelve New Peers, or to protest against their being made during the sitting of Parliament. But neither of these Counsels was pursued: For the Lords being met the next Day, according to their last Adjournment, the Twelve New Peers were introduc'd and admitted, without any Difficulty; and after the Reading of their Patents, (the Preambles of which were short, and almost the same, except that of the Lord *Massam*). they took their Seats in the House. The Lords with the White Stuffs did afterwards report to their Lordships the Queen's Answer to their last Address, about the Negotiation at

*Jan. 2, The New Lords introduc'd in the H. of Peers.*

*Utrecht,*

A. C.  
1711.



The Queen's  
Answer to  
the Lords  
Address a-  
bout the Ne-  
gotiations of  
Peace,

Message from  
the Q. desi-  
ring the Lords  
to adjourn.

With which  
the Lords  
comply.

*Utrecht*, which had been presented the 27th of December, importing in Substance, That Her Majesty thought Her Speech to both Houses would have given Satisfaction to every Body: And that She had given Instructions to Her Plenipotentiaries according to the Desires of this Address. This done the Lord Keeper deliver'd to the House a Message from the Queen, importing, ' That ' Her Majesty having Matters of great Import- ' ance to communicate to both Houses of Par- ' liament, She desired the House of Lords to ' adjourn immediately, to the 14th Instant; be- ' ing the same Day to which the Commons had adjourn'd themselves. Hereupon many Lords cry'd, *Adjourn, Adjourn*, but others crying, *No, No*: There arose a warm Debate, and the Question being put whether the House should Adjourn, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 63 Voices present, and 18 Proxies; against 49 present, and 19 Proxies. However, it was observ'd, That on this occasion, Four Lords of the High Church Party voted against an adjournment; that as many Whig Lords voted for it, out of meer Respect to the Court; That several others of the same Party went out of the House, upon the same Score; and that Three or Four more were absent: So that it was computed, That the opposite Party had gain'd no great Majority by the New Creation. However, 'twas well for a certain Great Man, that he bethought himself of this Counsel; for 'twas strongly reported, That if the *Whiggs* had carried it against the Adjournment, he would have been call'd in Question, and that very Day sent to the *Tower*: Which occasion'd another Report, That if the late Addition of Peers was not sufficient, Seven or Eight more would be created.

Jan. 2.

The same Day, many of the *Scotch* Peers in Town, presented to the Queen an humble Representation about the late Judgment of the Lords in relation to the Validity of the Duke of *Hamilton's* Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*; to which Her Majesty return'd the following Answer,

My



My Lords,

I Am sorry there should be any Occasion given for this Representation. I am resolv'd to preserve the Union between the Two Kingdoms; and to do my utmost Endeavour to find out the most reasonable Method for your Satisfaction.

A. C.  
1711.  
*The Queen's Answer to the Representation of the Scotch Lords.*

The Court having yet receiv'd no News of the Opening of the Congress, Councils were held on Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th of January, in which it was debated, whether the Parliament sit, or should be desired further to adjourn themselves? And it being carried for the latter, the following Message was, on the 14th, sent to both Houses.

ANNE R.

HER Majesty fully determin'd to have been personally present in Parliament this Day, but being prevented by a sudden Return of the Gout, Her Majesty, in hopes She may, by the Blessing of GOD, be able to speak to both Her Houses of Parliament, on Thursday next, desires this House may forthwith adjourn itself to Thursday next, the 17th of this Instant January.

Both Houses readily complied with this Message: But before the same was, by Mr. Secretary St. John, deliver'd to the Commons, they order'd their Speaker to issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown to make out Nine new Writs for the Electing of as many Members call'd up to the House of Peers, viz: Allen Bathurst, Esq; Charles Lord Bruce; James Lord Compton; Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bar. Samuel Masham, Esq; Henry Pagett, Esq; Sir Thomas Mansell, Bar. Thomas Lord Windsor, and Thomas Foley, Esq; The same Day Mr. Finch, presented to the House a Bill to repeal the Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants, which was read the first time, and order'd a second Reading.

*Both Houses adjourn.  
Nine New Writs order'd by the Commons, in the Room of 9 new Peers.*

*Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act.*

On Wednesday the 16th of January, the Fast appointed by Her Majesty's Proclamation of the 19th of December, was observ'd in the Cities of London and Westminster; But the Queen being still indispos'd, Her Majesty did not go to Her Royal Chappel. Neither did the House of Lords go to West-

*Fast-day observ'd Jan. 16.*

A. C.  
1711.*Both Houses  
met again,  
Jan. 17.**Estimates  
and Account  
laid before  
the Commons.*

*Westminster-Abbey*, according to Custom; so that the Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph* contented himself with printing an excellent Sermon, which he was to have preach'd before their Lordships. Dr. *Attham* having, that Day, preach'd before the Commons at *St. Margarets's Westminster*, they order'd, the next Day, their Thanks to be return'd to him, for his Sermon; and that he should be desir'd to print it. The same Day there were laid before the Commons, First, *An Account of what Monies had been paid into the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer, upon the Funds granted the last Year*; 2dly, *An Estimate of the Sums wanting to make up the Sum of 576,279*l.* 10*s.* payable to the South-Sea Company, for the Year commencing from Christmas, 1711.* And, 3dly, *An Estimate of Her Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, in Great-Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, the Plantations, and for Sea-Service, with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712.* After which the Bill for Repealing the Naturalization Act was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House,

It was that Morning doubtful, whether the Queen would that Day go to the House of Peers: But about Eleven a-clock, it was publickly known, that Her Majesty being still indisposed She had resolv'd to send another Message to both Houses. Accordingly, about Noon Mr. Secretary St. John deliver'd to the Commons the following Paper.

ANNE R.

*The Queen's  
Message to the  
Commons,  
Jan. 17.*

1. HER Majesty not having yet recover'd Strength enough, since the Return of the Gout, to be present this Day in Person, and being unwilling that the Publick Business should receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to this House the Substance of what She intended to have spoke.

2. At the Opening of this Session, Her Majesty acquainted Her Parliament, That both Time and Place were appointed for the Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to treat with those of the Enemy concerning a General Peace; and also expressed the Care which She

‘ She intended to take of all Her Allies, and the strict Union in which She proposed to join with them, in order to obtain a Good Peace, and to guaranty and support it when obtained.

3. ‘ Her Majesty can now tell you, That Her Plenipotentiaries are arrived at *Utrecht*, and have begun, in pursuance of their Instructions, to concert the most proper Ways of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with Her, according to their several Treaties; and particularly with relation to *Spain* and the *West-Indies*.

4. ‘ You may depend on Her Majesty’s communicating to Her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before the same shall be concluded.

5. ‘ The World will now see how groundless those Reports are, which have been spread abroad, by Men of evil Intentions, to serve the worst Designs, as if a separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the least Colour given.

6. ‘ Her Majesty’s Ministers have Directions to propose, That a Day may be fixed for the Finishing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty, and in the mean time, all the Preparations are hastening for an early Campaign.

7. ‘ The Zeal which this House has already expressed, is a sure Pledge, that they will proceed in giving the necessary Dispatch to the Supplies which have been asked of them.

8. ‘ Her Majesty finds it necessary to observe, how great Lience is taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels, such as are a Reproach to any Government. This Evil seems to be grown too strong for the Laws now in Force; it is therefore recommended to you, to find a Remedy equal to the Mischief.

St. James’s 17. January, 1711.

Upon the reading of this Message, the Commons resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, ‘ That an humble Address be made to Her Majesty, returning Her Majesty the humble Thanks of this House, for Her most Gracious Message, especially, for Her Great Goodness and Condescension, in promising to communicate to Her Parliament

*Resolution of  
the Commons  
thereupon.*

‘ the

A. C.  
1711.

the Terms of Peace before the same shall be concluded, whereby those groundless and seditious Reports must be silenced, which have been industriously spread Abroad, to the Dishonour of Her Majesty, and to serve Designs, which the Authors of them have not dared publickly to own: And to assure Her Majesty, That Her Approbation of the Zeal which this House has already shewn, will oblige them to continue their best Endeavours, in giving the necessary Dispatch to the Supplies. And that this House will take the most effectual Course to put a stop to the Publishing those false and seditious Libels, which have exposed Her Majesty's Government to Danger and Reproach: And appointed a Committee to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution.

This done, Mr. Lockhart acquainted the House (from the Commissioners of Publick Accounts,) That Mr. Walpole had, the Monday before, brought Mr. Man to the said Commissioners, with an Affidavit ready prepared, and desired he might be sworn to: And that the Commissioners did swear him to the same; and afterwards examined him themselves, and took his Answer in Writing: And that the Commissioners had directed him to present to the House, the Deposition of Mr. Robert Man, proving, That he was Agent to Robert Walpole, Esq; and that he has received several Sums of Money on Account of two Contracts; for Foraging the Troops in North-Britain. And also, the Deposition of Mr. Robert Man. And he presented the same to the House accordingly. And the Titles of the said several Depositions were read.

*Proceedings of  
The Commons  
against Mr.  
Walpole.*

Then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into Consideration the Report from the said Commissioners the 21st of December last: Whereupon the House proceeded to take into Consideration, that part of the said Report which relates to the Contracts for Forage in North-Britain. And the same was read, as were also the several Depositions of Mr. Man. And Mr. John Montgomerie was called in and examined: And the two  
Notes

Notes mentioned in the Report, and several Receipts, for Monies paid to Mr. *Montgomery* to Mr. *Man*, were delivered in and read. And then Mr. *Montgomery* withdrew. Mr. *Walpole* was likewise heard in his place; and being withdrawn there arose a very warm Debate, which lasted till past ten at night; when the House came to these Resolutions, viz.

1. ' That *Robert Walpole*, Esq; (a Member of this House) in receiving the Sum of Five hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for Five hundred Pounds more, on account of two Contracts, for Forage of Her Majesty's Troops, quartered in North Britain, made by him when Secretary of War, pursuant to a Power granted to him by the late Lord Treasurer, is guilty of a High Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption.

*He is sent to the Tower and expell'd the House.*

2. ' That the said *Robert Walpole*, Esq; be, for the said Offence, committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, during the Pleasure of this House; And that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Then a Motion being made, and the Question put that the House should adjourn, it pass'd in the Negative; and after a small Debate it was resolv'd, (tho' but by a small Majority of about 32 Voices) That the said *Robert Walpole*, Esq; be, for the said Offence, also expell'd the House; and that the Report of the Commissioners of Publick Accounts be taken into farther Consideration that Day Se'night. According to these Resolutions Mr. *Walpole* surrendred himself the next Morning, Prisoner to the Tower.

The Message which the Queen sent by the Lord Keeper to the House of Lords, was exactly the same, with that sent to the House of Commons; except only that instead of the Seventh Paragraph, about the Supply, which was left out in that of the Lords, Her Majesty took notice of the Affair relating to the Scotch Peers, in the following Words:

There is One thing in which Her Majesty's Subjects of the North Part of this Kingdom are extremely concerned: The Distinction such of them who

*The Queen's Message to the Lords. Jan. 17.*

*A. C.* were Peers of Scotland before the Union must lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is strictly barr'd. against them alone. This is a Matter which sensibly affects Her Majesty, and She therefore lays it before this House, earnestly desiring their Advice and Concurrence in finding out the best Method of Settling this Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.

Hereupon the Lords resolv'd to present an Address of Thanks to Her Majesty for Her Gracious Message; and upon a Motion made by the Lord Somers, it was agreed that to these Words, and particularly with relation to Spain and the West-Indies, the following should be added, viz. Which are of so great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of Your Majesty's Kingdoms. The same Day, upon a Motion made by the Earl of D— for giving satisfaction to the Scotch Peers; another Peer said, He should be glad to know, what Satisfaction that should be? but all being silent that Business was put off to another Day.

On the 18th of *January*, the House of Lords in a Body, waited on the Queen with the following Address:

*The Lords  
Address to  
the Queen.*

**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to Express our extreme Concern for the Continuance of Your Majesty's Indisposition, by which we are deprived of the Honour of Your Royal Presence, and at the same time beseech Your Majesty to accept of the most humble Thanks of this House for Your most Gracious Message on the Seventeenth instant, wherein Your Majesty is pleased to express Your just Care for all Your Allies, and the strict Union, in which Your Majesty proposes to joyn with them in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and support it when obtained; and for the Instructions Your Majesty has given to Your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the most proper way of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with Your Majesty, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with relation to Spain and

and the *West-Indies*, which are of so great concern to the Safety and Commerce of Your Majesty's Kingdoms.

A. C.  
1711-12.

We think ourselves obliged more especially to return our humblest Acknowledgments for Your Majesty's great Condescension in acquainting this House with the Steps already taken in relation to the Peace, and for the Assurance Your Majesty is pleased to give of communicating to this House the Terms of the Peace before the same shall be concluded. Your Majesty's Declaration, that there has not been the least colour given for those false and scandalous Reports which have been spread, that a Separate Peace has been treated, must be the highest Satisfaction to all Your People; and we readily embrace this Opportunity to assure Your Majesty, that we entirely rely upon Your great Wisdom in settling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majesty's Answer was as follows.

My Lords,

I Return you my most hearty Thanks for this Address, and for the Confidence you place in Me; which will better enable Me to obtain such Terms as may be safe and honourable for My own Subjects, and all our Allies.

The Queen's Answer.  
Jan. 18.

The same Day, the Commons in a Grand Committee, on the Supply, resolv'd, ' That the Sum of 535,332 l. 1 s. be granted to make good (for services of the Navy) the like Sum, which, in the Year commencing from Christmas 1711, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the said Navy, to the South-Sea Company, to compleat the Sum of 576,279 l. 10 s. whereof 568,279 l. 10 s. for the Fund of the said Company, and 8000 l. for Charges of managing the Affairs of the same, for that Year. After this Sir Gilbert Dolben from the Committee appointed to draw up the Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, reported the same; which, with an Amendment, was agreed to, as follows:

535,332 l.  
1 s. granted for the South-Sea Company.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, appear before Your Majesty,

The Commons Addressed the Queen.

A. C. 1711-12. ' *sty with the greatest Satisfaction, to return Our*  
 ' *most humble Thanks for Your Majesty's most*  
 ' *Gracious Message.*

' Your Majesty has, on all Occasions, shewn  
 ' such a Tenderness and Regard to the Welfare of  
 ' your People, and such a Generous and Disinte-  
 ' rested Concern for the support and advantage of  
 ' your Allies, in so many Instances, during the  
 ' Prosecution of the present War, that we have no  
 ' Reason to doubt Your Majesty's care of both in  
 ' a Treaty of Peace; and that *the most proper Ways*  
 ' *will be concerted, of procuring a just Satisfaction, to*  
 ' *all in Alliance with Your Majesty, according to their*  
 ' *several Treaties, and, particularly, with relation*  
 ' *to Spain and the West-Indies.* However, we  
 ' think ourselves obliged, with the greatest Grati-  
 ' tude to acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness  
 ' and Condescension, in promising *to communicate*  
 ' *to Your Parliament, the Terms of a General Peace*  
 ' *before the same shall be concluded:* And this, if  
 ' any thing can, must entirely silence those seditious  
 ' Reports that have been industriously and mali-  
 ' ciously spread abroad, to the dishonour of Your  
 ' Majesty, That *a Separate Peace has been treated;*  
 ' which can have been raised only by some Factious  
 ' Incendiaries, who, to cover their own Disaffection  
 ' on to the present Establishment and Administra-  
 ' tion, and such Designs as they have not dared  
 ' publicly to own, endeavour to distract your  
 ' Subjects with unreasonable and groundless Di-  
 ' strusts and Jealousies.

' Your Majesty's Approbation of the Zeal Your  
 ' FAITHFUL COMMONS have already expres-  
 ' sed, for raising the necessary Supplies, will en-  
 ' gage them to continue their Application, and to  
 ' give all possible Dispatch thereunto.

' We are very sensible how much the Liberty  
 ' of the Press is abus'd by turning it into such a  
 ' Licentiousness as is a just Reproach to the Nati-  
 ' on; since not only false and scandalous Li-  
 ' bels are printed and published against Your  
 ' Majesty's Government, but the most horrid  
 ' Blasphemies against GOD and Religion.  
 ' And



- And we beg leave, humbly to assure Your Majesty; that we will do our utmost to find out a Remedy equal to this Mischief, and that may effectually cure it.

The Commons, in a Body, having on Monday the 21st of January waited on the Queen at St. James's with their Address, according to her Majesty's Appointment, She return'd to them the following Answer :

*I Have received so many Proofs of the Loyalty of this House of Commons, and of their love of our Country, that the best Answer which I can return to this most Dutiful Address, is, to give you My hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of My Commons, but also My Assurances, that the Confidence which you place in Me shall be answered by My utmost Endeavours to promote the Safety and Advantage of all My Subjects.*

Two Days before, the House of Commons agreed to the Resolution taken the 18th in the Grand Committee about the Supply; After which Mr. Lockhart from the Commissioners of Publick Accounts, acquainted the House, that when Mr. Robert Man attended them on the Monday before, they directed him to bring to them the second Note in his Depositions, mentioned to be given by Mr. Montgomery to Mr. Walpole; and that upon his attending them the next Day, he refused to deliver a Copy of the same Note, or to be examin'd, or to do any thing more, than what he had done before; saying, *He was so advised by Council:*

- Whereupon, the House order'd, ' That the said Mr. Robert Man, for having contemptuously refused to be farther examin'd before the Commissioners of Accounts, be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House.

On the 21st of January, upon a Motion made in the House of Commons, for Reading the Act of the first Parliament of his late Majesty King William in Scotland, pass'd, the 29th of June 1695. entituled *An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages*, the same was read accordingly; after which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to pre-

A. C.

1711-12.

Answer.

Jan. 21.

Jan. 19.

Jan. 14.

order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

A Bill to regulate Episcopacy in Scotland, order'd to be brought in.

*And went the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for Repealing an Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, entituled, An Act against irregular Baptism and Marriages: And Sir Simon Stuart, Lord Lyon and Mr. Carnegy were appointed to bring in the same. After this Mr. Secretary St. John deliver'd to the House the following Message from Her Majesty.*

ANNE R.

*A Message from the Queen to the Commons about the Building of Fifty Churches.*  
Jan. 24.

*HER Majesty thinks fit to inform the House, that in pursuance of an Act entituled, An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties on Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, She issued out Her Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, authorizing several Persons to execute the Powers therein mention'd; That Her Majesty finding, by the Report of the Commissioners, that they have not been able, within the time limited, fully to answer the Purposes of the said Commission, earnestly recommends to Her Parliament, that the Time may be enlarged for the effecting this Work, and such farther Powers may be given, as shall appear necessary to render Her Majesty's Pious Intentions more effectual. Hereupon it was order'd, that the Duplicate of the Report presented to the Queen by the said Commissioners, and Her Majesty's gracious Message, be taken into consideration the next Day, which was done accordingly; and thereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in for enlarging the Time given to the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, pursuant to an Act, entituled, An Act for Granting to Her Majesty, several Duties on Coals, for Building of Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned; And also for giving the same Commissioners farther Powers for better effecting the Purposes in the Act mentioned.*

*Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.*

*The same Day, upon the Speaker's Reporting the Queen's Answer to the Address of the House, pre-*

presented the Day before, it was resolv'd, ' That the humble Thanks of the House be return'd to Her Majesty for the said Answer, by such Members of the House as are of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. The same Day likewise the *Bill to repeal the Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants*, was read the third time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: And then in a grand Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, it was resolv'd, 1. ' That the Duties on Malt, Munn, Cyder and Perry, be further continued from the 23d of June 1712, to the 24th of June 1713. 2. That 1915 l. 11 s. 6 d. out of the Coinage Duty appropriated for the Use of the Mint, be applied to make good the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate brought in upon the late Lottery Act, after the 14th of May, 1711. 3. That 2700 l. 5 s. 3 d. out of the Coinage Duty appropriated for the Use of the Mint, be applied for satisfying the Charges of Recoinage the Monies of Scotland; Which Resolutions were on the 23d of January reported, and with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon; after which the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply. The same Day Sir Simeon Stuart presented to the House, the *Bill to prevent the Disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland*; which was read the first time and order'd a second Reading.

Mr. *Walpole* having been attack'd, found Guilty, and punish'd, it was rightly conjectured by all Observers of Publick Affairs, That the Duke of *Marlborough* would not escape without a Censure; which seem'd necessary to justify his being removed from all his Employments. Accordingly, on *Thursday* the 24th of *January*, the Commons, in a full House, proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts; and that part of the said Report, relating to the Duke of *Marlborough*, which was not perus'd the *Thursday* before, was read; as were also the Minutes of Mr. *Cardonnel's* Deposition, about the Allowances

A. C.

1711-12.

Resolutions

on May 1711

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A. C. by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, taken, and produced by the Commissioners, of Accounts; And the Translations of the Certificates of Two Persons beyond Sea, the one of *Jacob de Mercado*, the other of *Don Manuel Cardoso*, relating to the said Allowances. Upon the Reading of these Papers there arose a warm Debate, that lasted from Three in the Afternoon, till near half an Hour past Eleven at Night, and in which many Speeches were made for and against his Grace. Sir *John Germain* was also call'd in, and being examin'd at the Bar, said, in his Grace's behalf, That the Allowance given to his Grace, by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, were *Customary Perquisites* of the Commander in Chief in *Flanders*; and as such formerly allow'd to Prince *Waldeck*, under whom Sir *John Germain* had served; But nevertheless it was resolved by a Majority of above a Hundred Votes, That the taking several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread, and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the Low-Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal. A Motion being made, and the Question put, That the House do adjourn, it pass'd in the Negative: After which it was also resolv'd, by a great Majority, That the Two and an Half per Cent. deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for; And that the said Resolutions be laid before Her Majesty, by the whole House. Accordingly, on Saturday, the 26th of January, the House with their Speaker, laid the said Resolutions before the Queen, who thereupon was pleas'd to make this Answer.— I have a great Regard for whatever is represented to Me by My Commons; And will do my Part to redress what you complain of.

*Debate in the House of Commons about the D. of Marlborough.*

*Resolutions against his Grace.*

*Laid before the Queen. Jan. 26.*

*The Queen's Answer.*

The Day before the Commons order'd, That the Report of the Commissioners of Publick Accounts, be taken into further Consideration that Day Se'night; And resolv'd to address Her Majesty, That the *Barrier-Treaty* with the State-  
General

*Jas. Harris Esq.*

General, might be laid before them. On the A. C.  
 28th A Bill was order'd to be brought in, to 1711-12.  
 continue the Act of the last Session of Parliament,  
 for taking, Examining and Stating the Publick <sup>Bill for sta-</sup>  
 Accounts of the Kingdom, for one Year longer, <sup>ting the</sup>  
 And then Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the <sup>Publick Ac-</sup>  
 House, by Her Majesty's Command, ' A State <sup>counts or-</sup>  
 of the War in Flanders from the Year 1701;  
 ' to the 1711, inclusive; as also States of the <sup>States of the</sup>  
 War in Portugal and Spain; A State of the Sub- <sup>War laid be-</sup>  
 sidies annually granted by Parliament, and pay- <sup>fore the</sup>  
 able to Foreign Princes, pursuant to the Re- <sup>Commons.</sup>  
 spective Treaties from the Commencement of <sup>Address</sup>  
 the War; And a State of the Sea-Service: <sup>about part</sup>  
 Which Papers were order'd to lye on the Table, <sup>of the 35.</sup>  
 ' It was afterwards resolv'd to address Her Ma- <sup>Millions, &c.</sup>  
 ' jesty, That she would be pleas'd to direct the <sup>unaccounted</sup>  
 ' Proper Officers to lay before the House an Ac- <sup>for.</sup>  
 ' count how much of the Thirty Five Millions;  
 ' 302,107 l. 18 s. 9 d. of the Money granted by,  
 ' Parliament, and issued for the Publick Service,  
 ' to Christmas 1710, which was humbly repre- <sup>N.B. See the</sup>  
 ' sented to Her Majesty by this House, the last <sup>Appendix;</sup>  
 ' Session of Parliament, to remain unaccounted <sup>Numb. II,</sup>  
 ' for, has been since accounted for, by whom, <sup>and III.</sup>  
 ' and when; and also, what Obstructions have <sup>Jan. 29.</sup>  
 ' arisen in accounting for the same. The next <sup>The Barrier</sup>  
 Day, Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the <sup>Treaty laid</sup>  
 House a Copy of the Treaty between Her Majesty <sup>before the</sup>  
 and the States General, for securing the Succession <sup>Commons.</sup>  
 to the Crown of Great Britain, and for settling  
 the Barrier for the States General against France,  
 concluded at the Hague, the 29th of October,  
 1709; A Copy of the separate Article of that  
 Treaty, and a Copy of the second separate Ar-  
 ticle of the said Treaty, And also Translations <sup>Proceedings</sup>  
 of the said Treaties. The same Day upon Read- <sup>of the Com-</sup>  
 ing the Order of the Day, for the House to <sup>mons on the</sup>  
 resolve itself into a Committee of the whole <sup>Bill in favour</sup>  
 House, upon the Bill ' to prevent the Disturb- <sup>of Episco-</sup>  
 ' ing those of the Episcopal Communion in that <sup>pacy in</sup>  
 ' Part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the <sup>Scotland.</sup>  
 ' Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in <sup>Jan. 29.</sup>  
 ' the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of Eng-  
 ' land,

A. C. 1711-12. *land; and for repealing the Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages; It was Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they receive a Clause to oblige all Persons who shall take the Benefit of this Act, to pray for Her Majesty, the Princess Sophia, and the rest of the Royal Family; and that all other Preachers and Teachers in Scotland be obliged to do the same. After this a Petition of William Carstares, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, Thomas Blackwell, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, Robert Baillie, Minister of Inverness, was offered to the House, relating to the said Bill. And a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the said Petition be brought up; It passed in the Negative. A Motion was then made, and the Question put, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they receive a Clause to oblige all Persons in Scotland, who have any Office, Civil or Military, or any Salary, or Place of Employment of Profit under the Crown, to attend Divine Service, according to the Law of Scotland, and to restrain them from going to Episcopal Meetings: Which also was carried in the Negative. Then the House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill; And having made some Progress therein, the House adjourn'd till the 31<sup>st</sup> of January.*

*Mr Carstares  
Petition not  
received.*

*Representation  
and Petition of the  
Church of  
Scotland.*

The Church of Scotland was very much alarm'd at the Design of setting up the Church of England's Liturgy and Worship in that Part of Great Britain; and upon the first Notice that a Bill for that Purpose was brought into the House of Commons, the Commissioners of the late General Assembly drew up a large Representation and Petition to the Queen, wherein, among other things, they set forth, That the sixth Act of Parliament 1707, for Securing the Protestants Religion and Presbyterian Government, whereby, all the other Acts, in favour of the same, are ratify'd and approved, is declared to be an Essential and Fundamental Condition of the Treaty of

“ of Union, without any Alteration thereof, or De-  
 “ rogation thereto, in any sort for ever, even be-  
 “ yond the reach of Parliament. That they could  
 “ but express their Surprize, and deep Affliction,  
 “ to hear of a Bill offered for such a large, and  
 “ almost boundless Toleration, not only threatning  
 “ the Overthrow of their CHURCH, but giving  
 “ a large Licence, almost to all Errors and Blas-  
 “ phemies, and throwing up all good Discipline  
 “ to the Dishonour of God, and the Scandal and  
 “ Ruin of the true Christian Religion, and the  
 “ insupportable Disturbance of the Quiet, and to the  
 “ Confusion of that Church and Nation: And  
 “ therefore with all Humility, but with the  
 “ greatest Earnestness they did beseech, may ob-  
 “ test Her Majesty, by the same Mercy of GOD  
 “ that restored that Church, and raised Her Ma-  
 “ jesty to the Throne, to interpose for the Relief  
 “ of that Church, and the Maintenance of the  
 “ present Establishment against such a manifest  
 “ and ruining Encroachment, in such manner, as  
 “ in Her Royal Wisdom and Justice She should  
 “ think needful. This Representation was im-  
 “ mediately transmitted to Mr. Carstares, Principal  
 “ of the College of Edinburgh, then in London, Presented to  
 the Queen  
 by Mr. Car-  
 stares.  
 who at the delivering of the same to the Queen  
 made a short Speech, and receiv'd a very gra-  
 cious Answer from Her Majesty; with further  
 Assurances of Her Royal Protection to the Church  
 of Scotland.

It is to be observ'd, That towards the end of The Duke of  
 December, a Motion having been made in the Downditch.  
 House of Lords, by an Eminent Peer of the Whigg  
 Party, for bringing in a Bill to settle the Pre-  
 cedence of the most Illustrious House of Hanover  
 in Great Britain: When the Lords met again on  
 the 17th of January, the Lord High Treasurer,  
 who was glad of an Opportunity to express his  
 Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Heir, pre-  
 sented to that House a Bill, entituled, *An Act for*  
*Settling the Precedence of the most excellent Princess*  
*Sophia, Electress and Dutches Dowager of Han-*  
*over, of the Elector Her Son, and of the Electoral*  
*Prince the Duke of Cambridge.* This Bill was  
 that

A. C. that Day read Twice by the Lords; and the  
 1711-12. Third Time the next Morning; and, by the Lord  
 Chief Justice *Parker*, and Mr. Justice *Eyre*, car-  
 ried down to the Commons, who read it Three  
 Times, without any Interruption; and having  
 resolv'd that it should pass, *Nemine Contradicente*,  
 sent it back to the Lords by Mr. Secretary St.  
*John*.

*Bill for the  
 Precedence of  
 the most illu-  
 strious  
 House of  
 Hanover,  
 goes in two  
 Days thro'  
 both Houses*

On Monday the 21st of January, the Lords  
 took into Consideration, That Part of the Queen's  
 Message of the 17th of the same Month, relating  
 to the Scotch Peers made Peers of Great Britain,  
 and, amongst other Expedients, it was propos'd,  
 That Her Majesty should create Sixteen Heredi-  
 tary Peers to represent the Nobility of Scotland  
 in the British Parliament, being the Number a-  
 greed on by the Act of Union; But this Project  
 being liable to many Inconveniencies, no great  
 stress was laid upon it; and after a small Debate  
 that Affair was put off till the 25th. That Day  
 their Lordships resumed the Debate about the  
 Duke of Hamilton's Patent, and resolv'd that  
 that Matter was cognizable by their House only;  
 and then adjourn'd it again to the 31st of January,  
 when it was dropt: By which it appear'd, that  
 their Lordships adhered to their former Judg-  
 ment.

*The Affair  
 about the D.  
 of Hamilton's  
 Patent dropt.*

*The Martyr-  
 dom of King  
 Charles I.  
 Solemnized.  
 Jan. 30.  
 Mr St John  
 Preaches  
 before the  
 Queen.*

The Day before was solemnized the Anniver-  
 sary of King *Charles* the First's Martyrdom;  
 and the Queen being almost perfectly recover'd  
 of Her late Indisposition, Her Majesty went, in a  
 Sedan, to Her Royal Chappel at St. James's,  
 where Mr. *Pawlet St. John*, Rector of *Telden*,  
 preach'd a Sermon on *Matth. XXII. Verse 21.*  
 which he concluded with this remarkable Ejacu-  
 lation: 'For thine Name's Sake, O LORD!  
 ' by which we have been call'd: for thy Temple's,  
 ' where we Worship Thee; O! give not up Thy  
 ' Heritage again to such Reproach; but pre-  
 ' serve Thy Church from the Madness of their  
 ' Zeal, who would ruin by reforming it; and  
 ' Thy Name from those Hypocrites, who fear  
 ' not to advance thy Kingdom by *Rebelling*, and  
 ' Thy Glory by *Blaspheming* Thee! And from  
 ' all



all the sad and terrible Effects of Religious Rage, pretended Moderation, and independent Loyalty, such as afflicted our Fathers, or may threaten our Posterity, Good Lord deliver us! And let all the People of this Church and Nation, let all the True Lovers of our Queen and Country, say, *Amen.* Mr. St. John was thank'd for his Sermon, and by Her Majesty Commanded to print it; And Dr. Thomas Gooch, of *Gonvil*, and *Cajus* College in *Cambridge*, who preach'd before the Commons, on *Psalms* XI. Verse 3. receiv'd also the Thanks of that House, and was desired to Print his Sermon: Nor was that Acknowledgment unmerited at the Hands of the Persons then in Power. The Bishop of *Norwich* preach'd the same Day before the House of Lords, on *Prov. xvii. vers. 14.* but his Sermon not having the good Fortune to please the Majority of his Noble Auditory, he receiv'd no Thanks for it; and the same being mis-represented, even in Print, throughout the Kingdom, that Prelate thought fit to publish it for his own Vindication.

A. C.  
1171-12.  
And is thank'd for his Sermon.  
Dr. Gooch Preaches before the Commons; and receives their Thanks.  
The Bishop of Norwich Preaches before the Lords, but receives no Thanks for his Sermon.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having, as was mention'd before, resolv'd to embark for *England*, notwithstanding the Endeavours used to keep him on the other side the Water, his Highness applied himself to the Earl of *Strafford*, who thereupon wrote the following Letter to Captain *Desborough*, Commander of one of Her Majesty's Yachts call'd the *Fubs*, which, at that time was on the Coast of *Holland*, with another Yacht appointed to carry over the King of *Prussia's* Envoy Extraordinary:

S I R,

PRINCE *Eugene* having desired my Orders to You, to carry him over, you know I don't pretend to command any of Her Majesty's Yachts, without Her Majesty's Special Command: You know your Orders, and how far they authorize you to carry over the Prince. You know the Respect and Consideration due to the Prince and his great Merit; therefore 'tis needless for me to tell you what Respect and Con-

The Earl of Strafford's Letter to Captain Desborough.

A. G. ' Consideration you ought to shew him. I can  
 1711-12. ' assure you I have a particular Respect and  
 ' Esteem for him; and I shall always be glad to  
 ' do the Prince all the Service that lies in my  
 ' Power. I am your most humble Servant,

STRAFFORD.

Pr. Eugene of  
 Savoy em-  
 bark'd for  
 England,  
 Jan. 8. N. S.

Though this Letter did not imply a positive Order, and that some Men would rather have construed it as a Civil Prohibition, yet the Captain thought it his Duty, as he could not but esteem it an Honour to carry over to great a Heroe as Prince *Eugene*, who on the 8th of *January N. S.* setting out early in the Morning from the *Hague*, embark'd at the *Brill*, with his Nephew the Chevalier of *Savoy*, Count de *Soisson* ss Son, Count de *la Corfana*, and Count *Cornelle of Nassau*, otherwise call'd Count *Nassau Woudenberg*. The same Day his Highness put to Sea, but was forc'd back by contrary Winds. On the 10th in the Morning, the Wind proving favourable, his Highness set sail again; and on *Tuesday* the 11th of *January, O. S.* arriv'd off of *Harwich*; where being inform'd that he could not easily get all the necessary Carriages for his Attendants, he was perswaded to go up the River *Thames* by the Tides: Which Delay, and the uncertainty what was become of his Highness's Yacht, occasioned in *London* a great uneasiness; the rather because we were inform'd, that, at this very time, seven or eight *French* Frigots or Privateers had been seen on the Coast of *Suffex*. On the *Wednesday* his Highness receiv'd on Board his Yacht near the *Buoy of Nore*, an Account of the Duke of *Adelborough's* being removed from all his Employments, at which his Highness was extremely concern'd. The next Morning early his Highness was in some danger of being taken by a *French* Privateer, who, upon sight of the Yacht, began to advance towards her, but the Man of War that convoy'd the Prince coming up in time, the Privateer sheer'd off; and so his Highness got safe into the River the next Day. Upon Advice that his Highness was coming up by Water, the Government

vernement sent down Mr. Drummond and Mr. A. G. Breden to attend him with a Barge, into which his Highness went on the Saturday near Gravesend, and between Five and Six in the Evening landed incognito at Whitehall; and went in a Hackney Coach to Leicester-House, which Count Galles had order'd to be fitted up for his Highness's Reception. Immediately upon his Arrival, the Prince notified the same to Lord High Treasurer, the Secretaries of State, and the Foreign Ministers; and some of these waited the same Evening upon his Highness; as did also the Duke of Marlborough, to whom the Prince shew'd the same Friendship and hearty Affection as before his Disgrace: In which his Highness gave a bright and remarkable Instance of magnanimous Generosity; and demonstrated to the World, that the Ties by which true Heroes are united, are not to be dissolv'd by the Caprice of Fortune.

The Prince arrives in London, Jan 5th.

His Reception

The Duke of Marlborough and the Foreign Ministers wait on his Highness when he comes to his House before.

On Sunday Morning the Prince receiv'd a Compliment from the Lord High Treasurer, which his Highness returned immediately by the Baron de Hopendorf. The same Morning, after a Visit from Mr. Secretary St. John, Count Maffey, Monsieur Hoffman, and some other Foreign Ministers, the Duke of Mountague, the Earl of Hertford, the Generals Lumley, Webb, Palmes Harvey and several other Persons of Distinction, made a Visit to his Highness; who, about One a Clock went to return the Duke of Marlborough's Visit, and coming back to Leicester-House, dined there with the Chevalier de Savoy, his Nephew, Count de la Corfana, and Baron de Hopendorf. The same Afternoon his Highness sent a Gentleman with a Compliment to the Dukes of Buckingham and Ormond, the Earl of Powlet, and some other great Officers of State; and about Seven a Clock in the Evening his Highness went to St. James's House, where he was immediately introduced by Mr. Secretary St. John to a private Audience of Her Majesty, at which none were present but the Lord High Treasurer and

Jan. 6th. Compliments and Visits paid to his Highness.

He has a private Audience of the Queen.

A. C. and Mr. Secretary. After a short Complement; 1711-12. which Her Majesty very graciously return'd, his Highness deliver'd to Her a Letter from the Emperor, which he desired Her Majesty to peruse, because it contain'd the substance of his Errand. After the Reading of this Letter, the Queen was pleas'd to tell the Prince, *She was sorry the State of Her Health did not permit Her to speak with his Highness, as often as otherwise She should be glad to do; but that She had order'd those two Gentlemen, (there present) to receive his Proposals and confer with his Highness as frequently as he should think proper:* Whereupon the Prince took his Leave of the Queen. We may here take Notice, that People were variously affected by his Highness's coming to England at this critical Juncture. All the *Whigs*, and not a few of the *Tories*, who began to be Jealous that a Peace would be concluded upon unsafe and dishonourable Terms, were extremely joyc'd at his Highness's Arrival; hoping that the Proposals he was said to bring from the Emperor, back'd with his consummate Wisdom and great Address, would go near, if not to break off the present Negotiation, at least to engage *Great Britain* to make early Preparations to carry on the War with Vigour, as the most effectual Means to obtain a Safe, Honourable and Lasting Peace. Upon this score, together with the great Fame of his Highness's Immortal Atchievements, which rather encreased than lessened by his Presence, vast multitudes of People crowd'd to see him; and with loud Acclamations attended him wherever he went. On the other hand, the Friends of *France* and of the *Pretender*, who were equally desirous of a Peace upon any Conditions, being apprehensive that his Highness would blast their fond Expectation, could not forbear shewing their Discontent; and some rude Rabble, suppos'd to have been set on, committed some Disorders in *Leicester Fields*, the second Night after his Arrival. A more notorious Instance of the Spleen and Malice of that Party,

People variously affected by his Highness's Arrival.

was seen on Tuesday Morning in a scandalous News-Paper, wherein an Advertisement was inserted, most falsely reflecting on the C— of S—, the Prince's Mother; which flagitious Affront his Highness overlook'd with his usual Magnanimity. Moreover, by his steady Moderation and discreet Carriage, his Highness convinc'd all, that he was not come over to meddle with Intestine Divisions, or side with either Party; but rather to endeavour to bring the Leading-men of both to such a Temper, as was most conducive to level any Difficulties that might obstruct the carrying on the Common Cause. This wonderfully endear'd his Highness to every Body; and bespoke him more Civility and Respect than was ever shewn in England to any Foreign Prince; insomuch, that for two whole Months the Prime Nobility and Gentry of both Parties vied with one another, who should best regale and entertain his Highness. The Persons who distinguish'd themselves by this generous Emulation were the Dukes of Marlborough, Ormond, Buckingham, Mountague, Schombergh, Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Richmond, and Grafton; The Earls of Powlet, Sunderland, Portland, Oxford, Berkley, Stair, Orkney, Rivers, and Whar-ton; The Lords Lexington, Ashburnham, Halifax, and North and Grey; Sir Thomas Hanmer; the honourable Mr. Henry Boyle, Mr. Secretary St. John, General Palmes, Doctor Garth and Doctor Ratchiff, two of the most Eminent Physicians, and the Foreign Ministers then in London. Besides these set and magnificent Entertainments, the Prince went frequently to the Duke of Ormond's Lodge at Richmond to take the Diversion of shooting; and every Body saw with extream Satisfaction, the growing Intimacy and Friendship between his Highness and his Grace, looking upon it as a happy Omen for the ensuing Campaign:

A. C. 1711-12.

Post Boy of Jan. 8. 1712.

Scandalous Advertisement against the C— of S—.

Discreet Carriage of the Prince of Savoy in relation to both Parties.

which gains him the Love and Respect of every Body.

He is daily entertain'd by the Prime Nobility and Gentry.

Great Intimacy between the Pr. of Savoy and Du. of Ormond.

On the 14th of January Sir Alexander Cairnes, Sir A. Cairns Bart. and Sir Theodore Janssen, two of the most wealthy and eminent Merchants of the City of London, and who had contributed most to the

Janssen waits on the Prince

A. C. Loan made some Years ago to the Emperor, upon 1711.-12. the Security of his Revenues in *Silesia*, for the use of the Prince of *Savoy*, waited upon his Highness with a Compliment from that Company. The Prince gave them a very kind Reception, and was pleased to tell them, ' That he was very much obliged to them, since the raising of the Siege of ' *Turin*, and the Successes that followed, were ' next to God, mainly owing to the Seasonable ' Supply of Money he receiv'd from *England*: Those Gentlemen answer'd, That ' when they made that Loan, they had not ' so much in view the Improvement of their ' Money, as the Honour of being Serviceable to ' the Common Cause, and having an Opportunity ' to shew their Respect for a Prince of so great ' Reputation; and as they accounted themselves ' particularly oblig'd to his Highness's Integrity, ' for the punctual Payment of their Interest and ' Principal, so, if in the Course of this War, his ' Highness should have occasion for any greater ' Sums, their Company would readily advance ' them upon his Highness's single Security. Concluding, with desiring his Highness to accept of a small Entertainment, which their Company design'd to give him in the City. and to fix a Day when it should best suit with his Highness's Conveniency, which his Highness promised to do.

Jan. 15th.

The City dis-  
appointed in  
their design to  
treat the  
Prince of Sa-  
voy.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen having Notice of this Invitation, and designing likewise to shew their Respect to the Prince of *Savoy*, it was propos'd amongst them, that since most of their Court were concern'd in the *Silesian* Company, they ought for greater Magnificence sake, to make but one united Treat. The Motion was lik'd, but an unlucky Doubt was started that spoil'd all; for one of the Court having suggested, ' That before they made any further Steps in this ' Affair, they would do well to know, how the ' the Queen would take such an Invitation to ' Prince *Eugene*; it was thereupon thought proper to send Two of the Court of Aldermen (one of the Sheriffs, being then indispos'd) to the Earl  
of

of Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State; but there being, it seems, some want of Formality in the Message, his Lordship wrote, the following Letter to the Lord Mayor: A. C. 1711-12.

Whitehall, Jan. 15. 1711-12.

MY LORD,

TWO of the Court of Aldermen having brought a Verbal Message to be deliver'd to Her Majesty, which was, That the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and several Citizens of the best Rank, desired to treat Prince Eugene, and order'd them to attend me to know the Queen's Pleasure; and being ask'd by the Lords of the Council, whether they had ther Message in Writing, answer'd, That they had no Order or Message in Writing, but that they came upon a Minute taken at the Court of Aldermen, of which they had no Copy. They were thereupon told, That the Queen had commanded the Lords to acquaint them, That Her Majesty would return no Answer to any Message which is not brought to Her, with the same Respect as has always been paid by the City of London to Her Predecessors. To prevent any Mistake in repeating what was said to them, I send your Lordship this Account; and am,

My LORD,  
Your Lordship's most Obedient,  
and most Humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Court of Aldermen did not think fit to make any further Steps in that Matter, to the great Disappointment and Mortification of most of the Citizens.

In the mean time, the Generality were kept in the dark as to Success of the Prince of Savoy's Negotiation: Though the scandalous News-Paper often before quoted, had, on the 15th of January, this remarkable Passage in the Article dated from the Hague, January 21. N. S. viz. 'The Baron de Heems (at a Conference held the Day before that

A. C.  
1711-12.



that appointed by the Queen of *Great Britain* for the forming the Congress at *Utrecht*) contented himself with saying, That he referr'd himself to what Prince *Eugene* had declared, to wit, That the Emperor did not refuse to send his Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, provided it might be done without Prejudice to his Rights, and that such a Declaration must be obtained of the Queen of *Great Britain*. Thereupon, the Earl of *Strafford* immediately answering, That he had made such a Declaration by Word of Mouth, and That the Seven Preliminary Articles were only bare Proposals on the part of *France*, there happen'd some Warmth between those Ministers; an Account whereof was sent Exprels to Prince *Eugene* at *London*, by the Baron *de Heems* the next next Day, viz. *January 12. N. S.* The only Hope now left to the Enemies of the Peace of *Utrecht*, is grounded upon a sandy Foundation, namely, the Success of Prince *Eugene's* Commission in *England*: And be this what it will, and succeed it what it will, it should seem they are now in a desperate Condition, since though we do not hear for certain, that the Emperor has resolv'd to send his Ministers to *Utrecht*, yet it looks very probable.

To resume the Proceedings in Parliament, on the last Day of *January* the Commons read a third time and pass'd the Bill for continuing the Duties upon Malt, and then resolv'd to address Her Majesty, 'That an Account might be laid before the House, of all the Money that has been paid by Her Majesty for Contingencies, Bread and Bread-Waggons, Forage, and all other Extraordinaries, both for the *English* and Foreign Troops in *Flanders, Savoy, Italy, Piedmont, Spain and Portugal*, since the Year 1705; distinguishing the Charge of all Stores, Corn, and other Provisions furnished for the Army, the Expence of which has not been deducted from the the Pay of the said Troops respectively. As also the Treaties and Agreements,

Account of  
the Contingencies since  
the Year 1705  
order'd to be  
laid before  
the Commons.  
As also the  
Treaties not  
yet laid be-  
fore them.



ments that had been entered into between Her Majesty and Her Allies during the present War, except such as had been already laid before this House. Then, in a Grand Committee, they took into Consideration the State of the War; and having made some Progress therein, put off that Business till the *Monday* following:

On the first of *February*, the Lords sent back to the Commons the Bill for repealing the *Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants*, with some Amendments, to which the Commons agreed; and then read several Petitions relating to the Trade to *Africa*, which were referr'd to a Committee of the whole House. The next Day Mr. Attorney General presented to the House an Account of what had been done on the several Prosecutions for which the House addressed Her Majesty the last Session of Parliament. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons considered and made several Amendments to the Bill in favour of the *Episcopacy* in *Scotland*; and Mr. Secretary *St. John* laid before the House, pursuant to their Address of the 31st of *January* last, a Copy of the Treaty of Concert for the Fleets of *England*, concluded at *Whitehall*; the 29th of *April* 1689; and a Copy of Renewal of Treaties between *England* and *Holland*, concluded at *Westminster*, the 9th Day of *June* 1703, with Translations of the same; and acquainted the House, that these were all the Treaties relating to the Proportions for Sea or Land Service, that were not before the House. Mr. *Lynn*, from the Secretary at War, did also lay before them, Estimates of Her Majesty's Forces to serve in *Spain* and *Portugal*, or elsewhere; and of the Twenty thousand Men, Troops of Augmentation, and other Additional Forces taken into the Service of Her Majesty and the States General, with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712; and an Account of Her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies, payable to the Allies, pursuant to the Treaties for the Year 1712. Then Mr. *Lownds* presented to the House a Schedule of Estimates for the Year 1712; and for 1711, Services voted and enacted, and granted

A. C.

1711-12.

Amendments in the Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act agreed to,

Febr. 2d.

Account of

Prosecutions

laid before the Commons.

As also Treaties between England and Holland.

And Estimates of the Forces in Spain and Portugal, and Additional Forces in Flanders, and Account of Subsidies for the Year 1712

As also other

Estimates.

A. C. in Parliament for the same, with the Deficiency ;  
 1711-12. and it was order'd, that an account be laid before  
 the House of the Yearly Charge in the Office of  
 the Navy, Victualling, Ordnance and Transports  
 for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* ;  
 which was done accordingly.

*Resolutions of  
 the Commons  
 about the  
 State of the  
 War, Feb. 4,*

On *Monday* the 4th of *February*, the Commons,  
 in a Committee of the whole House, took into  
 consideration the State of the War, and having  
 examined the Treaties presented them the *Satur-*  
*day* before ; after a long Debate, they came to the  
 following Resolutions :

I. ' That the *States General* have been Defici-  
 ' ent in their Quota's for Sea Service, in Propor-  
 ' tion to the Number of Ships provided by Her  
 ' Majesty, some Years two Thirds, and generally  
 ' more than half of their Quota.

II. ' That towards the carrying on the War  
 ' in *Spain*, in order to reduce that Monarchy to  
 ' the House of *Austria*, neither the late Emperors  
 ' nor his late *Imperial* Majesty, have ever had any  
 ' Forces on their own Account there, till the  
 ' last Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot,  
 ' consisting of Two thousand Men.

III. ' That the Forces supplied and paid by Her  
 ' Majesty for the carrying on the War in *Spain*,  
 ' from the Year 1705 to the Year 1711, inclu-  
 ' five, amounted to Fifty seven thousand nine  
 ' hundred seventy three Men, besides thirteen Ba-  
 ' tallions and eighteen Squadrons, for which  
 ' Her Majesty has paid a Subsidy to the Em-  
 ' peror.

IV. ' That the Forces supplied by the *States-*  
 ' General for the Service of the War in *Spain*,  
 ' from the Year 1705 to the Year 1708, both  
 ' inclusive, have amounted to more than Twelve  
 ' thousand two hundred Men, and that from the  
 ' Year 1708, to this present Time, they have  
 ' sent thither no Forces at all.

V. ' That Her Majesty has not only furnished  
 ' Her Proportion of Twelve thousand Men, ac-  
 ' cording to the Treaty entered into for the Ser-  
 ' vice of the War in *Portugal*, but has taken upon  
 ' Her the Emperor's Proportion, by furnishing  
 ' two

“ two Thirds when the States General only furnished one Third for that Service.

VI. ‘ That by the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, there was to be furnished Twelve thousand Foot, and Three thousand Horse, at his own Expence; and in consideration of a Subsidy to be paid him, Eleven thousand Foot, and Two thousand Horse more, notwithstanding which, it appears that the King of *Portugal* did not furnish Thirteen thousand Men in the whole.

VII. ‘ That since the Year 1706, when the *English* and *Dutch* march'd into *Castile*, and return'd no more into *Portugal*, Her Majesty has replaced more than Her Share, according to Her Proportion, and the States General have not had any Troops in *Portugal*.

VIII. That the first Proportion of three Fifths to two Fifths agreed upon between his late Majesty King *William* and the States General, for the Service of the War in *Flanders*, has not been observed by the States General.

IX. ‘ That the States General, during the Course of the War, have furnish'd less than their Proportion in *Flanders* Twenty thousand eight hundred thirty seven Men.

X ‘ That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade and Correspondence between *Holland* and *France*, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, has not been observed by the States General.

XI. ‘ That at the beginning of this War, the Subsidies were paid in equal Proportions by Her Majesty and the States General, but Her Majesty has since paid more than Her Proportion Three millions one hundred fifty five thousand Crowns.

These Resolutions were the next Day reported by Mr. *Conyers*, and agreed to by the House; and the same Day, the Bill in favour of *Episcopacy* in *Scotland*, was ordered to be engrossed.

Febr. 5th.  
The Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland ordered to be engrossed.

**A. C.** The next morning being the Queen's Birth Day, 1711-12. Her Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of all the Great Officers of State, the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, the Nobility of both Sexes, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction; who made a very splendid and magnificent Appearance. Her Majesty went to the Royal Chappel at St. James's, with the usual Solemnity, the Duke of Ormond, carrying the Sword of State. After Divine Service Her Majesty staid a while in the Apartments, where the Court was extream Numerous, partly upon account of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who having waited upon Her Majesty, was by Her presented with a fine Sword enrich'd with Diamonds to the Value of about 5000 l. There was an Entertainment of Instrumental Musick, as usual; the Guns in St. James's Park, and in the Tower were fired; and at Night was perform'd at Court, an excellent Confort collected out of several Italian Operas, by Signior Cavaliere Nicolini Grimaldi and perform'd by him, and the other best Voices; after which the Queen, with several of Her Ladies, the Prince of Savoy, &c. play'd at Basset. In the Cities of London and Westminster there were ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Publick Demonstrations of Joy.

Febr. 6. the  
Queen's Birth  
day solemniz'd.

Her Majesty  
presents P.  
Eugene with  
a sword en-  
rich'd with  
Diamonds.

General In-  
golsby die,  
Jan. 29.

The Archbi-  
shop of Tuam  
made one of  
the Lords  
Justices of  
Ireland.

Gen. Stuart  
made Gener-  
al of all the Foot  
and Comm-  
ander in chief  
in Ireland.

The Court having the Sunday before receiv'd Advice from Dublin, That Lieutenant General Ingolsby, one of Her Majesty's Lords Justices, and Master of the Ordnance of the Kingdom of Ireland, being taken very ill of a Quintie and Fever, died in that City the 29th of January last, Her Majesty, on Her Birth Day, was pleas'd to constitute, in his room, John Lord Archbishop of Tuam to be one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, jointly with Sir Constantine Phips, Her Chancellor there, for the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom, during the Absence of his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant. At the same time, Her Majesty appointed William Stuart, Esq; General of all and singular Her Foot Forces employ'd or to be employ'd in Her Service; and Commander in chief of all the Land Forces in Ire:

Ireland, in the Absence of the Duke of Ormond. A. C.

1711-12.

The next Day Sir James Wisheart, Kt. one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, was introduced to the Queen by Mr. Secretary St. John, and kiss'd Her Majesty's Hand, being appointed to go to Holland to regulate and settle, pursuant to Treaties, the Marine Quotas between Her Majesty and the States General, for the Service of the Year, 1712. The same Day Thomas Harley, Esq; was introduced to the Queen by the same Secretary, and kiss'd Her Majesty's Hand, being appointed to go to the Court of Hannover: And to bespeak him a more favourable Reception there, it was resolv'd, That he should carry with him the *Act for settling the Precedence of the most excellent Princess Sophia*, &c.

Febr. 7.

Sir J. Wisheart appointed to go to Holland, Kisses the Queen's Hand. As does also Tho. Harley, Esq;

On the 9th of February Dr. John Shadwell was sworn one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, in the room of Dr. Martin Lister, an Eminent and Learned Physician, who died some Days before at Epsom; and Dr. Hans Sloan, was likewise sworn Physician in Extraordinary, in the room of Dr. Shadwell.

Dr. Lister dies, Dr. Shadwell made Physician in Ordinary, and Dr. Sloan Phys. in Extraordinary to the Queen.

On the 7th of February the Commons read the third time the Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland; Upon which Occasion an eminent Scotch Member said, 'That since he saw the House were resolv'd to make up Alterations in the Body of the Bill, he acquiesced; and only desired that the Title might be charg'd thus, a *Bill for Establishing of Jacobitism and Immorality in Scotland*. After this a Motion being made, the Bill should pass *Nemine Contradicente*, another Scotch Member oppos'd it; and said, 'He hoped many of his Countrymen, and indeed all good Patriots, would be against a Bill which was so diamterically opposite to the Treaty of Union; since it repeal'd an Act which was an unalterable Part of that Treaty; But the Question being put, Whether the Bill should pass? it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 142 Voices, of which 142 were English and 13 Scotch, against 17, whereof,

The Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland read the third time. Debate about it. Sir D——d D——ple Sir E——t.

The Bill sent up to the L.

A. C. 1711-12. whereof 14 were Scotch; whereupon Sir Simon Stuart was order'd to carry it to the Lords.

The next Day the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in for *Securing the Freedom of Parliament*, by limiting the Number of Officers sitting in the House of Commons; and Mr. Wortley, Mr. Shack-erly, Mr. Hysham, and Mr. Onslow, were named to prepare and bring in the same. On the 9th a

*Bill to limit  
the Number  
of Officers in  
the H. of C.*

*Petition of  
Quakers re-  
jected Febr. 9.*

Petition of the People call'd *Quakers*, praying, that in their present solemn Affirmation an Alteration might be made, by leaving out the Name of GOD, was offer'd to the House: But a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Petition be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative. After which Mr. Wortley presented to the House the *Bill for limiting the Number of Officers*, which was read the first time, and order'd a second Reading. The Queen being, the same Day, come to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills:

*Acts pass'd  
Febr. 9.*

1. *An Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Twelve; And for applying Part of the Coinage Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coined, and to pay for the Recoining the old Money in Scotland.*

2. *An Act for Settling the Precedence of the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover; of the Elector her Son; and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of Cambridge.*

3. *An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign. entituled, An Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants, except what relates to the Children of Her Majesty's natural born Subjects, born out of Her Majesty's Allegiance.*

4. *An Act to make a Causeway over the Denes, from Great Yarmouth to Caister, in the County of Norfolk.*

5. *An Act for explaining and altering the Laws now in being, concerning the Assizes of Fowel, so far*

far as they relate to the Affize of Billet, made, or to be made, of Beech-wood only.

A. C.  
1711-12.

On the 11th of February, the Commons resolv'd to address the Queen, ' That all Instructions and Orders given to the Plenipotentiaries, that transacted the *Barrier-Treaty*; and also all Treaties mentioned and referr'd to in the said Treaty, might be laid before the House, except such Treaties as were already before the House :

*Address for the Instructions, &c. about the Barrier Treaty.*

Which Address, being presented by Mr. Secretary St. John, was readily complied with. The next Day, the Commons came to an *Unanimous Resolution*, ' That this House will effectually stand by,

*The Commons resolve to stand by the Queen, &c. Febr. 12.*

' and support Her Majesty in all Things recommended to them in Her Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne; As also, that they would, upon that Day Se'night, in a Committee of the whole House, consider of that Part of Her Majesty's Message to the House the 17th of January last, relating to the Great Licence taken in Publishing false and scandalous Libels : .But the Consideration of this Matter was afterwards put off from time to time. On the 13th Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, by Her Majesty's Command, a Copy of Her Majesty's Instructions to the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Viscount Townshend, about the Barrier Treaty; Extracts of Letters from Mr. Boyle to the Lord Viscount Townshend, concerning the said Treaty; Differences between the *Barrier-Treaty* and the *Counter-Project*; And a Translation thereof. And also, a Copy of the *Preliminary Articles to a General Peace* ; Signed at the *Hague*, 28th of May, 1709: And a Translation of the same. The Titles of which Copies and Extracts of Letters were read, and referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House. After this it was resolv'd, to present an Address to Her Majesty, That the Letters written by the Lord Viscount Townshend to Mr. Boyle, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 1st and 26th of November, 1709. might be laid before the House: Which Mr. Secretary St. John did, accordingly on the 14th of February. The

*And to consider of the Licentiousness of the Press.*

*Papers about the Barrier Treaty laid before the Commons.*

*Febr. 14.*

Com-

A. C. Commons being by this time furnish'd with all the  
 1711-12. Papers relating to the *Barrier Treaty*, took the  
 same into Consideration in a full Committee of  
 the whole House, of which Mr. *Amesley* was  
 Chairman; And tho' it was by many expected  
 that either a Letter said to have been written, some  
 Days before, by the Baron *de Balthmar* to one of  
 the Secretaries about the *Barrier Treaty*; or the  
*Specifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France*,  
 which was brought to Town the 12th of *February*,  
 and which was receiv'd with general Indignation,  
 would have moderated the Censure of that *Treaty*,  
 yet the Commons thought fit to come to the fol-  
 lowing Resolutions:

Resolutions  
 against the  
*Barrier Treas-*  
 17. Feb. 14.  
 The Lord Vis-  
 count Town-  
 shend, voted  
 an Enemy to  
 his Country.  
 Agreed to  
 Feb. 16.  
 Letter of the  
 States Ge-  
 neral to the  
 Queen about  
 the Barrier  
 Treaty.

1. That in the *Treaty* between Her Majesty  
 and the States General, for securing the Suc-  
 cession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for  
 the settling a Barrier for the States General a-  
 gainst *France*, under Colour of securing the  
 Protestant Succession, and providing a sufficient  
 Barrier to the States-General against *France*,  
 there are several Articles destructive to the  
 Trade and Interest of *Great Britain*, and there-  
 fore highly Dishonourable to Her Majesty.  
 2. That it appears, That the Lord Viscount  
*Townshend* had not any Orders or Authority for  
 Negotiating or Concluding several Articles in  
 the said *Treaty*. 3. That the Lord Viscount  
*Townshend*, who Negotiated and Signed, and all  
 those who advised the Ratifying of the said *Trea-*  
*ty*, are Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.  
 Which Resolutions were on the 16th of *February*  
 reported by Mr. *Amesley*, and agreed to by the  
 House.

It is to be observ'd that the States-General used  
 all Endeavours to prevent the Censure of the *Bar-*  
*rier Treaty*, for besides the Instructions they had  
 before given to Mr. *Buys*; on the 19th of *Febru-*  
*ary* N. S. They wrote a Letter to the Queen of  
*Great Britain*, wherein they represented, That  
 during the whole course of Her Majesty's Glo-  
 rious Reign, they have had nothing more at  
 Heart, than to cultivate and maintain with  
 Her a good Friendship perfect Confidence and  
 Union,



Union, and to corroborate them the most they possibly could; having always judged them absolutely necessary, and especially in the present Conjunction. That they likewise judged they could not give a better Proof of this their Disposition and Perswasion, than that which they lately gave in agreeing to the Proposition which Her Majesty had caused to be made to them, to begin the Negociation of a general Peace with the Enemy, and in concurring with Her Majesty to facilitate the bringing together of the Ministers of all the High Allies to the Congress at *Utrecht*. That they are perswaded nothing can more contribute to the Dispatch and Success of that Negociation, than a strict Union and intire Harmony between Her Majesty and their State. That as they had the Honour to conclude with Her Majesty the 29th of *October*, 1709, the Treaty of mutual Guaranty, commonly called the Barrier Treaty, ratified on both Sides in the most Authentick Form. They looked upon it not only as a Foundation of their own Safety, for securing which they entered into the present War, and have carried it on so many Years, but likewise as a firm Support of that good Understanding and Union between Her Majesty and their State, which they so earnestly and sincerely desire to see continued; so that they could never never doubt in any Manner that they should not at all times enjoy the Effect of the said Treaty. That however, having not long since been informed that in *England* some were of Opinion that the said Treaty, in some Articles, might be prejudicial to Her Majesty's Subjects, they commissioned *M. Buys*, their Envoy extraordinary then going to *England*, to inquire what those Points were, that might be thought Grievances, and authorized him to treat about them with Her Majesty's Ministers, and to remove, if possible, the Difficulties by all the Explanations that should appear necessary; which they were put in Hopes would not be very hard to do, when once they should have consented to concur with

A. C. 1711-12. *with Her Majesty, as they did, to procure a Congress for the Negotiation of a general Peace. But that the Misfortune was that the said M. Bays, during his Residence in England, was not able to finish that Affair to reciprocal Satisfaction; and that it having been remitted to the Hague, no Way has hitherto been found to terminate it there neither; tho' their High Mightinesses think they have shewn all the Readiness to comply with any just Expedient that could reasonably be expected from them: For, having learnt that the principal Exceptions taken to the said Treaty, were that it might prove prejudicial to the Commerce of Her Majesty's Subjects in the Spanish Netherlands, and that some had entertained an ill-grounded and erroneous Opinion, that the States might design to take Advantage by it to make themselves Masters of the said Spanish Netherlands, their High Mightinesses did declare positively, and by this Letter do voluntarily repeat it, that it never was their Intention, nor ever will be, to make use of the said Treaty, or of their Garrisons in the fortified Places of the Country, to prejudice in any manner the Commerce of Her Majesty's Subjects; but that their Opinion is, That whatever relates to Navigation and Commerce there, ought to be settled on an entire Equality, that so Her Majesty's Subjects may not be charged with higher Duties of Importation or Exportation than theirs, to the end Commerce may be carried on there by both Nations on an equal Foot. That their High Mightinesses did declare, and do declare again by this Letter, That they never had a Thought, nor have now, of making themselves Masters of the Spanish Netherlands in whole or in part; contenting themselves to have Garrisons in the Places mentioned in the 6th Article, with the Revenues specified in the 11th Article, and what is stipulated by the others separate from the said Treaty. That besides, they have not the least Thought of making use of the Privilege stipulated in the 7th Article to put Troops*

« into other Places, but only in case of the last A. C.  
 « and most apparent Necessity. That they hope 1711-12.  
 « by this positive Declaration, to have the Hap-  
 « piness to remove all those Suspicions which may  
 « wrongfully have been conceived against them;  
 « and that they have firm Confidence in Her Ma-  
 « jesty's so renowned Equity, that she will not do  
 « any thing in prejudice of the said Treaty, nor  
 « permit any to be done to it; but rather that  
 « she will be pleased to see that they may have  
 « the intire Effect of it, and take off all Uneasi-  
 « ness they may be in about it; which they most  
 « earnestly desire of Her Majesty. Adding That  
 « if there be some Articles of the said Treaty,  
 « which without affecting the Essentials of it,  
 « may be thought to want Explanation, Her Ma-  
 « jesty shall find them willing and ready to treat  
 « thereupon, and with all the Facility and Con-  
 « descension that can reasonably be required of  
 « them, without doing Prejudice to the Rights  
 « they have acquired, not only by the said Treaty,  
 « but by other preceding ones, and in whatever  
 « shall not be of the last Importance for the Se-  
 « curity and Preservation of their State. Con-  
 « cluding, with intreating Her Majesty to con-  
 « tinue towards them that very precious Friend-  
 « ship and Good-Will, with which she has hi-  
 « therto honoured them; and with beseeching  
 « God to shower on Her his choicest Blessings, &c.  
 This Letter which was soon after made Publick,  
 did wonderfully reconcile the States General to  
 the generality of the People, since it thereby  
 appear'd, That they were sincerely ready to rectify  
 any thing in the *Barrier-Treaty*, which might  
 seem prejudicial to the Trade of *Great Britain*:  
 But it had little or no Effect where it was in-  
 tended.

On Friday the 15th of February, Mr. Crosse re-  
 ported to the Commons the Resolutions of the  
 Committee appointed to examine what Laws were  
 expired, or expiring, and what were fit to be re-  
 new'd and continued; and the said Resolutions,  
 about preventing *Mischiefs by Fire*; the *Repairing*  
 of *Goals, Parish-Offices, and Juries*; and *smak*

Tythes:

Report about  
 Laws expir'd  
 or expiring;  
 and a Bill  
 order'd to  
 renew and  
 continue some  
 of them. Feb.  
 15.

A. C. *Tythes*; being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. After this, Lieutenant

General *Erle* presented to the House, an Estimate of the Charge of Ordnance, and Stores in *Spain*, for the Year 1712: Which was referr'd to the Grand Committee of the Supply; And then the House proceed to take into Consideration the Commission to Sir *Henry Bellasis*, and others; and resolv'd, ' That having, since his being E-  
' lected a Member to serve in Parliament, ac-  
' cepted the Office of one of the Commissioners  
' appointed by Her Majesty, to enquire into  
' the Number and Quality of the Forces in Her  
' Majesty's Pay in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and to ex-  
' amine the Accounts relating to the said Forces,  
' his Election was thereby become void; And  
order'd Mr. Speaker to issue out his Warrant for a New-writ, for the Electing a Citizen for the City of *Durham*, in the Room of Sir *Henry Bellasis*. It was likewise order'd, upon this Occasion, ' That a Committee appointed to enquire,  
' what New Offices or Places of Profit have  
' been created or erected, since the 25th of *October*  
' 1705; and whether there are any greater  
' Number of Commissioners made for the Exe-  
' cution of any Office since that Time; as also  
' to consider of the Laws in being, in relation  
' to Officers sitting in that House. Then a Com-  
mittee of the whole House, took into Considera-  
tion the State of the War, and resolv'd,

The Election  
of Sir Henry  
Bellasis's de-  
clared void.

Resolutions  
about the  
State of the  
War in  
Spain and  
Portugal.  
Feb. 15.

' 1. That it hath appeared to this Committee,  
' That the Charge for Transport-Service, in car-  
' rying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the  
' Year 1702 to the Year 1711, inclusive, amount-  
' ed to One Million, Three hundred, Thirty six  
' thousand, Seven hundred, Nineteen Pounds,  
' Nineteen Shillings, and Eleven Pence.

' 2. That there has been paid by Her Majesty,  
' for Contingencies, Bread, and Bread-Waggons,  
' Forrage, and all other Extraordinaries, both  
' for the *English* and Foreign Troops, in *Savoy*,  
' *Piedmont*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Flanders*,  
' since the 24th of *June*, 1704, so far as the same  
' hath been returned from Abroad, several Sums,  
' amount



amounting, in the whole, to Three Millions, Four hundred, Eighty seven thousand, and Two Pounds, and Eleven Pence.

3. That the Charge of Victualling the Land-Forces for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, has amounted to Five hundred, Eighty three thousand, Seven hundred, Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Six Pence.

4. That the Charge of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckoned after the Rate of Four Pounds a Man per Month, from the time they sailed from hence till they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, amounted to Six Millions. Five hundred, Forty thousand, Nine hundred, Sixty six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings.

5. That an humble Representation be made to Her Majesty, upon the Resolutions of this House, relating to the State of the War and the Treaty between Her Majesty and the States-General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for settling a Barrier for the States-General against *France*; And also, humbly to desire Her Majesty. That She will be pleased to order Her Ministers to insist with the Emperor, That the Revenues of all the Territories and Places restored or added to the House of *Austria*, during this War, (over and above what is necessary for their Defence) may be applied for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; And to assure Her Majesty, That this House will enable Her Majesty to bear Her Share of any farther Expence that shall be wanted by Sea and Land, in proportion to what the Emperor and the other Allies shall actually furnish for those Services; And that as to other Parts of the War, to which Her Majesty is obliged by particular Treaties to contribute, That Her Majesty will, for the future, only furnish Troops, and pay Subsidies, in proportion to what Her Allies shall actually furnish and pay. These Resolutions were by Mr.

Conyers reported on the 18th of February, and, with

Agreed to  
Feb. 18.

A. C.  
1171-12



A Committee  
to inquire in-  
to Abuses in  
Musters and  
Hospitals.

Account of  
the Pay of  
the Generals,  
&c. call'd  
for.  
Feb. 18.  
Bill to pre-  
vent corrupt  
and irregular  
Elections or-  
der'd to be  
brought in.  
Feb. 19.  
Sir James  
Wishart's  
Commission  
call'd for.  
Bill for the  
Ease of In-  
solvent  
Debtors.

with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the House; and a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Representation, according to the said Resolutions, and upon the Debate of the House. Another Committee was appointed to consider of the Abuses committed in the Musters and Cloathing of the Army; and also the Abuses relating to the Hospitals Abroad; And then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of the Supply; after which they resolv'd to address Her Majesty, That a Particular might be laid before the House of the Pay to the General Officers, and for Waggon and Forrage Money in *Flanders*. The same Day, the 7th Section of the Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, relating to the *Multiplying Voices to vote in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, being read, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the more effectual preventing Fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament. Another Bill was also order'd to be brought on for preventing irregular and corrupt Proceedings in the Elections of Citizens and Burgesses to serve in Parliament. The next Day the Commons order'd that the Commission to Sir James Wishart, to treat with the States General, in relation to the Quota's for this Year's Service by Sea, be laid before the House; and having order'd a Bill to be brought in for the Ease of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. *Campion*, from the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, acquainted the the House, That they had taken several Depositions and other Papers relating to the Matters in their Report, which he presented to the House. And then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into farther Consideration the said Report; And the said Depositions and Papers, and those Parts of the said Report, which related to Mr. *Cardonnell*, and Sir *David Dalrymple* therein named, were read: And Mr. *Cardonnell* was heard in his Place; and then he withdrew. After a long

long Debate, it was resolv'd by a Majority of A. C.  
125 Voices against 99.

1711-12.

1. That the taking a Gratuity of Five Hundred Gold Ducats, annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the *Low Countries*, by *Adam Cardonnell* Esq; (Secretary to the General there) a Member of this House, was Unwarrantable and Corrupt.

*Resolutions against Mr. Cardonnell.*

2. That the said *Adam Cardonnell* Esq; be, for the said Offence, expelled this House.

Sir *David Dalrymple* was heard in his Place; and then that Part of the said Report was read, which related to Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, after which it was resolv'd,

*And against Mr. Sweet.*

That the One per Cent. received by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, upon the Payments made by him to the Contractors for furnishing Bread and Breads Waggons, in the *Low-Countries*, is Publick Money; and ought to be accounted for: And ordered, That the said Report of the Commissioners of Accounts, together with the Examinations and Depositions relating thereunto, with the Resolutions of this House thereupon, and Her Majesty's Gracious Answer to the Resolutions laid before Her, be printed.

The next Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of the Supply, and having made some Progress in that Matter, the House resolv'd to address Her Majesty,

Feb. 20<sup>th</sup>

*Treaties about the hiring of Troops called for.*

That all Treaties or Conventions, for the hiring Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay and Service, be laid before the House.

To follow our usual Method in this Annual History, we shall refer to another Opportunity the Account of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; but we must observe in this Place. That the *Specifick Explanation* of the Offers of *France*, deliver'd by the *French* Plenipotentiaries on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February N S. were entertain'd with the highest, (tho' not Universal) Indignation in *Great Britain*; and went near, (Prodigious!) to reconcile the Two Jarring Parties; both *Whig* and *Tory*,

*The Specifick Offers of France received with the highest Indignation.*

A. C. silencing their inveterate Feuds, and joining, as it were, in Confort, to exclaim against the Haughtiness of the Common Enemy; who even when he lay gasping for Life, seem'd to dictate to his Conquerors. All True Britons declaring for a Vigorous War, rather than accept such dishonourable Offers, the Publick Funds which rose of late upon the Hopes of an approaching Peace, fell immediately Three or Four per Cent; and would, in all likelihood, have sunk lower, had not Endeavours and Arts been used to keep them up: Among the rest, it was, plausibly enough, suggested, That as in Bargains the Sellers and Buyers are generally far asunder, till the one abating, and the other advancing, they agree at last, upon the Price, so it was very probable, that after the Allies had made their Demands, the French would be more reasonable in their Offers. The Emissaries of France, and Friends to the Pretender went a far greater Length: For they did not stick publickly to say, That a Peace, even upon these Terms, was preferable to a War; and the Scandalous News-Writer before quoted, had the Boldness to advance, in a Paragraph pretended to be writ from the Hague, That the Offers of France, howsoever unreasonable they might seem to some of that Country, did certainly promise much more to the English, than was even demanded in those famous and numerous Articles, fallaciously term'd Preliminaries, which were signed by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Lord Viscount Townshend at that Place, in the Year 1709: Than which nothing can be so monstrously Paradoxical!

The Publick  
Funds fall.

See Post Boy  
of Feb. 14.  
Numb. 2615.  
Monstrous  
Paradox in  
that Paper.

Motion in  
the House of  
Peers against  
the Offers of  
France. Feb.  
15. O. S.

The Peers of Great Britain entertain'd far different Sentiments. For on Friday the 15th of February, O. S. the Lord H—x made a Motion in that Illustrious Assembly, for presenting an Address to the Queen, about the Specifick Offers of France, which his Lordship call'd trifling, arrogant, and injurious to Her Majesty and Her Allies. He was seconded by several Peers, of both Parties, who, said, in substance, ' That those Propositions ought to be rejected with the utmost Indignation; that it plainly appear'd, France



France had no other Design in View than to amuse the Allies ; And, in particular, that it was derogatory to Her Majesty's Honour, to enter into any Negotiation with that Crown, before Her Majesty's Just Title was acknowledged. Some endeavours were used to adjourn the Debate to the *Monday* following, or, at least, to the next Day ; by suggesting, ' That the Offers that were handed about, having yet no other Authority than their being inserted in the *Holland* Gazettes, might not be genuine ; and therefore the Lords ought not to take any Notice of them, till such time as the Queen had communicated them to the House. But this, and other Arguments, were over-ruled ; and it was resolv'd, without dividing, to address Her Majesty. A Committee was thereupon appointed to draw up that Address, which, the same Day, was reported, and agreed to, and, by the whole House, presented the next Day to the Queen, as follows :

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty the just Indignation of this House at the dishonourable Treatment of your Majesty by *France*, in having proposed to acknowledge your Majesty's Title to these Realms no sooner than when the Peace shall be signed. And we cannot forbear expressing our utmost Resentment at the Terms of Peace offer'd to your Majesty and your Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France* : And we do, with the greatest Zeal and Affection, assure your Majesty, That this House will stand by and assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in carrying on this War, in Conjunction with your Allies, till a safe and honourable Peace can be obtained for your Majesty and your Allies.

*Address of the Lords to Queen against these Offers.*

A. C.  
1711-12

The Queen's  
Answer,

The Queen's Answer was to this Effect :  
MY LORDS,

Return you my hearty Thanks for the Zeal you express for the Honour, and for the Assurance you give of supporting Me.

This Vigorous Step of the House of Peers somewhat quickned Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy's* Negotiation, which, it seems, had met with some Obstructions and Difficulties. His Highness having receiv'd an Answer to the first Memorial he deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, he thought fit to reply to it by a new Memorial, as follows :

Pr. Eugene's  
Memorial in  
the Name of  
the Emperor,  
delivered to  
Mr. Secy. St.  
John, Feb. 18.  
N. S. or Etk.  
y. Q. S.

IN the Answer to the Fifth Article of my Memorial, which Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd Me in the Queen's Name, relating to the War in *Spain*, which is one of the chief Points of my Commission, I found two Letters, one from the Earl of *Dartmouth* to Count *Gallas* dated *Febr. 20. 1711.* and the other from Mr. Secretary *St. John* to the said Count, dated the 20th of *August 1711.*

In the first Her Majesty takes Notice of the great Efforts She has made for the Recovery of *Spain*; and at the same time gives Assurance, that She would continue to support that War, as She has done hitherto, with so much Advantage to the Common Cause, and for the Interest of his Imperial Majesty in particular. This Declaration his Imperial Majesty took for a new Mark of Her Majesty's great Generosity towards him; for which he will be eternally oblig'd to Her.

In the other Letter from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, Her Majesty desir'd to have the Emperor's Scheme, how he thought this War could be maintain'd, that it might be supported in time, by continuing to make all possible Efforts.

'Tis certain that the Emperor was gone from *Barcelona* before he could have this Advice from Count *Gallas*, and that he was oblig'd to consult his Ministers and Generals, in order to draw up an exact Scheme according to Her Majesty's Desire. In this he did not lose one

Mo

Moment of Time. He sent for me to *Inspruck*  
 to receive his Orders, and dispatch'd me immediately with the said Project to Her Majesty the Queen; because he thought he could send no Body who was better inform'd of his Military Affairs, and particularly of the State of all his Forces in the Empire, and that side the Mediterranean. He sent also with me, as I mentioned before, the Count *de Corsana*, who is very well inform'd of all that relates to the Affairs of *Spain*.

'Twas therefore, by his Imperial Majesty's Orders, that I drew up my first Memorial, to request Her Majesty to appoint Her Ministers to enter into the Particulars of it with me, at least, about the Affairs of *Spain*, in case the present Conjuncture could bear the continuance of the War.

In the Conference which I had afterwards the Honour to have with those Ministers, I gave a more particular Account of the Efforts which his Imperial Majesty is able to make this present Year 1712, both as to Men and Money. I think it needless to re-capitulate what what has pass'd during the Course of this War; All the World knows, that it was the House of *Austria* who began and maintain'd it alone for above a Year, with vast Expence both of Men and Money; and that when the Allies enter'd into it, according to the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, his Imperial Majesty prosecuted it with the same Vigour in *Italy*, having besides a considerable Army in the Empire; and tho' the Affairs of *Bavaria* and the Rebellion of *Hungary*, carry'd the War into all his Hereditary Countries, he not only continued his Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for the Common Cause, but even exerted himself so far, that he had scarce a Garrison left to place in his Capital, which was then threatned with a Siege. Therefore 'tis plain, no Prince in the World could have shewn more Firmness and Zeal for the Good of the Common Cause: And there was no Difference betwixt those Years,

and

A. C.  
1711-12.

and them that followed, but only that the Regiments could not be so compleat, while all his Hereditary Countries were in a Commotion; but he did not fail immediately after Peace was restored there, and the Enemy remov'd from his Frontiers on the side of *Bavaria*, to compleat all his Regiments, and likewise to raise new ones for reinforcing his Armies in *Italy*, *Spain*, the Empire, and elsewhere, as it was judg'd necessary.

This Year, his Imperial Majesty having apply'd himself to the Recruiting and Augmenting of his Regiments, particularly those of Foot, and knowing the Necessity there is of making all possible Efforts, at once to put an end to the War, and oblige the Enemy to such a Peace as the Safety of *Europe* requires, he is ready to redouble them on his part, as appears by my former Memorial; so that they shall exceed not only sixteen hundred Men, the Number set down in the Answer, but also fourteen thousand. Even though, as 'tis alledg'd in the same Answer, his Imperial Majesty should be oblig'd to furnish ninety thousand Men, which does not appear to be founded upon any Treaty in Writing, For his Majesty now offers to have One hundred and three thousand nine hundred and twenty Men of his own Troops in the Field, without the Garrisons of *Bavaria*, those of the Frontier Places being always reckon'd among the Troops in that Country, which the General is at liberty either to diminish or augment, according as the state of the War shall require; as is seen by Experience in the *Low Countries*, where the National Troops, viz. *English* and *Dutch*, and the Foreigners in their Pay, are put every Year, in good Numbers into Garrisons.

Her Majesty, the Queen, may please to consider, that the Month of *February* N. S. is almost at an end; that the Season is far more advanced in *Spain* than elsewhere; that no Disposition is yet made on that side; that the Troops there are far behind in Affairs; and that

that whether we have *PEACE* or *WAR*, A. C.  
not one Moment ought to be lost: For if the 1711-12.  
first, our good Dispositions alone may oblige  
the Enemy to grant safe and honourable Terms,  
by letting them see that we are still in a Condi-  
tion to continue the War with more Vigour  
than in the preceding Years; and if the War  
lasts, there's hardly time enough to make  
the necessary Preparations there, and in other  
Places.

Their High Mightinesses the *States General*,  
have declared in several Conferences to the  
Queen's Ministers and My self, that as to the  
War in *Spain*, they will keep the same Number  
of Troops in that Country that are now there  
both of their own Troops, or in their Pay;  
and that they will send thither the four  
Bataillions which were stipulated last Year;  
so that I hope Her Majesty the Queen will  
please to order the rest to be concerted with  
Me.

Besides my first Memorial, I declared in the  
Conference, in the Name of his Imperial Ma-  
jesty, that he propos'd to have thirty thousand  
Men of his own Forces in *Spain*; and that  
whereas the Charge of that Service would a-  
mount to four Millions of Crowns, he would  
take one million upon himself. It may rea-  
sonably be judg'd that this Effort, which, if  
rightly consider'd, is no small Ease to *England*,  
is the greatest that his Imperial Majesty is able  
to make; and if the two Maritime Powers  
make the like Efforts now, as in the preceding  
Years, we may hope to put a speedy and happy  
End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a  
safe and good Peace, even during the Congress,  
when She sees such good Dispositions on all sides  
to oppose Her.

I desire Mr. Secretary St. John to represent  
this to Her Majesty, and to procure me a po-  
sitive Answer, the very much advanc'd Season  
pressing my departure.

Sign'd,

*Done at London,*  
Feb. 18, 1712.

Prince Eugene of *SAVOR*:

A. C. Some Days past before any formal Notice  
1711-12. was taken of this Memorial; upon which the  
Prince of Savoy having renew'd his Instances  
and presented other Memorials, Mr. Secretary  
St. John did, on the 26th of February, acquaint

*The Queen's  
Message to the  
Commons about  
Pr. Eugene's  
Proposition, Feb.  
26.* the Commons, 'That he had receiv'd Her Maje-  
sty's Command to communicate to that House  
a Proposition made to Her Majesty by Prince  
Eugene of Savoy, in the Name of the Emperor,  
for the Support of the War in Spain, viz.

*His Imperial Majesty judges, that Forty thousand  
Men will be sufficient for this Service, and that the  
whole Expence of the War in Spain, may amount  
to Four millions of Crowns, towards which his Im-  
perial Majesty offers to make up the Troops, which  
he has in that Country to Thirty thousand Men, and  
to take One million of Crowns upon himself.*

*The Prince of  
Savoy unac-  
quainted.* It was observ'd, that no Member said any thing  
to this Message; which made the Prince very  
uneasie, as doubting the Success of a Negotiation  
which had detain'd him so long from other im-  
portant Affairs on the Continent. On the other  
Hand, the course of the Publick Entertainments  
to which his Highness was almost daily Invited,

*His Nephew  
the Chev. de  
Savoy dies of  
the Small Pox  
Feb. 27.* was by this Time interrupted by the Death of his  
Nephew the Chevalier de Savoye, Son to the  
Count de Soissons, who was taken ill of the Small  
Pox, on the 20th of February; expired the 25th  
in the 21st Year of his Age; and on the 27th  
at Night his Corps was deposited without any  
Funeral Pomp, in the Vault belonging to the  
Dukes of Ormond in Westminster-Abbey. Prince  
Eugene bore this Accident with the Fortitude of  
a Heroe: Though not without some Concern for  
the Loss of so near a Relation, for whom he had  
a particular Affection.

*The House of  
Peers hear  
Council a-  
gainst the Bill  
in favour of  
Episcopacy  
in Scotland,  
Feb. 13.* On the 13th of February the House of  
Peers, before they proceeded to the second Read-  
ing of the Bill pass'd by the Commons in favour  
of those of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland,  
heard Council in behalf of the Presbyterians of  
that Part of Great Britain, who oppos'd the said  
Bill. The Lawyers alludg'd, in general, that  
this Bill annulling an Act ratified by the Act of

Unions

Union, might be attended with very fatal Consequences; and then made particular Objections to the Bill it self, as that it seem'd to grant Toleration to all *Episcopal Ministers*, under colour whereof *Papish Priests* might pretend to perform the *Romish Service* in *Scotland*. The Council having done Pleading, the Bill was read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, into which the Lords resolv'd themselves the same Day. The Lord *Hallifax* and the Bishop of *Salisbury* endeavour'd to shew the Inconveniencies and Danger of such a Bill, especially at this Juncture: And the first said, among other things, ' That he hoped that illu-  
' strious Assembly would never follow the Exam-  
' ple of a Neighbouring Prince, in making use  
' of the Distinction between the *Spirit* and the  
' *Letter* of a Treaty; adding, that in the present  
' Case such an Evasion would not do, since  
' this Bill was diametrically opposite to the  
' Treaty of Union. After some other Lords had made Speeches *Pro* and *Con*, it was resolv'd to add several Clauses to the Bill, particularly for  
limiting the Toleration to such Ministers as have  
received Holy Orders from the Hands of a Prote-  
stant Bishop; and who have taken and subscribed  
the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration; as also  
for obliging the Ministers of the Establish'd Church  
of Scotland, to take and subscribe the said Oaths.  
On the 15th these Amendments were reported,  
and agreed to by the House of Lords, who, the  
next Day, sent down the Bill to the Commons;  
and the latter having taken these Amendments  
into Consideration on the 21st, agreed to them,  
with a small Amendment of their own, to which  
the Lords agreed on the 26th.

Debate there-  
upon.

Clauses added  
to the Bill.

On the 21st of February, Mr. Auditor *Harley* presented to the House of Commons, an Account  
of how much of 35,302,107 l. 18 s. 9 d., had been  
accounted for, before the Auditors of the Imprests,  
since the Report of the Committee of Parliament in-  
April 1711, by whom, and when, and what Obstru-  
ctions had arisen in accounting for the same: And  
a Certificate from the Auditor of the Imprests, how  
far

Account of  
the remain-  
ing part of the  
35 Millions,  
&c. account-  
ed for.

A. C. *for the Imprest Accountants had passed their Ac-*  
 1711-12, *compts.* The next Day, the Commons in a Grand  
 Committee, about the Supply, came to the fol-  
 lowing Resolutions :

Feb. 22.  
*Resolutions  
 about the  
 Supply.*

I. ' That the Forty thousand Men raised to act  
 ' in Conjunction with the Forces of Her Majesty's  
 ' Allies, be continued for the Year 1712 :

II. ' That the Additional Forces of Ten thousand  
 ' Men taken into Her Majesty's Service in the Year  
 ' 1703, be continued for the Year 1712.

III. ' That a farther Number of Additional  
 ' Forces in the *Low Countries* be continued for the  
 ' Service of the Year 1712, not exceeding Fifteen  
 ' thousand one hundred seventy eight Men, upon  
 ' condition that the States General do agree to  
 ' add to such Additional Forces the Proportion of  
 ' three Fifths to two Fifths.

IV. ' That Eight hundred eighty six thousand  
 ' two hundred twenty three Pounds, eighteen  
 ' Shillings and six Pence be granted for maintain-  
 ' ing the said Forty thousand Men for the Service  
 ' of the Year 1712.

V. ' That One hundred seventy seven thousand  
 ' five hundred and eleven Pounds three Shillings  
 ' and six Pence, be granted for maintaining the  
 ' said Ten thousand Additional Forces, for the  
 ' Service of the Year 1712.

VI. ' That so much Money as now is, or be-  
 ' fore the first Day of *August* 1712, shall be de-  
 ' ficient to compeat the Quarterly Payments of  
 ' the Annuities, amounting to Eighty thousand  
 ' Pounds *per Ann.* purchased upon an Act of the  
 ' sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and charg'd  
 ' upon the half Subsidies of Tonage and Poundage  
 ' to arise by several Acts therein mention'd, be  
 ' supplied and made good.

VII. ' That so much as is, or shall be deficient  
 ' to compleat the Quarterly Payments of the  
 ' Annuities, amounting to Forty seven thousand  
 ' Pounds *per Annum*, purchased upon another Act  
 ' of the sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and  
 ' thereby charged upon several Overplus Monies  
 ' therein mentioned, be also supplied and made  
 ' good from Time to Time.



VIII. ' That fifty Pounds per Annum be added A. C.  
to the Fund settled by an Act of the last Session 1711-12;  
of Parliament, whereby (amongst other Things) ~~~~~~~~~  
a Rent of Ten Shillings a Year is payable upon  
Licencing Hackney Chairs, towards the Pay-  
ment of the Principal and Interest Monies there-  
in mentioned.

IX. ' That the said Additional Sum, not ex-  
ceeding Fifty Pounds per Annum, be raised du-  
ring the continuance of the said Act.

Which Resolutions were reported, and agreed *Agreed to*  
to the 23d. The Day before, the Commons re- *Feb. 23d.*  
solv'd to address Her Majesty, *That an Account*  
*might be laid before them, of the Remittances of* *Account a-*  
*Money for the Foreign Service during the present* *bout the Re-*  
*War, at what Rates, and upon what Terms and Con-* *mittances of*  
*ditions the same Remittances had been made.* *Money called*  
*for.* And the  
next Day the Bill for securing the Freedom of Par- *Feb. 23d.*  
liaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the *The Officers*  
House of Commons, was read the third time, pass'd *Bill sent to*  
and sent to the Lords. Three Days after the *the Lord.*  
Commons order'd, *That the Barrier Treaty; and* *Feb. 26th.*  
*the Extracts of Letters and other Papers relating* *The Barrier*  
*thereunto, which had been laid before the House, be* *Treaty, &c.*  
*printed.* And the same Day a Bill was order'd to *ordered to be*  
be brought in, *to hinder the further growth of Po-* *the growth of*  
*pery, by more effectually preventing the Foreign Edu-* *Popery order-*  
*cation of the Children of Popish Parents; and for* *ed to be*  
*enforcing the Laws against Popery: And the Earl* *brought in.*  
*of Hertford, Mr. Onslow and Mr. Sharpe were ap-*  
*pointed to prepare and bring in the same.*

On February 27th, the Commons resolv'd to Ad- *Account of*  
dress Her Majesty, *That a particular Account might* *the Distribu-*  
*be laid before them, of the Distribution of the Mo-* *ting of the*  
*nies, for the Service of the Year 1711, for the Ge-* *the Year*  
*neral Officers, Contingencies, Garrisons, Independent* *1711. called*  
*Companies, and Invalids, in Great Britain, Jersey,* *for.*  
*Guernsey, and the Plantations: And the same Day,* *Resolution*  
*in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply,* *for the Supply.*  
*they resolv'd to grant the Sum of 250,000 l. 16 s. 7 d.*  
*for maintaining the further Number not exceeding*  
*15178. Additional Forces in the Low-Countries,*  
*for the Year 1712. which Resolution was agreed* *Agreed to*  
*to, the next Day, by the House.* *Febr. 28.*

A. C. On the last of *February*, the Commons, in a  
1711-12. Committee of the whole House, went upon *Ways*  
and *Means* for raising the Supply; and came to the  
following Resolutions:

Resolutions of  
the Commons  
about *Ways*  
and *Means*  
Febr. 29.

1. ' That the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent* which has been, or ought to have been made from the Pay, Subsidies, or other Allowances for Foreign Forces in Her Majesty's Service, be continued for the Year 1712, and applied for the Service of the War, in Aid of the Provision made, or to be made, in this Session of Parliament for that Purpose.

2. ' That the Money which is, or at any time before the first Day of *August* next, shall be deficient to compleat the Quarterly Payments of the Annuities, amounting to Eighty Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* purchased upon an Act of Parliament in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, be supplied and made good, out of any Publick Money that is or shall be in the *Exchequer*, not appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by any former Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf.

3. ' That so much as is, or shall at any time or times be deficient to compleat the Quarterly Payments of the Annuities amounting to Forty Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* purchased upon an Act of the Sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and thereby charged upon several Overplus Monies therein mentioned, be supplied and made good from time to time, out of any Publick Money that is or shall be in the *Exchequer*, not appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by any other Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf.

4. ' That for raising the Sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds *per Ann.* resolved to be added to the Fund settled by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, whereby (among other Things) a Rent of Ten Shillings a Year is payable upon licensing of Hackney Chairs, a farther Power be given for licensing an additional Number of Hackney-Chairs, during the continuance of the said Act, so as the said additional Number of Chairs do not exceed One Hundred, and so as the Rent or  
Sum

# Queen ANNE's Reign.

367

- Sum payable for each additional Chair, do not exceed Ten Shillings *per Annum*.

A. G. 1711-12.

These Resolutions being, on the 1st Day of *March*, reported, were agreed to by the House. *Agreed to March. 1.*  
 After this Sir *Thomas Hammer* reported from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to draw up a Representation to be made to Her Majesty, That they had drawn up the same accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the House; And he read the same in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where it was read. And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the said Representation be re-committed, It passed in the Negative; after which it was *Resolved*, That the said Representation be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House; which was done accordingly on *Tuesday* the 4th of *March*. *The Commons present their Representation to the Q. See the Appendix Numb. VI.*  
 That memorable Piece which, with a great deal of Art and Eloquence was drawn up by Sir *Thomas Hammer*; together with the Queen's Answer, is inserted, at large, in the *Appendix* to this Volume.

On the 29th of *February*, the Lords read the second Time the Bill from the Commons for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers, sitting in the House of Commons. Which being committed to a Committee of the whole House, their Lordships immediately resolved themselves into that Committee; and after a Debate, which lasted till Nine a Clock in the Evening, the Question being put, whether the said Bill should pass, it was carried in the Negative by five or six Voices; some Peers, who were said to be for the Bill, being Absent, and not having left their Proxies.

*The Officers Bill rej. d. by the Lords.*

On the 3d of *March* the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, and other Lords commissioned by Her Majesty to give the Royal Assent to several Bills, sent a Message to the House of Commons, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to desire the immediate Attendance of that House to the House of Peers: Which being readily complied with, the Lords Commissioners

*Alls pass'd March 3.*

A. C. oners gave the Royal Assent to these Publick  
1711-12. Bills, viz.



1. 'An Act for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land  
'Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year  
'One thousand seven hundred and twelve. 2. An  
'Act to continue the Act of the last Session of  
'Parliament for *Taking, Examining and Stating the*  
'*Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, for one Year  
'longer. 3. An Act to prevent the Disturbing those  
'of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of *Great*  
'*Britain* called *Scotland*, in the Exercise of their  
'Religious Worship, and in the use of the Litur-  
'gy of the Church of *England*, and for Repealing  
'the Act passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*,  
'Entitled, *An Act against Irregular Baptisms and*  
'*Marriages*.

4. 'An Act for enlarging the Term for Pay-  
'ment of certain Duties, granted in and by an Act  
'of Parliament pass'd in the Seventh Year of Her  
'Majesty's Reign, Entitled, *An Act for preserving*  
'*and enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven, in*  
'*the County of Cumberland*.

Resolutions  
on the Sup-  
ply, for the  
War in Spain

The Commons being return'd to their House,  
in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther of the  
Supply, and resolv'd, 'That 225,385 l. 7 s. 8 d. be  
'granted to defray the Charge of the *British* and  
'other Forces, in Her Majesty's Pay in *Spain*,  
'for one Quarter of a Year, from *Christmas* 1711,  
'to *Lady-day*, 1712. 2. That 250,000 l. be granted  
'for Her Majesty's Proportion of the War in *Spain*,  
'for three Quarters of a Year, from *Lady day*  
'1712. to *Christmas* 1712, the same being after the  
'Rate of 333,333 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. for Her  
'Majesty's Part of Four Millions of Crowns, to  
'be born by Her Majesty and Her Allies, for the  
'carrying on the said War. 3. That an humble  
'Address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly  
'beseeching her Majesty, that it may be repre-  
'sented to his Imperial Majesty, that from, and  
'after the 25th of *March* 1712. her Majesty will  
'look upon herself oblig'd to contribute no more  
'to the Expence of carryiag on the War in *Spain*,  
'than one Third of Four Millions of Crowns pro-  
'posed by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, for the Charge

of that Part of the War. These Resolutions being, the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and it was order'd, that the said Address should be presented to her Majesty by such Members of that House, as were of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; which was done accordingly by Mr. Benson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; upon which the Queen was pleas'd to comply with the Desires of the House.

A. C.  
1711. 12.  
Agreed to  
March 4<sup>th</sup>

On the 5th the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply; but came to no Resolution. The next Day, they took into Consideration the Merits of the Petition of Samuel Taylor, Esq; and of the Freemen and Free Burghers of the Borough of Kings Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, against the Election of Robert Walpole, Esq;: And a Motion being made and the Question put, That Counsel be call'd in, it pass'd in the Negative. Then the Writ for Electing a Burgess for the said Borough, in the room of Robert Walpole, Esq; expelled the House; and also the Sheriff of Norfolk's Precept thereupon, and the Indenture of the Return between the said Sheriff and the Mayor and Burgesses of the said Borough, were read: After which it was resolv'd, That Robert Walpole Esq; having been this Session of Parliament committed a Prisoner to the Tower of London, and expelled this House, for an high Breach of Trust in the Execution of his Office, and notorious Corruption, when Secretary at War, was, and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament. 2. That Samuel Taylor Esq; is not duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Kings Lynn. 3. That the late Election for a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of Kings Lynn, is a void Election. And thereupon it was Order'd, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Kings Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, in the room of Robert Walpole Esq;.

March 6;  
Votes against  
the Election  
of R. Wal-  
pole, Esq;

A. C. On the 7th of *March* the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of the Supply, as they did likewise on the 12th, and the Resolutions taken at those Two Sittings were reported, and agreed to on the 13th. being as follows: 1. That 196,452 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* be granted for her Majesty's Proportion of the Pay, Subsidy, and other Charges for carrying on the War in *Portugal*, for the Year 1712. 2. That 111,983 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted for the Charge of the Office of her Majesty's Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1712. 3. That 2500 *l.* be granted for carrying on and finishing the Fortifications of *Edinburgh* Castle. 4. The Sum of 1620 *l.* for the Fortifications of *Dunbarton* Castle; And by the Sum of 308 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* for the Fortifications of *Fort-William*.

Resolutions  
on the Supply  
March 7.  
and 12. Re-  
ported and a-  
greed to the  
13th.

Resolutions on  
Ways and  
Means  
March 10.

Reported and  
agreed to  
Mar. 11.

Bill to hinder  
the further  
Growth of  
Popery.

Three Days before, the Commons in a Grand Committee consider'd further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and resolv'd 'To lay a Duty upon all Silks, Callicoes, Linnens, and Stuffs, of what kind soever, which shall be printed, stained, or painted in *Great Britain*; except Stuffs made of Woollen, or whereof the greatest Part in Value shall be Woollen; also upon all Bricks, Tiles, Slate; and Lime, made within the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality, or brought into the same, whether the said Bricks, Tiles, and Lime, be made or brought for Sale, or not for Sale. And on all Stones, which should be brought within the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality, to be used in Building and Paving: Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to on the 11th of *March*. The same Day, the Earl of *Hereford* presented to the House A Bill to hinder the farther Growth of Popery, by more effectually preventing the foreign Education of Children of Popish Parents, and enforcing the Laws against Popery; and the same was received, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the 13th, upon a Motion made in the House of Commons for the Reading Two Acts passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the one entitled,

An Act for Encouragement of Preachers at vacant Churches, be North-Forth, in July 1693: The same were read accordingly; and a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That Leave be given to bring in A Bill to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches Vacant, in that Part of Great Britain, call'd Scotland; a Debate arose thereupon; and a Motion was made, and the Question put, That the said Debate be adjourn'd. But the Question being carried in the Negative, the said Bill was, afterwards, order'd to be brought in; and Mr. Mar-  
 ray, Mr. Machenzie, and Mr. Carnegie were appointed to prepare and bring in the same; which was done accordingly a Week after. It is to be observ'd that upon the bringing in of this Bill there was publish'd an Account of Lay Patronages in Scotland, and of the fatal Consequences they have occasion'd between the Church and Lay Patrons, with Observations on the Arguments for restoring them. But some Persons did not apprehend so much Mis-  
 chief or Danger from the Patronage Act, as they did from the Toleration Bill.

Two Acts pass'd in Scot-land about Patronages, 1713.

Bill to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights in Scotland, brought in, March 20.

Notwithstanding the Reasons contain'd in the Account before mention'd; which was said to be written by a Learned Scotch Member, the Majority of the House of Commons seem'd resolv'd to go through with the Bill for restoring Lay Patronages; And to shew yet the more Favour to those of the Episcopal Communion, they order'd a Bill to be brought in for Repealing an Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, entituled, Act for dis-  
 charging the Rule Vacance; That is, for restoring the Observation of Christmas Holy days: Which Mr. Carnegie did, accordingly, present to the House on the 17th March, when the same was read the first time, and order'd a second Read-  
 ing.

Bill to repeal a Scotch Act for discharg-  
 ing the Rule Vacance. March 14.

On the 14th of March the Commons, in a Grand Committee on the supply, resolv'd to present Three Addresses to her Majesty; First, That She would be pleas'd to direct, That an Account be laid before the House, of the Debt of the Navy, Victualling, Trans-  
 ports

Resolves con-  
 cerning the Supply.

A. C. ports, and Ordnance Offices, from *Christmas*  
 1711 12. 1710, to *Lady-day* 1711; for which, Certifi-  
 cates or Debentures were to be made out, in  
 pursuance of the Act passed the last Session of  
 Parliament, for making good Deficiencies, and sa-  
 tisfying Publick Debts. Secondly, An Account  
 of the one Million, Five Hundred Thousand  
 Pounds, granted the last Session of Parliament,  
 for the Service of the War in *Spain and Portugal*.  
 And, in the third place, an Estimate of the  
 Charge of the Navy, Ordnance, Victualling,  
 and for Transport Service, for the Year 1711.

The same Day, Mr. Secretary *St. John* deliver'd  
 to the House the following Message sign'd by Her  
 Majesty, viz.

ANNE R.

The Queen's  
 Message a-  
 bout the Eng-  
 lish Episcopal  
 Church at  
 Rotterdam.

IT having been certified to Her Majesty, by the  
*Earl of Strafford*, Her Ambassador Extraordina-  
 ry, and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the  
 United Provinces, That the Collections for Building  
 a Church at Rotterdam, wherein Divine Service is  
 celebrated after the Usage of the Church of England,  
 for the Benefit of the QUEEN'S Subjects in that  
 Place, are not sufficient to compleat the Charge of that  
 Work by about Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds;  
 Her Majesty thinks fit, earnestly to recommend to  
 the House, the making a Provision for the same.

Address of  
 the Commons  
 thereupon.

Hereupon, it was resolv'd, That an humble Ad-  
 dress be presented to her Majesty, to return her  
 Majesty the humble Thanks of this House, for  
 Her most Gracious Message, wherein She has  
 expressed her Concern for the building a Church  
 at Rotterdam, for the celebrating Divine Service  
 there, according to the Usage of the Church of  
 England, and to assure her Majesty, That this  
 House will enable her Majesty to compleat the  
 Charge of building the same.

Papers re-  
 lating to the  
 Trade to  
 Africa.

All these Addresses were laid before the Queen  
 by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, with which he ac-  
 quainted the House on the 18th of *March*, and  
 inform'd them, at the same time, That pursuant  
 to their Address of the last Session, her Majesty  
 had given Directions for taking Care of the Set-  
 tlements in *Africa*, for the Preservation of the  
 Trade



## Queen ANNE's Reign.

373

A. C.

1711-12.

Trade thither, which She hoped would be pre-  
served accordingly: and that her Majesty had  
been pleas'd to direct the State of that Trade to  
be laid before her, which had been done by the  
Commissioners of Trade; and that he was com-  
manded by her Majesty to lay before the House,  
a Representation and several Papers relating  
thereto; which he presented to the House;  
who referr'd them to the Consideration of the  
Grand Committee, who were to consider farther  
of the Trade to *Africa*.

The same Day the Commons, in a Committee  
of the whole House upon the Supply, resolv'd to  
grant 1st. The Sum of 2500*l.* to compleat the  
Charge of building a Church at *Rotterdam*;  
2dly, 468,830*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for the Pay of the  
Horse, Foot, and Dragoons in *Great Britain*, and  
of Nine Independant Companies. 3dly, 14480*l.*  
18*s.* 7*d.* for the Pay of the General Officers,  
for the Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*.  
4thly, 13734*l.* for the Pay of the Contingencies  
for the Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*.  
And, 5thly, 32752*l.* for the Pay of the said  
Garrisons. These Resolutions being the next  
Day reported, the three first were agreed to by  
the House, but instead of 13734*l.* only 7500*l.*  
were granted for Contingencies; and instead of  
of 32752*l.* only 23400*l.* for the Garrisons in  
*Great Britain*.

Mar'h 18.  
Resolutions on  
the Supply.

March 19.

On the 21st of *March* the Commons, in a Grand  
Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Sup-  
ply, resolv'd to lay a Duty upon all Paper made in  
*Great Britain*, or imported into the same, over and  
above the present Duties upon Paper imported;  
which new Duty they ascertain'd according to the  
different sorts of Paper made Abroad, and fur-  
ther resolv'd, That the Duty upon all other Paper  
imported and not specified, be after the Rate of 20*l.*  
per Cent. ad Valorem; They also resolv'd, that  
the Duty upon all Books, Prints, and Maps, printed  
or wrought off in any Parts beyond the Seas, and im-  
ported into *Great Britain*, bound or unbound, be  
after the Rate of 30*l.* per Cent. ad Valorem;  
And having ascertain'd the Duty upon the most u-

Resolutions  
on Ways and  
Means.  
New Duty on  
Paper.

Duty on  
Printed Book  
and Paper.

A. C. 1711-12. *That the Duty upon all other Paper, not particularly charg'd, be after the Rate of 25 l. per Cent. Valorem; That the said Duties be granted for the Term of Thirty Two Years; That all Stocks of Paper for sale; on the 21st of March 1711-12. be charg'd with the said Duties; That a Duty be laid on all Soap made in Great Britain, or imported into the same, viz. Two Pence per Pound weight Averdupoize, on all foreign Soap imported, over and above the Duties already payable upon the Importation thereof; and one Penny per Pound only upon all Soap made in Great Britain; That the said Duties be granted for the Term of 32 Years; And that all Stocks of Soap, in the Hands of any Person trading therein, be chargeable with the like Duties; Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to on the 24th of March. The next Day the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, and some other Lords, gave the Royal Assent to the Bill entituled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters; and to two private Bills: Being authorized for that Purpose by Her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain.**

Duty on  
Soap.

March 25.  
Ass: pass'd.

The Queens  
Accession to  
the Crown  
Solemniz'd,  
March, 8.

L. Vis. Wey-  
mouth sworn  
in Privy-  
Council.  
Mar. 10.

On the 8th of March, being the Anniversary of the Queen's Auspicious Accession to the Throne, Her Majesty was complimented thereupon by the Great Officers of the Crown, and the Household; the Foreign Ministers, and the Persons of Distinction of both Sexes, and in particular by Prince Eugene of Savoy; but the Lord High-Treasurer did not appear at Court, being at that Time somewhat indisposed. At Noon the great Guns in St. James's Park and in the Tower were discharg'd, and in the Evening there were Bonfires and Illuminations in the Cities of London and Westminster, with all other Demonstrations of Joy, suitable to so happy an Occasion. That Day Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, was sworn of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. Two Days after Monsieur Marschall de Biebersteyn, Minister of State

State and Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, A. C. had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majesty. 1711-12

It was by many conjectured, that the Prince of Savoy put off his Departure for Holland, that he might have the Opportunity to compliment Her Majesty on the Day She begun Her Glorious Reign: But nice Observers were of Opinion, that his Highness had met with some Difficulties in his Negotiation with the British Ministry, which he still labour'd, by all possible Means, to overcome. Be that as it will, his Highness had not his Audience of Leave of her Majesty till Thursday the 13th of March in the Evening; to which he was introduced by Mr. Secretary St. John. His Highness spent the Three next following Days in receiving and Paying Visits to the Ministers of State and Nobility; and, among the rest, the Lord High-Treasurer waited upon his Highness on Sunday morning. After this the Prince went to take his Leave of his Dear Friend, and illustrious Partner in Military Achievements and Glory, the Duke of Marlborough; and of the Earl of Godolphin. And having dined with Mr. Boyle, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and suppd at the Baron de Rosenstrans's, his Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Grafton, Count Nassau Woudenburg, and the Lord Lifford, set out in a Coach and Six for Greenwich. Being come there at Three a-clock in the morning, his Highness immediately went on Board the Peregrine Yacht, with Count de Corsana, and the Baron de Hohendorf, and about Four set sail with a fair Wind, which just serv'd him to reach the Coast of Holland, on the Wednesday following. There were Two Men of War appointed to convoy his Highness; and two more for the two Yachts that carried over, at the same time, the one Don Louis da Cunha, Plenipotentiary from the King of Portugal; the other Monsieur Marschalch de Biebersteyn, the Prussian Plenipotentiary. As for Mr. Thomas Harley, who had another Yacht to carry him over, he sail'd a Day or two before the Prince.

After his Highness's Departure there were various Speculations and Reasonings about the Success

The Prussian Plenipotentiary has an Audience of Leave. Pr. Eugene of Savoy meets with Difficulties in his Negotiation. H has his Audience of Leave Mar. 13th.

He embarks at Greenwich Mar. 13th.

Various Opinions about the Success of his Negotiation at the British Court.

A. C.  
1711-12.

of his Negotiation. Some affirm'd, not without Probability, that notwithstanding the several Memorials he had presented, and the lively and pressing Representations he made by word of Mouth, the British Ministry made no Alteration in their Scheme, in relation either to the War or Peace; and that if any Change happen'd in the latter it was owing to other Causes, particularly the late unexpected Death of two Dauphins of France. Others were of opinion, that his Highness's coming over, at this critical Juncture, was extream beneficial to the common Cause; For as, on the one hand, the universal Attention and Admiration which that Heroe drew after him, somewhat abated the Animosity of the Two contending Parties, (Men being naturally asham'd to shew their Follies before them who are universally reverenc'd for Wisdom and Moderation :) So on the other hand, the continued Entertainments to which his Highness was invited by the Prime Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, gave him, no doubt, an Opportunity to know the Strength and Inclinations of both Parties: Which may be of mighty Use to a Prince who has so great a Share in the Councils of Vienna and of the whole Empire. After all, it must be acknowledg'd, that tho' his Highness did not go away fully satisfied, he obtain'd, however, the best part of what he came for, viz. One Third part of the Four Millions of Crowns to be sufficient for the carrying on the War in Spain; which was, perhaps; more than the Commons would, at this Juncture, have granted to the Emperor, had not Prince Eugene of Savoy solicited for him in Person.

## REMARKABLES of the Year 1711.

March  
1711-12.Mr. Kettel  
and Mr. Berr  
the 11th

ON the 1st of March died Jasper Ratcliff Esq; Member of Parliament for Camelford, in Cornwall; as did on the 22d the Honourable Charles Berke Esq; Member of Parliament for Stamford.

About

About the latter End of the same Month *William Broderick* Esq; was appointed Her Majesty's Attorney General of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Dixey Percival* Esq; deceased.

*Mr. Broderick made Attorney General of Jamaica.*

About the middle of the Month of *March* died *Dr. Kenn*, late Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, who upon the Revolution was deprived, for refusing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. However, he was a Person of exemplary Virtue, and such a Strain of Piety runs through his Writings, as will ever render his Memory dear to all good Christians. He wrote a *Mannual of Devotion for the Use of Winchester Schools*; and an *Expofition of the Church Catechism*.

*Dr. Kenn Bp. of Bath and Wells dies.*

On the 19th of *April*, *William Marquis of Anandale*, was sworn of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.

*The Marquis of Anandale Sworn Privy Counsellor.*

The next Day, the Marquis *de Srouli*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a Publick Audience of the Queen, to which he was introduc'd by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrel*, Master of the Ceremonies. Six Days after the *Sieur de Krayenberg*, Resident from Elector of *Hanover*, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, at which he deliver'd his Letter of Credence; being introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

*April 20th. The Genvese Envoy Extraordinary has a publick Audience.*

*April 26. And the Resident of Hanover in private.*

On the 2d of *May*, between Six and Seven a-clock in the Evening, *Lawrence Earl of Rochester*, Maternal Uncle to the Queen, and President of the Council, died suddenly to the extream sorrow of the *High Church Party*, who in him lost their strongest Support. His Lordship, who ever favour'd that Party, having a great Interest at Court, and an equal weight in the House of Peers, not only upon Account of his Birth, but also of his natural Abilities, consummate Experience in Business, both Foreign and Domestick; and Exemplary Morals. He was the second Son of *Edward, Earl of Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* and Brother of *Henry* the late Earl of *Clarendon*. His unexpected

*The Earl of Rochester's dies May 2.*

*Much regretted by the High Church Party*

May  
1722.

His Character  
His Issue.

expected Death made way for the Advancement of the present Earl of *Oxford*; for it put an End to the Competition that was between those Two new Favourites, on account of the eminent Post of Lord High Treasurer, which thereupon was given to the Survivor. The Earl of *Rocheſter* married the Lady *Henrietta*, Fifth Daughter to *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, by whom he had iſſue *Henry* Lord *Hyde*, the preſent Earl of *Rocheſter*; and Four Daughters, viz. Lady *Ann*, Firſt Wiſe to the preſent Duke of *Ormond*; Lady *Henrietta*, married to the Earl of *Dalkwaith*; Lady *Mary*, married to the Lord *Conway*, and who died 1708-9; and Lady *Catherine* unmarried.

On the 17th of *May*, *William Henry Granville* Earl of *Bath*, died of the *Small Pox* in the 20th Year of his Age, being born the 30th of *January* 1692. He was Son to *Charles* Lord *Landſdown*, Son and Heir of *John* Earl of *Bath*, who married two Wives: Firſt, the Lady *Martha*, firſt Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds*, by whom he had iſſue only one Daughter, that died an Infant; Secondly, the Lady *Iſabella de Naffau*, Daughter to *Henry de Naffau*, Lord *D' Auverquerque*, by whom he had iſſue this *William Henry*, his only Child and Heir, in which the Honour is extinct.

The Earl of  
Bath dies  
May 17th.

On the 20th of *May*, *Wriotheſley Ruſſel* Duke of *Bedford*, died of the *Small Pox*, in the 30th Year of his Age. He was Grandſon to *William Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford*, who in *April* 1694. was created Marquiſ of *Taviſtock*, and Duke of *Bedford*; and who by the Lady *Ann*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, had Seven Sons; and amongst them *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, Father of the late Duke, which *William* ſell a Sacrifice to the *Papiſt* Faction towards the latter end of King *Charles II's* Reign.

The Duke of  
Bedford dies  
May 26th.

“ *Wriotheſley* the late Duke of *Bedford*, inſtall'd Kt. of the Garter *Ann* 1700, married *Mary* only Daughter and Heireſs of — *Howland* of *Stretcham* in the County of *Surrey* Eſq; (from whence his Grace was Baron *Howland* of *Stretcham*) by whom he leaves iſſue two Sons and two Daughters, viz. *Wriotheſley* Lord Marquiſ of *Taviſtock*, born in 1722, who ſucceeds in Honour and

- and Estate; *John Lord Russel*, born in 1718; May  
 the Lady *Rachel*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*. His 1731.  
 Eldest Son *William*, born in 1703. died in his  
 Infancy. *His Issue.*

The Lord Viscount *Strathallan* of *North Britain*,  
 died of a Consumption at *Kensington*, the same Day  
 with the late Duke of *Bedford*. *The Ld. Vise. Strathallan dies.*

About the middle of *June* the Lord *Willoughby*,  
 only Son to the Marquis of *Lindsey*, Lord Great  
 Chamberlain of *England*, was married to Mrs.  
*Jane Brownlow*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *John*  
*Brownlow* of *Bolton* in *Lincolnshire*, whose Fortune  
 was near Forty thousand Pounds. *The Ld Willoughby married Mrs. Jane Brownlow.*

About the same time dyed, in the 70th Year of  
 his Age, Mr. *Henry Dodwell*, a Divine equally fa-  
 mous for his great Piety and Learning, and his singu-  
 lar Opinions both in *Divinity* and *Politics*: For on  
 the one hand, in a Book, entitled, *An Epistolary Dis-*  
*course concerning the Mortality of Humane Souls*, He  
 asserts, and endeavours to prove, that the Soul of  
 Man being naturally *Mortal*, acquires *Immortality*  
 by *Episcopal Baptism* only; And on the other Hand,  
 he not only refus'd to take the Oaths to King  
*William* and Queen *Mary*, but was the Head of  
 the *Schism* which happen'd upon the late Revolu-  
 tion, when many Non-Juring Clergy-men sepa-  
 rated themselves from Church-Communion upon  
 Account of the *deprived Bishops*. I do not  
 hear that he ever recanted his Error about the  
*Natural Mortality of Humane Souls*; but soon  
 after his Death, the World was inform'd, ' That  
 though for some Years past he went not to the  
 Publick Church, yet he of late return'd to it,  
 and in his last Sickness receiv'd the Holy Sacra-  
 ment from the Minister of his Parish; and that  
 he declar'd much Satisfaction in his late Practice,  
 and in his Endeavours towards closing the Dis-  
 fence among Non-Jurors relating to Church-  
 Communion, in a Book, the last that he writ  
 and published, entitled, *The Case in View,*  
*now in Pass; proving that the Continuance of a Se-*  
*parate Communion without substitutes, in any of the*  
*late INVALIDLY DEPRIV'D SEES, since the*  
*Death of William Lord Bishop of Norwich, is*  
*Schisma-*

July 1711. Schismatical. *With an Appendix. proving that our late Invalidly-depriv'd Fathers had no Right to substitute Successors, who might legitimate the Separation, after that the SCHISM had been concluded by the Decease of the late Survivor of those same Fathers.*

*M. Vryberg's Death.*

*His Excellency*

On Tuesday Morning the 3d of July, Monsieur de Vryberge, one of the Deputies of the Provinces of Zealand to the Assembly of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and their High Mightinesses Envoy Extraordinary to Her Majesty, died of a Consumption at Chelsey, generally lamented; having discharged that Trust for about ten Years, (that is, from the latter end of King of King William's Reign, till his own Death) with no less Prudence and Dexterity, than Honour and Reputation.

*The Duke of Queensberry and Dover dies.*

On Friday Morning the 6th of July, James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry and Dover, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, died at his House in Albemarlestreet near Piccadilly, after he had some Days been afflicted with the *Black Pox*, or *Miserere*, which baffled all the Remedies that were administered to him.

He married December 1st, 1685. Mary Boyle second Daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, Eldest Son of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork, a Lady of incomparable Virtue and Merit, who died October 2, 1709; and by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters, viz. William, born May 18, 1696, who died seven Months after; James, born November 2, 1697; James, born November 24, 1698, who inherits his Father's Titles; and George, born February 20, 1701. Of the five Daughters two only survive the Father, viz. the Lady Jane and Lady Anne.

*The Lord Fairfax dies.*

*July 10. Mr. Bertie dies.*

On the 6th of July the Lord Fairfax, of Gilling in Yorkshire, died also in London.

Four Days after, between Eight and Nine in the Evening, the Honourable Peregrine Bertie, Brother to the Marquis of Lindsey, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, died suddenly of an Apoplexy. He had formerly been Vice-Chamberlain, both in the late and present Reign.

On Tuesday the 13th of July, John Holmes Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy Seal, as he was hunting near



## REMARKABLES.

381

near his Seat at *Welbeck* in *Nottinghamshire*, had the misfortune to fall from his Horse; and received such a Bruise, that he died on the *Sunday Morning* following. He was Son to *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, by *Grace* Daughter of *William Pierrepont* Esq; and having appear'd one of the most forward in the late Revolution, was, in the Year 1694, advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*; and in 1698 made Knight of the Garter. On the 27th of *March* 1705, he was made Lord Privy Seal; and in the Year 1708, upon the Death of Prince *George of Denmark* was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for holding the first Parliament of *Great Britain*. About that time, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the Town and County of *Nottingham*, Lord Warden of the Forest of *Sherwood*, Lord Lieutenant of the East and North-Riding of the County of *York*, and Governor of the Town and Fort of *Kingston upon Hull*; and some time before his Death, Lord Lieutenant of *Hedfordshire* and *Middlesex*.

July 1711.

*The Duke of Newcastle falls from his Horse July 13. And dies July 15.*

He married *Margaret*, third Daughter and Heiress to *Henry Cavendish*, Duke of *Newcastle*, by whom he had Issue only one Daughter, the Lady *Henriette*, who is yet unmarried.

He left the Bulk of his Estate, which is computed at about 25000 *l.* Sterling per *Ann.* to his Nephew the Honourable *Thomas Pelham*, who is to change his Family Name to that of *Holles*; and about 80000 *l.* in Money, Jewels and Plate to his Daughter, besides Her Mother's Dowry, which is about 8000 *l.* a Year.

On the 28th of *July* died *Richard Verney*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Brooke*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only surviving Son the Reverend *George Verney* Doctor of Divinity.

*The Ld Willoughby of Brooke dies.*

About the beginning of *August*, the Lord *Duplin*, Son in Law to the Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, Lord High Treasurer, was made one of the Tellers of Her Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of *Peregrine Bertie* Esq; lately deceased.

*The Ld Duplin made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*

On the 9th late in the Evening, the Corps of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, was, with great Pomp depo-

depo-

August,  
1711.



The Duke of  
Newcastle  
interred.  
Dr. Friend  
made School  
master of  
Westminster.

Mr. Bussy  
apprehended  
and sent back  
to France.

Mr. Bonnet  
notifies the  
Death of the  
young Prince of  
Prussia.

Ecclesiastical  
Promotions.

The Earl of  
Jersey dies.

His Fiefs and  
Employments.

deposited in *Westminster-Abbey*; where Dr. *Knap*, who died the 5th, was interr'd the same Night, and was succeeded as head School-master of *Westminster* by Dr. *Friend*. The Lord *Danby*, Eldest Son to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, died about the same time of the Small-Pox, at *Uxbridge*, in the 21st Year of his Age.

About the middle of *August*, Monsieur *Bussy*, a French Roman Catholic, who formerly married the Countess of *Aemburgh*; and who was lately taken coming from *France* without a Pass, and thereupon committed to the Custody of a Messenger, was sent back to his Country by the way of *Dover*.

On Sunday the 12th of *August*, Monsieur *Bonnet*, Resident from the King of *Prussia*, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, wherein he notified the Death of the young Prince *Frederick William*, only Son to the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, who expired on the 31st of *July* N. S.

About the same time Dr. *Adams*, Rector of *St. Albans Woodstreet*, was presented by the Lord Keeper to the Rectory of *St. Bartholomew* behind the *Royal Exchange*, a Living of near 500 l. per Ann. in the room of Dr. *Woodroff*, lately deceased; Dr. *Atterbury*, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, was made Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, which Preferment had been vacant ever since the decease of Dr. *Aldrich*; Dr. *Smalbridge*, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Canon of *Christ Church*; and Mr. *Kimberly*, Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, a Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the room of Dr. *Knap* lately deceased.

On Sunday the 26th of *August*, *Edward Villiers* Earl of *Jersey* died of an Apoplexy. He was descended of an ancient Family, originally of *French* Extraction, possess'd of a fine Inheritance in *Leicestershire*. He was Son to Sir *Edward Villiers* Bart. and being Master of the Horse to the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards Queen *Mary*, was upon the Revolution created Viscount *Villiers* of *Darford*, Baron of *Hoo* in *Kent*; and in the Year 1697. Earl of *Jersey*. He was constituted one of the Lords Justices in *Ireland*, and one of the Plenipotentiaries

at *Ryſwick*; ſoon after Ambaſſador Extraordinary *Auguſt*,  
to the States General, and one of the Privy Coun-  
cil. In the Year 1698. he ſucceeded the Earl of *Portland*, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court  
of *France*, and at his Return was made Principal  
Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of  
*Shrewsbury*. In 1700, he was appointed one of the  
Plenipotentiaries (together with the Earl of *Port-  
land*) for the ſecond Treaty of Partition, and the  
ſame Year alſo made Lord Chamberlain of the  
Houſehold, having been twice one of the Lords Ju-  
ſtices during the Reign of King *William*. At Her  
Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, he was continu'd  
in his Place of Lord Chamberlain, which he enjoy'd  
till the 25d of *April* 1704, when the Staff was ta-  
ken from him and given to (then) Earl, (now Duke  
of *Kent*; but his Lordſhip having continued firm to  
the High Church Party was, of late, in ſo great Fa-  
vour, that he was to have been named Lord Privy-  
Seal, the very Day he expired. He married *Bar-  
bara* the Daughter of *Wm Chivins* Eſq; formerly  
Cloſet-keeper to King *Charles II.* by whom he left  
Iſſue, now ſurviving, two Sons and one Daughter,  
*viz.* *William Villiers*, preſent Earl of *Jerſey*, who  
married *Judith* only Daughter of *Frederick Herne*  
of the City of *London* Eſq; *Henry*, ſecond Son, yet  
unmarried; and *Mary*, only Daughter, married  
1709 to *Tho. Thynne* Eſq; of *Old Windſor*, and Ne-  
phew to the preſent Viſcount *Weymouth*, who dy-  
ing in 1710, ſhe was married a ſecond time on *De-  
cemb. 15, 1711.* to *Geo. Granville* Eſq; ſoon after  
created Lord *Lanſdowne*.

Towards the latter end of *Auguſt* died likewiſe *The Marquis*  
the young Marquis of *Monthermer*, only Son to his Grace the Duke of *Mountague*; as alſo *Anthony*  
*Henley* Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Melcomb-  
Regis*, a Perſon of great Learning and Abilities;  
who about a Year and half before made a Motion  
in the Houſe of Commons to addreſs the Queen for  
ſome Preferment in the Church for Mr. *B. Broadly*,  
as a Reward for his late Political Writings; And *Sir I.*  
*Sir James Forbes*, a Clerk of the Green Cloth.

On the 28th of *Auguſt* the Hereditary Prince of  
*Heſſe Da miſt*, who had been ſome time in Eng-  
land

Septemb.  
1711.

The Earl of  
Strafford  
married.  
Dr. Upson  
dies.

And Mr. Ba-  
thurst.

The Duke of  
Leeds made  
Ld. C. J. in  
Eyre; and  
Brig. Sutton  
Gov. of Hull.  
The D. of  
Beaufort  
married.  
Sir Robert  
Beauchcroft  
chosen Lord  
Mayor of  
London.

October,  
1711.

The Bishop of  
Kilmore dies.

Parliament  
prorogued.

The Queen  
goes to Hamp-  
ton Court.

The Earl of  
Berkeley made  
Constable of  
St. Brionel's  
C. 110.

Novemb.  
1711.

Dr. Grabe's  
Death and  
Obsequies.

land, took his Leave of the Queen at *Windsor*; and Her Majesty was pleased to present him with a Pack for hunting the Stag.

On the 6th of Sept. the E. of *Strafford* was married to the only Daughter of Sir *Henry Johnson*.

On the 4th Dr. *Upson*, an eminent Physician, died suddenly.

*Villias Bathurst* Esq; Judge Advocate of her Majesty's Fleet, died also the 8th of this Month; and was succeeded by Dr. *Strahan*.

About the middle of September the Duke of *Leeds* was made Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre* on the North-side of *Trent*; and Brigadier *Sutton* was appointed Governor of *Hull*.

On the 14th the Duke of *Beaufort* was married to the Lady *Mary Osborne*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, and Grand-daughter to the Duke of *Leeds*.

On the 29th of September Sir *Robert Beauchcroft* and Sir *Richard Hoare*, Aldermen, were returned by the Common Hall, and the Court of Aldermen unanimously chose Sir *Robert Beauchcroft* Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year ensuing; who, according to Custom, was sworn on the 29th of October with the usual solemnity.

On Monday the 3d of Octob. died Dr. *Sheridan*, late Bishop of *Kilmore*, in *Ireland*, a Non-Juror.

By a Proclamation dated the 7th of this Month, the Parliament that stood prorogued to the 9th, was further prorogued to the 13th of November.

On the 23d of October the Queen removed from *Windsor* to *Hampton Court*.

About this Time *James* Earl of *Berkley* was appointed Constable of the Castle of *St. Brionels*, in the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*.

On the 24th of October died *John Chomley* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Southwark*.

About the Beginning of November there was an Information lodg'd against *R. Creswell* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Bridgenorth*, for drinking the Pretender's Health at the Bath.

On Saturday, the 3d of November, died Dr. *John Ernest Grabe*, a most Learned and Pious Divine. He was a *Prussian* by Birth; came over soon after

after the Revolution; and having given pregnant Novemb. Proofs of his great Learning and Indefatigable-ness in accurate and neat editions of several *Greek* Books, printed at the Theatre in *Oxford*, he was presented to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity by that famous University; and recommended to the late King *William*, from whom he receiv'd a Pension, which was continued to him by our most Gracious and Bounteous present Sovereign. Mr. *Whiston* having, in his *Historical Preface*, insinuated, as if Dr. *Grabe* had asserted to him the Authentickness of some Manuscripts, and the genuine Truth of a Book call'd, *The Constitutions of the Apostles*; which favours the *Arian* Doctrine, lately reviv'd by Mr. *Whiston*; Dr. *Grabe*, in his own Vindication, publish'd, about Two Months before his Death, a Pamphlet, entituled, *An Essay upon Two Arabick Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library, And that ancient Book call'd the Doctrine of the Apostles, which is said to be extant in them: Wherein Mr. Wiston's Mistakes about both are plainly proved*: Which is the last Work Dr. *Grabe* printed. As for his Manuscripts, which are said to be very valuable, he left them to the Learned Dr. *Hickes*, for his Life, afterwards to Dr. *Smalridge*, for his, and then to be deposited in the Library of the University of *Oxford*. On the 8th of *November* his Corps was interr'd in the Parish-Church of *St. Pancras* in *Middlesex*, being attended thither by Monsieur *Bonnet*, the *Prussian* Resident, and some of the most eminent Divines of this City; as, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dean of *Carlisle*; Dr. *Pelling*; Dr. *Sherlock*; Dr. *Gasketh*, &c.

About the Beginning of *November*, the Queen appointed *Kendrick Edisbury* Esq; *Tho. Bere* Esq; Sir *Francis Massam* Bart. *George Courtney* Esq; *Henry Vincent* Junior Esq; Col. *Henry Lee*, and *Samuel Hunter* Esq; Commissioners for Victualing her Majesty's Navy.

On the 6th of *November* Monsieur *Leish*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy*, had public Audience of the Queen at *Hampton-Court*.

On the 13th the Parliament met, and was by Commission, further prorogued, to the 27th, when it was still prorogued to the 7th of *December*.

**Decemb.** On the 29th of *November* died Sir *Robert Atkins*,  
1711-12. Son to the late Lord Chief Baron *Atkins*.

~~~~~ On the 11th of *December* the Dutcheſs of  
*Sir Robert Atkins dies.* *Buckingham* was brought to Bed of a Son.

*Decem. 1711* On the 7th died the Lord *Lempſter*, (formerly  
*The Dutcheſs* Sir *William Farmer*) famous for the fine Col-  
*Buckingham* lection of *Aurundelian Marbles*, and other An-  
*brought to* tiquities, which he had gather'd and placed in his  
*Bed.* fine Gardens, at his Noble Seat in *Northampton-*  
*The Lord* *ſhire*. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and the  
*Lempſter* Bulk of his Eſtate by his Eldeſt Son, *Thomas*.  
*Dies.*

*Mr. Mack-* On the laſt Day of *November* Mr. *Macdonnell*  
*donnell taken* was taken into Cuſtody, by a Warrant from  
*into Cuſtody,* the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of  
*and bail'd* State, for Drinking the Pretender's Health; but  
*out.* having, the next Day, given Sureties to appear the  
1ſt Day of next Term, to answer to an Information,  
to be exhibited againſt him, he was ſet at Liberty.

*Mrs. Popping* On the 3d of *December*, one Mrs. *Popping*, a Pub-  
liſher, was committed to *Newgate*, by a Warrant  
from Mr. Secretary *St. John*, for publishing a Week-  
ly Paper, call'd the *Proteſtant-Post-Boy*; and Mr.  
*Harris* was taken into the Cuſtody a Meſſenger for  
Printing the ſame.

*Walter Caverley Eſq;* About this Time, *Walter Caverley* of *Cavelrey*, in  
the County of *York*, Eſq; was created a Baronet of  
*created Baronet.* *Great Britain*.

*Sir William* Sir *William Coriton*, Member of Parliament for  
*Coriton and* *Kelington*, and *Henry Ireton* Eſq; Member for *Tewks-*  
*Mr. Ireton* *bury*, died about the middle of this Month.  
*dies.*

*A General BILL* of all the Chriſtnings and Burials from  
the 12th of *December*, 1710. to the 11th. of Dec. 1711.

**January**  
1711-12.

Chriſtn'd { Males -7482 } Buried { Males -9841.  
              { Females-7224 }               { Females-9992.  
              { In all -14706 }             { In all -19833.  
Decreased in the Burials this Year---4787.

~~~~~ About the beginning of *January*, Brigadier *Briston*.  
*Erigadier* was appointed Her Maſteſty's Envoy Extraordinary  
*Bretton ap-* pointed Envoy  
*pointed Envoy* Extraord.  
*Extraord.* to *Prussia*.  
*to Prussia.*

On *Saturday* the 5th, about Eight a-Clock in  
the Morning, Died the Earl of *Ranelagh*, Governor  
of *Chelſea-Hoſpital*, without Iſſue.

About this time dy'd alſo Sir *John Houblon*, an  
Alderman for *Cornhill Ward*, in the City of *London*;  
in

*The E. of*  
*Ranelagh*  
*dies.*  
*Sir John*  
*Houblon*  
*Alderman*  
*dies.*

in which Place he was succeeded by *Tho. Scawen Esq;* January.

On the 7th and 8th of this Month the Three *1711-12.*  
Lions in the Tower died; which occasion'd various Speculations among the Superstitious and Credulous.

*The Lions in the Tower die.*

The Convocation of the Clergy, of the Province of *Canterbury*, which met on the 7th of *December*, was prorogued to the 16th of *January*, when the Upper House of Convocation was adjourn'd by the Archbishop's Commissary; and the Lower-House by the Prolocutor, to *Wednesday* the 23d of the same Month.

*The Convocation adjourn'd.*

On the 28th the Young Earl of *Coventry* died at *Eaton College*, and was succeeded by his Uncle, the Honourable *Gilbert Coventry Esq;*

*Earl of Coventry dies.*

On the 10th of *January* Monsieur *Marschallsch de Biebersteyn*, Minister of State and Plenipotentiary from the King of *Prussia* had his first Private Audience of Her Majesty, being introduced by Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

*The Prussian Plenipotentiary has a private Audience of the Queen.*

The Sieur *d'Elorme*, Resident from the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony* had also, about this Time, a Private Audience of Her Majesty, having receiv'd Orders from his Master to go to *Utrecht*, February and return to *London* after the Conferences. *1711-12.*

*As has also the Resident of Poland.*

About the beginning of *February*, Sir Robert *Jenkinson*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*, was married to Mrs. *Scarborough*, one of the Maids of Honour to Her Majesty.

*Sir Robert Jenkinson Marries Mrs Scarborough.*

On the 4th died Dr. *William Grahame*, Dean of *Wells*, a Prebendary of *Durham*, and one of the Clerks of the Closet to the Queen.

*Dr. Grahame dies.*

On the 23d *Thomas Lord Pelham*, fell ill of a Pain in his Stomach, at his Seat of *Hall-Lane* in *Suffex*, and dy'd Three Hours after. He was Son of Sir *John Palham*, Bart. by the Lady *Lucy Sidney*, second Daughter of *Robert*, the famous Earl of *Leicester*. He was one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the Reign of *K. W. and Q. M.* and in the 5th Year of the Reign of *Q. Anne*, 1706, was created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Pelham* of *Laughton* in the County of *Suffex*. By his first Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Jones*, formerly Attorney General, he

*The Lord Pelham dies. His Descent. His Wife.*

February he had Two Daughters, *Lucy*, who died Young; 1711-12. and *Elizabeth*, married to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*. By his Second Wife, the Lady *Grace H-llis*, fourth and Youngest Daughter of *Gilbert*, late Earl of *Clare*, and Sister to *John* late Duke of *Newcastle*, he had Issue Two Surviving Sons, and Five Daughters, viz. *Thomas*, born in July 1693. who not only succeeds his Father, in Honour and Estate, but is Heir to the best Part of the Estate of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, on condition that he shall bear the Name of *Holles*; *Henry*, born in 1694; *Grace* Eldest Daughter, married to *George Nailor*, *H-ll-Monceaux*, in the County of *Sussex* Esq; *Frances*, *Gertrude*, *Lucy*, and *Margaret*, unmarried.

J. Merrick  
Esq; made  
Chief Justice  
of North  
Wales.  
Audiences  
of Foreign  
Ministers.

About this time, *John Merrick* Esq; was made Chief Justice of *North-Wales*, in the Room of Serjeant *Hook*.

On the 25th of February in the Evening, Count *Sanseverini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majesty, to which he was introduced by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies.

The same Evening Monsieur *Van Borsele*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the United Provinces, had his first private Audience of Her Majesty, to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable *Henry St. John* Esq; One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrell*.

Two Lord  
Lieutenants  
removed.

On the 27th in the Evening Monsieur *Bruciado*, Envoy Extraordinary from the K. of *Portugal* (in the Room of *Don Luis da Cunha*, who was appointed to go as one of his *Portuguese* Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at *Utrecht*) had his first private Audience of Her Majesty; to which he was introduc'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, &c.

The Duke of  
Beaufort  
made Lord  
Lieutenant  
of Gloucester  
Shire.

About the latter end of th's Month, the Lord Viscount *Townshend* was removed from being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, as the Earl of *Berkley* was from being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*: And at the same time, the Duke of *Beaufort*, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*, and of the Cities of *Bristol* and *Gloucester*, and Counties of the same.



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T H E  
APPENDIX  
T O T H E  
A N N A L S  
O F  
*Queen ANNE's Reign.*  
*Year the Tenth.*

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N U M B. I.

*The PETITION of the Council of  
State of the United-Provinces for the  
Charges of the Year 1712, call'd the  
State of the War; presented to the  
States-General the 13th of November,  
(N. S.) 1711.*

**T**IS for the Eleventh Year of the present  
War, that the Council of State do this  
Day present to your High Mightinesses  
their general Petition, together with  
the ordinary and extraordinary Establishments for  
the War. A War very remarkable, with respect  
not

## The Appendix.

not so much to the Time it has lasted, as to the great and numerous Military Actions which have passed in it, and the advantageous Successes (exceeding even all Expectation) which by the Assistance of the Almighty have been obtained. For, though this War has already lasted longer than either of the two former against *France*, and its Adherents; though since the Sword was drawn in 1702, very much Blood has been shed, many Provinces, Towns and Communities laid waste, and an infinite Number of People in divers Parts brought to Poverty and Misery; and tho the good Inhabitants of this State particularly, have for so many Years together been burthen'd with various Taxes and Impolls (necessary for supplying the War) which by this time are become very grievous to them; as Years and Days are heavy and tedious to those who are under any Suffering, or whose Hearts pine with long delay'd Hope; yet due Reflection ought to be made on the Nature of this War; which (as has formerly been shewn at large) is absolutely necessary and unavoidable, and consequently the Arms taken up in it, are no other than *Pia Arma*; that the sole End proposed by it is the Preservation and Maintenance of the general Liberty, an End so valuable and important, that it cannot be purchased at too dear a Rate; that the Enemy, with whom the Allies have so long been contending for so inestimable a Good, is the Crown of *France*, supported by *Spain*, and assisted by the two Electoral Princes of the House of *Bavaria*; that the Power of *France* is great as (passing by all Arguments which might be drawn from the Methods of Government in that Kingdom, its wide and well Peopled Extent, and the Temper of the Nation) is abundantly evident from past Experience, the surest Instructor; witness the former War, which was carried on against that Crown by the Emperor and all the Members of the Empire, and by the Kings of *Great-Britain* and of *Spain*, with your High Mightinesses, with great toil, and for nine Years, before it could be brought to reasonable Terms of Peace by the Treaty of *Kyswick*; that the Kingdom of *Spain*, since the Duke of An-

you got Possession, and has govern'd it according to the Maxims and Methods of *France*, has begun to recover it self from the Decay into which, after the Treaty of *Vervins*, it fell under the three last Kings; that the Efforts of both these Crowns, for maintaining their Union in the House of *Bourbon*, have been much more vigorous and considerable than in the preceding War; that *Spain* has sent more Troops into the Field than in half a Century before; and *France*, by extraordinary Levies, collecting Recruits by Lot from all the Generalities and Parishes, and compelling the unwilling to go into the Service, has made its Armies more numerous than ever before; for maintaining which, so many and various Taxes and Imposts under different Names have been laid on the rest of the People; that 'tis almost impossible, at least very difficult, to enumerate all of them: Particularly towards the end of last Year, under very specious, though at the same time fallacious Pretences; a Tax was imposed of the Tenth Penny on all Incomes, by Houses, Lands, Rents or other Profits; probably in imitation of King *John* of *France*, who being reduc'd to very great Streights by the Arms of K. *Edward* the Third of *England*, and his Son commonly called the Black Prince, was obliged to ask of the States of his Kingdom, and with their free Consent, collected a like Tax on all Revenues, whether arising from immoveable Goods, or from Offices and Benefices, and even from Salaries and Wages for Service: In short, no kind of Tax, however unusual or strange, but has been laid in *France* during this War: A War in all respects great, and not without much Labour and Time, besides Miraculous Events, brought towards a good End. But happily such is the present situation of Affairs, as shall be deduced at large in this Petition, that there is ground to hope it may e'er long be actually terminated, to the entire Satisfaction of the Allies; even in a much shorter time than other States, this Republick especially, have been obliged to contend for the Establishment or Defence of their Liberty: For we need not instance, that in the last Century the famous Ger-

## The Appendix.

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 man War was not ended till after thirty Years, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*; and as for this State, its Liberty was not compleatly established, till after a hard Struggle of no less than seventy Years.

But, High and Mighty Lords, very memorable have been the Occurrences of this War, whether we reflect on the bloody and glorious Actions and Battles, which are much more in Number than ever happen'd in any other War of the like duration, and particularly on those of *Schellenberg*, *Elenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, *Malplacquet*, *Almenara* and *Sarragossa*, besides several others which were not of so great and distinguish'd Consequence as these, but which however contributed very eminently to the Acquisition and Maintenance of the Glory of the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies; or on the difficult Sieges and Conquest of so great a Number of Towns and Fortresses, particularly of *Keyserwaert*, *Barcelona*, *Lisle*, *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, and lastly *Bouchain*, all taken in the sight of the Enemy's Army, notwithstanding all their Machination and Efforts to the contrary; or on the hazardous Passages of Rivers, as in *Italy* the *Adige*, the *Mincio*, and the *Ogljo*, and in the *Netherlands* (more than once) the *Schelde*, the *Scarpe*, and lastly the *Sanset*; or on the forcing of Lines and Intrenchments, as those of *Schellenberg*, *Lauterbourg*, *Walloon-Brabant*, *Comines*, the *Trouille*, and *Malplacquet*; or lastly, on all the kinds of well concerted, daring and signal Attempts and Enterprizes, which Military Skill could invent, and which will serve for Instruction to all Posterity: To which Events (which as occasion has offered we have formerly set forth more amply, and therefore do but just mention them now) we are obliged to add the last Campaign, which the more strictly it is examined in all its Circumstances, will appear to be of too much consequence and weight, ever to sink into Oblivion. What has pass'd in this War will always serve for a Rule to the Allies at another time, as it cannot fail to keep them from all Error and Mistake in what remains to be done

now :

now : But above all, it will serve for an illustrious Testimony of the Blessing of God Almighty on the Arms of your High Mightinesses and of your Allies ; and to infix both in you and them a firm Assurance, that if this Blessing be not slighted, but a right use made of the Successes and Acquisitions already obtained, it will, like a clear rising Sun, as it advances in its Course, soon bring on the full Day of a good and happy Peace.

At the same time it must be acknowledg'd, that the Course of all these so great and advantageous Events has not been equally swift, nor every Year of the War equally glorious and successful : That sometimes Battles have been lost, as that of *Spiersbach*, *Calcinaro*, *Castiglione*, and *Almanza* ; (that of *Villaviciosa* may upon good Grounds be affirm'd to have rather increas'd than lessen'd the Glory of the High Allies) ; some Towns besieg'd by the Enemy have been forced to yield, but for the most part have been recover'd again ; and the Campaigns which followed those wherein great Victories were won, as for instance, those of *Schellenberg*, *Blenheim*, and *Ramellies*, were not altogether so successful ; But besides that in general, 'tis not in the Nature of human Affairs to be on all sides and always prosperous, and even the Heavenly Luminaries are sometimes darken'd in their Course ; and that particularly the Almighty is sometimes pleas'd more especially in Affairs of War, to manifest his Superior Power, to frustrate the Designs of Men, and to mock their Confidence in the Spear and Sword ; we shall take Notice of the two Principal Causes of this Variation of Success : First, the great Power of the Enemy, who by the Efforts they had made, and the Defeats they had receiv'd, were indeed much shattered, but not intirely broken ; and, who far from being dispirited and plunged into Despair, were stimulated to spare nothing, and to collect all their Strength and Resources for retrieving their Losses ; thereby wiping off the old traditional Imputation which at all Times, even in those of Heathenism, had been bestowed on their Nation, ever addicted to Arms, namely, that in Prosperity and Success they

## The Appendix.

they were more than Men in Activity and Courage, but in Adversity more faint-hearted than Women, utterly impatient of Fatigue under any great Disaster of War. In the next Place 'tis to be observed, that the Enemy, even before this War broke out, having possessed themselves of all the Parts and Dependencies of the *Spanish* Monarchy and other associated Countries, made it their first Care to fortify themselves in what they had seiz'd by Usurpation and Violence; and when, not long after, the Arms of the Allies began to be superior, the Enemy chose to act mostly on the Defensive, to seek carefully all advantageous Situations of Ground, Passes, Defiles, Eminences, Morasses and Woods; to post numerous Armies behind unfordable Rivers, and strong fortified Lines, and in the Intervals between them. So that it would have been extremely difficult for the Allies to make Conquests, or to extend further those already made, (which yet more than once, and particularly the last Campaign, has been done with success) had not those Precautions and Measures been eluded by the Dexterity, Skill, and other Military Virtues constantly shewn by their Generals. Besides all this, the War has been very difficult, in some Parts by reason of the backwardness and short duration of good Weather, in others because of their distant Situation, and their being surrounded on the Land side by the Enemy; so that it has been impossible to send Succours thither otherwise than by Sea, and that in an expensive and at the same time uncertain Manner. Mean while the Enemy who by their Situation, border on the Dominions of all the Allies on the Continent, and in respect to some, were possess'd (and still are in some Parts) of the Advantage of Rivers, could easily make War there, and in case of Loss, re-establish their Armies; as in *Spain* they have often done; and lastly in the preceding Year, after the Battle of *Sarragossa*: Add to this, that with Respect to the last mentioned Kingdom, the said Difficulties of the Allies were increas'd by the Difference of the Climate and Food, the Sterility of the Country, and the multitude of Mountains, which of old served the

## *The Appendix.*

the *Spaniards* in their Wars against the *Moors*, above seven hundred Years together, for Places of Retreat and Defence, as they have done likewise since in the Wars which from Time to Time have happen'd between the *Castilians* and the *Arragennians*: To all this is still to be added, that what through want of Order or Discipline, as well as the Slowness of one or other of the Allies, or else through Distraction and Separation of their Forces, either to quell Commotions in one part, or to prevent those which there was cause to apprehend in others, the fore-mentioned Progresses have sometimes been stopp'd, or for a Time repell'd.

But besides the Occurrences here summarily taken Notice of, very remarkable likewise, and on Account of the aforesaid Difficulties and Obstacles the more to be esteem'd, are the Advantages which have been gain'd in this War, and the manifest likelihood of greater still, in case these be manag'd as they ought, and a right and good Use made of them. These Advantages consist, first of all, in the Glory which the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies have acquir'd, and next, in the many considerable Conquests gain'd from the Enemy. The Glory of those Armies cannot fail to procure Respect, and if duly maintained, will render the Peace which is to be made more firm and lasting: History shewing, that States and Nations by this sometimes, more than by other Means, have preserved themselves from foreign Insult and Invasion, and consequently from the worst of Calamities; and that on the contrary, those who have neglected or lost it, have liv'd in continual Inquietude and Danger, and in Time have fallen to Decay, and even become the Prey of an Enemy. Some have therefore not unaptly compared the Glory of Arms to the Husk or Rind of Fruit, which continuing whole, the Fruit within is long preserv'd, but damag'd or stripp'd off, the Fruit soon perishes. As to the Conquests of the Allies, and the Frontiers widely extended thereby, we must observe (confining our selves to speak only of what directly concerns these Provinces and their Neighbourhood, having on other Occasions, spoken at

large of what relates to *Germany, Italy* and other Parts) that the Enemy, who in the Beginning of this War had extended themselves on the Frontiers of this State, and even close under its Eye, from *Sluys* in *Flanders* to the *Waal* and *Rhine*, are now driven very near within the ancient Bounds of *France*; that the *Lower Rhine*, which in the three Years Wars against *France* since 1672. was constantly the first Scene of Action. as being the Part by which the Enemy thought they could with least Difficulty break into the Heart of our Country. is intirely wrested from them; that the *Maeſe* is in the Hands of the Allies clear up within a little of the Outlet of the *Sambre*; as is also the *Scheld* further than *Tournay*, which is further than any of the Allies have been possessed of it in forty Years before; and lastly, the *Lys* so far as 'tis navigable: That so much of the Province of *Gelderland* as by the Peace of *Munster* was left to *Spain*, is reduc'd; as are also those of *Limbourg*, *Brabant*, *Mechlen*, *Flanders*, two thirds of *Hainault*, *Lisle*, *Tournay*, and great part of *Artois*: That other more distant Provinces are compelled to pay Contribution: That in the last Campaign the War was carried up to the further side of *Hainault*, and to the Source of the *Scarpe* and of the *Lys*, Rivers which by means of the *Deule* and its Canal, which has a Communication with the *Scarpe* and the *Schelde*, were formerly serviceable to the Enemy in their many, and since the Year 1665, almost continual Invasions of the *Spanish* Provinces of the *Netherlands*: That by the Armies on both sides, the Enemy's Frontiers are eaten up, and consequently it will be very difficult for them, whatever Expence and Labour they are at, to bring dry Forage from their distant Towns in most Provinces to their Frontiers and Places which lie most exposed; 'twill even be almost impossible for them to bring together so great a quantity as is requisite, for subsisting there during the Winter an extraordinary Body of Troops, especially of Cavalry, and taking the Field in the Spring before the Grass is come up, with a great Army: That on the other Hand, your High Mightinesses and your Allies,



## The Appendix

9

by means of the aforesaid Rivers, which are in your Possession, can easily form the necessary Magazines of Hay and Oats in the Towns and Places lying nearest to the Enemy, if the Sum necessary be furnished in Time, and due Diligence, used; and consequently you can maintain there during the Winter a convenient Number of Troops, and early in the Spring prevent the Enemy in the Field with a formidable Army; when in very great probability, advancing as it were at one Step from the nearest Frontier, and performing only one proper and good Exploit, this Army may penetrate to the Source of the *Schelde*, the *Somme*, and the *Oyse*, and so on to the *Seine*, and to the very Capital of the Kingdom, as formerly the *Spaniards* might have done after the Battle of *St. Quintin*, had not the selfish Views and Passions of some Persons prevailed above the plainest Reasons of State. And as at that Time the *French* were oblig'd, for supporting their tottering State, to draw together all the Force they had any where, even from the Kingdom of *Naples*, and to lay aside all their Views and Pretensions to foreign Dominions; as notwithstanding this, they were constrain'd to submit to the famous Treaty of Peace of *Chareau-Cambresis*, by which they yielded up one hundred ninety eight Towns, in lieu of three only that *Spain* restored to them in *Picardy*; so now by the Means above mentioned, may the Enemy in a short time be compell'd to abandon the Kingdom of *Spain*, with its Dependencies, and to yield to a no less glorious than lasting and safe Peace.

After what has been said of the foregoing Advantages and Successes, it might not be improper to consider more attentively by what means they were acquired; that is, by what Efforts, Conduct and Bravery, Vigilance and Zeal, Unanimity and Constancy, the War has been carried on hitherto. But all this having been set forth pretty largely on former Occasions, it shall suffice here to observe, That as a Foundation of this War in 1701 the Grand Alliance was formed between the Emperor, Her *Britannick* Majesty and this State, into which

which Alliance divers other Princes have since enter'd; by it the several High Allies did respectively engage to employ all their Force by Sea and Land, to form in effect a Counterpoise against *France*, and particularly to procure all just and reasonable Satisfaction to his said Imperial Majesty, with respect to his lawful and well grounded Pretentions to the *Spanish* Monarchy, which by the Death of King *Charles II*, of Glorious Memory, had devolved upon him, as also to procure for her said *Britannick* Majesty and this State particular and sufficient Security for their respective Dominions and Territories, and for Commerce and Navigation of their Subjects, and especially that the *Spanish Netherlands* might be made a Barrier to separate and keep *France* at distance from this State; and as the other High Allies came into the said Grand Alliance, 'twas stipulated with them, that they should have just Satisfaction upon all their Grievances and reasonable Demands, and so the general Tranquility should be re-established. 'Twas much in the same manner that formerly, when the Imperial Dignity and the *Spanish* Crown, together with the *Netherlands* and the *Indies* were all in one Hand; and when *France*, ever unquiet, was continually infesting *Italy*; divers Princes and States, to either of whom singly that Crown was superiour, formed Leagues together to balance that Power. That is to say, when King *Charles VIII* of *France* had on a sudden and unexpectedly over-run *Italy* like a Deluge, the five principal Potentates there confederated together, and with united Forces rescued their Native Country; soon after which, King *Lewis XII* was by the (so called) *Holy League* obliged to quit the *Milaneze*, *Tuscany* and divers Neighbouring Provinces, which he had gained when Superior in Force. The Counterpoise was yet the more necessary, when *France*, by the Battle of *Formigny*, having reduced several considerable Provinces, and soon after had annexed to her Crown others of no less Strength, exalted herself more and more; so that the Kingdom of *England* (especially after the Disputes between

tween the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* were ended) with the House of *Burgundy*, and afterwards that of *Austria*, were obliged, for maintaining the common Liberty and their own particular Security, to keep a vigilant Eye upon Her. King *Henry VIII* of *England*, being more jealous of the growing Power of *France*, and less parsimonious than his Father King *Henry VII*, did more than once league himself with other Princes, to reduce that increasing Power within due Bounds. The *English* Nation, represented by their Parliament, have always been no less jealous and apprehensive of such a Power than were their Kings; so that hardly one Example is to be found, when for curbing *France* a War has been judged necessary, the Parliament did not readily consent and give liberal Supplies thereto; as indeed for above 220 Years past they have constantly interposed, to preserve a Balance between the most powerful Princes and Houses in *Europe*. After the Death of *Henry II* of *France*, during the time that *Catherine de Medicis* had the Direction of Affairs, and even long after, till the Minority of the present King, that Crown being almost continually perplexed with intestine Dissention and Wars, fell to such Decay and Weakness, that the above-mentioned Precautions became less necessary than before. But since that time, and particularly after some Successes in War, made way for the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, which was concluded to the Disadvantage of *Spain*, the *Netherlands* became more and more the Object of the Ambition of *France*, as formerly, during the Reign of the House of *Valois*, *Italy* had been. And when after the Death of King *Philip IV* of *Spain*, *France* fell upon them, then again, as formerly, a Counterpoise was necessary to be form'd against that Crown. To this End the Triple Alliance would doubtless have been of great Effect, had not the common Interest been forced to give way to selfish and blameable Politicks. After the ending of the first *French* War, Endeavours were used again to form such a Counterpoise; but in the mean while the second War breaking out, the Grand Alliance was formed 1689, against the

the said Crown, and in the beginning of this War renewed to the End and Purpose before-mentioned.

The Enemy mightily flattered themselves, that a League of so many Potentates as are in the Grand Alliance, could not long hold together, but after the first Efforts would dissolve; that altho the High Allies are by common Interest confederated against the Power of the Common Enemy, some Coldness or open Dissention would soon grow up between them, either thro' Misunderstanding, Jealousy or Difference of Views; that even their Successes (whether good or bad) would breed Division and Disunion among them: More particularly, they imagined from the various Constitutions of the several Dominions of the High Allies, and from the Difference in their Forms of Government, in which Respects they always endeavour'd to represent this State odiously to the rest, as they did that of *Venice* in the time of the old *Italian* War, that the maintaining a Counterpoise by their Union was impracticable: And lastly, they spared no Pains nor Arts to sow Distrust among the High Allies, or to bring Troubles upon or excite Commotions in the Dominions of one or other of them; as King *Lewis XI* of *France*, to free himself from the great streights to which he was reduc'd by the House of *Burgundy* and other Princes, being even in Danger of being insulted in his Capital City, applied himself (instead of exposing his Kingdom to the loss of a Battle) to create Disunion among the Princes. But tho' he succeeded, the Grand Alliance, notwithstanding all Intrigues and Artifices, subsists hitherto; as for maintaining the general Safety it must necessarily be continued, whether the War be still carried on, or be soon ended by a good and wished for Peace: For as to War, the Allies are timely sensible of what antiently the Princes and States of *Italy*, and other Parts of the *Mediterranean*, came to comprehend too late, with respect to the increasing Grandeur of *Rome*, that if they were to contend separately with so great a Power as that of *France*, they might one after another

be

be overcome, and so be all ruin'd: And as to Peace, should it be made upon the very Terms and Views proposed by the Grand Alliance above specified, nevertheless *France* would have Force enough left to render it self formidable to any one of the High Allies singly. Besides, that Crown will be able to recover very speedily all the Strength it may lose in this War, Experience having shewn, that for almost half a Century *France* has needed no more than six Years Respite at the most, to start afresh and begin new Troubles. And besides the Arguments which might be drawn from the ever-restless and buisfy Temper of that Nation, which for above 200 Years has made them such troublesome Neighbours; as also from the Maxims which *France*, for extending her Empire, has constantly pursued; Experience proves, how little Account is to be made of a Treaty of Peace which shall separate the High Allies: For not to mention what *France*, after the solemn Treaties of *Westphalia* and the *Pyrenees*, undertook against the Empire and *Spain* at once in different Parts, that Crown, after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, which was not concluded wholly to the common Satisfaction of the Allies, infested at once the *Empire*, *Italy*, and the *Netherlands*, under most strange and unaccountable Pretexs. So that neither Reason nor Experience will permit us to hope, that tho' this War should end in an advantageous Manner, the Peace will therefore be more lasting than were the former, unless both before and after the Treaty the High Allies keep and remain closely united and combined, in a perfect good Understanding, by the continuance of their Alliance; and even in some convenient Measure armed, to assist each other reciprocally (if Occasion shall require) to repel new Insults. All which will be the more necessary, because after the ending of the War, the violent Animosities, which have subsisted for above these forty Years, and have broken out in three successive Wars, with no long Intervals between, will not soon be extinguished in the Minds of the Nations who have had such long and fierce Contests.

To

To inforce what has been urged to prove the Necessity of continuing the Alliance after the Peace, we proceed, High and Mighty Lords, to observe, first, That (as has often been represented) the great Aim of your High Mightinesses and of your High Allies in this War, is the maintaining of the general Liberty and establishing the Security of this State: A Design no less lawful than necessary, on which the Good or Ill of these Provinces depends. For without all Question, nothing can be so opposite as an insecure and precarious Condition to the Prosperity of States and Republicks, which like ours, have Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation for their chief Basis and Support, and which are not only obliged to facilitate to their Subjects and Inhabitants, by all Methods imaginable, the Means of carrying on those Arts with Hope and Profit, but to secure them in the quiet and easy Possession and Enjoyment of what they get or spare. Doing this, the People are increased, and with them the Power and Grandeur of the Prince, infinitely more, than by Conquests, which, if numerous, are like abundance of Branches on a Tree, that draw out the Strength and Sap, weaken the Trunk, and render it less able to abide Storms and Tempests. Nothing is more evident, than that Conquests beyond what are necessary for a Barrier to cover Frontiers, have always been detrimental to Republicks which were not founded on Maxims of War, or did not seek to aggrandize themselves by the Ruine and Destruction of their Neighbours: That Conquests always bring more Charge than Profit, which drains the Strength, and consequently diminishes the Sway and Influence of the Conquerors: For Proof of which, neither Ancient nor Modern Examples are wanting. Secondly, that the aforesaid great Aim and Design has not yet been possible to be obtained by any Treaty, wherein your High Mightinesses and your Allies could find their Security: And thirdly, that therefore there is nothing to be done, but to carry on the War: Concerning which, we must observe, that though *France* by all her Disasters and Defeats, the loss of her old and

and best disciplined Troops, and of many Countries and Provinces which at the beginning of this War she possessed, as also in especial manner by the fall of publick Credit, is very much weaken'd and impoverished; She has however, Strength enough left to give the Allies a thoughtful Concern: For, besides her ancient Dominions, which in themselves are of great Weight and Power, as has formerly appear'd, She is still predominant in *Germany*, on the *Upper-Rhine*, the *Saar*, and the *Moselle* almost to *Traerbach*; She has Forts in the sight of the *Swiss*, and by means of them a Communication with *Savoy*, and can therefore easily move to the Succour of her Frontier on either side, and continually harraßs the Allies if they do not keep carefully on their Guard. The Dutchy of *Lorraine* is in effect wholly in the Power of the Enemy, by means of their Garrisons in *Nancy* and other Places, and by the great and wide extended Roads which they have appropriated to themselves: The Dutchy of *Bar* is likewise in their Hands, and by its Situation and the Revenues arising from Wine and Salt, is of great importance to them. They are likewise still possessed in the *Netherlands* of several Provinces and Towns, which are highly necessary for a good and sufficient Barrier to the Allies, and for keeping off *France* from the Frontiers of this State. But what is of the last Consequence, they are Masters of the *Indies*, and of the greatest part of *Spain*, as well as of the Island of *Sicily*, and other Territories on the Coast of *Tuscany*, with the County of *Nice* and the Dutchy of *Savoy*. Besides all these Possessions, the Enemy have Resources which the Experience of fifty Years will not permit us to overlook; which Resources are actually employ'd, and all imaginable Efforts used to defend their Possessions, and not without Success this last Campaign on the side of *Spain*, *Italy* and *Germany*. 'Tis likewise seen, how tenacious they are of what they have in the *Netherlands*, and that they not only strive to secure themselves from the Irruptions of the Allies, but to recover what they have lost: That to this End they spare no Industry, Diligence or Labour:

And

And therefore 'tis of absolute Necessity to push on the War against them, by the same Methods with which the aforementioned Advantages and Successes were gain'd; and to do it with all the Strength the Allies are able, with all possible Application, Zeal, Unanimity, and Constancy; in firm Hope and Confidence, that the Arms of your High Mightinesses and of your Allies continuing to be prosperous, the so very needful and desired Peace and Security, against so powerful and haughty a Neighbour, may e'er long be procured.

In the mean time we must with the most sensible Concern acknowledge, that so great Efforts as for the aforementioned End have now for several Years been made by the respective Provinces, and are requisite to be continued for the ensuing Year, must be very hard and grievous to them: That besides the extraordinary Taxes with which the good Inhabitants of this State are burthen'd, the Accidents and common Calamities of War have cut off or diminished many of their usual Methods of Gain, as well as brought great Losses on and reduced to extreme Necessity divers particular Persons; and that the negotiating of Money upon the several Funds, has occasioned the having Recourse to such Methods as formerly, with respect to the publick Finances, were wholly unknown. But it becomes us all to consider, that great Actions are not usually to be achieved otherwise than at a dear Rate; and that the Passage to true Glory and Honour is by a steep and slippery Ascent: That in War Constancy and Patience is no less laudable than Intrepidity and Courage: That this Republick of ours was not raised, nor has been kept up, but by the utmost Efforts of our Ancestors, and by their Perseverance and firm Confidence in the Goodness of their Cause; and that if Men reflect duly on the great and unexpected Advantages which by the aforementioned Efforts have been acquir'd, they ought not only to be patient, but in all Reason to be well content and satisfied. What other means are there, High and Mighty Lords, but those already men-



mentioned to have been used hitherto, for attaining a speedy and good End of this War? And how can Men expect any other than a very tragical Issue, if through Impatience and Weariness under really burthensome Taxes, or from other Motives and Views, they shall fall off from that laudable Zeal which they have hitherto shewn for carrying on the War as it ought, and if the means necessary for that purpose should be neglected or diminished? Most certain it is, humanly speaking, that such Diminution or Neglect will stop all Improvement or Augmentation of the Advantages hitherto obtained; and when the Enemy shall be no longer in Apprehension of further Loss, they will harden themselves in their Aversion to all good Terms of Peace. Then shall the Monarchy of *Spain*, with divers of its Dependencies, and the *Indies* with their Treasures, be all left in one and the same House, which will weigh down the Ballance to their Side, and impower them to give Laws to all *Europe*; which they were actually about to do, and were far advanced towards it, when to prevent the Evil, it was found necessary to undertake this War, because it was impossible to avoid it by any amicable means in the way of Treaty: There will then be an End of the Glory of the Arms of the Allies, and of their Conquests, so dearly purchased; and we shall see things sink apace either to the Terms of a Defensive War, which in several respects is more heavy and disadvantageous than an offensive one; or of a very mean and slight Peace, which will be neither sure nor lasting any longer than *France* shall please; like those of the *Pyrenees*, of *Aix la Chapelle*, of *Nimeguen*, of the twenty Years Truce, and of *Ryswick*, every one of which, not long after they were made were broken by *France*, and in effect served only to give that Crown a little Respite to recruit its Force, and then to undertake afresh some new Design against one or other of its Neighbours. But surely Affairs are now advanced too far and too prosperously, for Men to feint and give out. To all the Conquests of the Allies no more is wanting than a Hand's Breadth of Ground, as

one may call it, to penetrate into the very Heart of *France*, and to oblige that Crown to agree to wished for reasonable Terms of Peace. 'Tis now about 150 Years ago that the Victory of *St. Quinten* (as was said before) opened such a Passage to the *Spaniards*. We are come within a very little of it, and in a much better Condition than King *Philip* was then. Yet a very little time, yet one good Exploit more, and with God's Assistance, we may get over what remains to be done. But how can it be answered, High and Mighty Lords, if the great End and Design of this War, which is a safe and good Peace, for obtaining which so little is wanting, shall not be perfectly secured but left to Hazard? If all the Taxes and Imposts given for that End, should be so long endured in vain; and the Blood of so many brave Men spilt for nothing; only because People could not be incited to exert their utmost Efforts for a very little time longer? Doubtless such Conduct as this would no less deserve to be laughed at, than of old that of the King of *Syria* was, who having vanquished his Enemy thrice, made a sudden Stop in the Career of his Victories, and so lost the Opportunity of Subduing them. Doubtless this would be to acquit our selves very unworthily of the Acknowledgments owing to Heaven for all the Victories obtained; nor would it better consist with Right Reason and Common Prudence, to stand still unseasonably, and lose all the Fruits of those Victories. We have heard an Inability to support further Taxes alledg'd; but as that Argument is generally found to proceed rather from Impatience under the Burthen of Taxes, than to be just in itself and true in Fact; so it is not to be imagined, that such pretended Inability can be of that Nature, as that a last Effort cannot be made for so short a time, and in so advantageous a Crisis of Affairs as is above mentioned. This at least we can affirm. That our Ancestors had quite other Notions of Things, when they thought nothing too much to defend themselves from having a Tax of the Tenth Penny unlawfully imposed upon them; but rather than suffer their Rights

Rights and Liberties to be infringed, they contributed, without repining, all they had. Which Example is too eminent, to be followed now with less Zeal; seeing the establishing of the general Welfare, by a sure and safe Peace, is at least of as great Importance as any one Privilege whatsoever. We therefore trust, that the respective Provinces, having thoroughly considered what is here represented and setting aside all Excuses and Difficulties will not be backward to contribute for so very short a Time, what is essentially and indispensibly requisite for pursuing and obtaining the aforesaid great Aim and Design.

**A PETITION** *of the Council of State, presented to their High Mightinesses the 2d of November, 1711.*

**W**HEREAS at the End of this Month the Time will expire for which the Council of State asked of your High Mightinesses, the 14th of July 1710, an additional Squadron of Ships of War for *Portugal* and the *Mediterranean*, as the Time is already out for which they asked in the same Petition an extraordinary Squadron for the Security of the Ocean and of the Coasts and Ports of this Country; and seeing the State is still obliged to continue the War against *France* and its Adherents; your High Mightinesses thought fit, by your Resolution of the 15th of the last Month, to enjoin the Council to do draw up a new Petition for new Naval Forces for the *Mediterranean* and *Ocean*, according to the Establishment and Augmentation settled for that purpose by the respective Colleges of the Admiralty, and to present it to your High Mightinesses.

Conformably to the subjoined Computation, the extraordinary Squadron for the *Mediterranean* is to consist of 24 Men of War, viz. 3 First Rates, 12 Second Rates and 9 Third Rates, with 3 Frigates, 3 Fire-ships, 3 Bomb-Vessels, 2 Hospital-Ships, and 12 Tenders; the Charge of which for

12 Months from the first of *December* 1711, to the End of *November* 1712, amounts to the Sum of 4652080 Guilders.

The extraordinary Squadron for the Ocean is to consist of 30 Men of War, viz. 15 Third Rates, and 15 Fourth Rates, with 8 Frigates and 3 Fire-ships; which with the Charge of their Stores and Victualling, and the Expence of levying 2 thirds of the Men and Soldiers to be put on Board them, will amount together to the Sum of 3184560 Guilders.

To which must be added for Contingent Expences that cannot be exactly specified, a Sum of 100000 Guilders,

So that the whole Charge for the extraordinary Naval Forces for the *Mediterranean* and the *Ocean*, with the Contingencies to which such Preparations are lyable, may amount to 7946640 Guilders.

Accordingly the Council asks, pursuant to your High Mightinesses Resolution to the aforesaid purpose, the abovementioned Sum of 7946640 Guilders; intreating that this their Petition may be forthwith sent to the States of the respective Provinces, and that your High Mightinesses will second it with your earnest and effectual Recommendation, to the end the Consent of the said Provinces may be had without loss of Time, and a good part of the Money advanced which each is to furnish as their Quota.

That the said Naval Forces are as necessary as those which have been employed Annually on the same Services since the Year 1703, and that they cannot be neglected as long as this War lasts, has been often represented with so much Evidence and Reason, that the State must be absolutely convinced of it. Wherefore it shall suffice us to intimate briefly, that if Reflection be made either on the remaining Strength and Conduct of the Enemy, or on the Grand Alliance into which your High Mightinesses entred with the Emperor, Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and divers other Princes, at the beginning of this War, 'twill be found indispensibly necessary to continue it with all

all possible Vigour, as well by Sea as by Land, for obtaining the essential End proposed by the Grand Alliance, which is a good and speedy Peace. The Naval Forces hitherto furnished by your High Mightinesses, joined with that of Her said Majesty of *Great Britain*, has already had such Success, that the Enemy's Fleet has not only forbore to appear at Sea since the Fight some Years ago off *Malaga*, but likewise some Kingdoms, and the greatest Part of the Islands and the principal Ports in the *Mediterranean*, except the Island of *Sicily* and some Ports on the Coast of *Tuscany*, are reduced to the Obedience of the present Emperor *Charles VI.* as King of *Spain*. The Communication between *Catalonia* and *Italy* has been kept open by means of the Fleet of *Great Britain*, and this State, which has facilitated the transporting of the Troops that have been necessary for his said Majesty, to maintain his Footing in *Spain*.

Those Advantages might certainly have been carried further, if the Naval Force projected and proposed for that purpose, could have been more compleat, and more timely out at Sea; and if that can still be done, the Reduction of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and the Islands in the *Mediterranean* remaining under the Obedience of the Duke of *Anjou*, may be the more assuredly and on good Grounds hoped for from the Efforts to be made on all sides by Land against the Enemy: But if the said Naval Force be neglected, there is no cutting off the Communication of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* with the *Indies*, now united in the House of *Bourbon*, which Union was always apprehended as drawing after it the Oppression and Ruine of the common Liberty, and particularly of the Security and Quiet of this State; insomuch, that your High Mightinesses and your Allies judged this War to be of absolutely necessity for preventing that Union. Further, besides the Obligation which you are under by the Grand Alliance, your High Mightinesses and Her *Britannick* Majesty engaged the King of *Portugal* to side with them in this War, under an express and solemn Compact to maintain

every Year a convenient Number of Ships of War on the Coasts of that Kingdom, as is particularly specified in the Treaties; so that for this Reason your High Mightinesses are obliged to furnish the Naval Force now asked for. And lastly, though the Enemy do not fit out any Fleet, they are not wanting to use their most diligent Efforts to preserve their Commerce with the *Indies* by particular Squadrons, and not without Success, having very lately received a considerable Treasury by the arrival of one of the Ships of their Squadron sent to fetch home the Galleons or their Lading: They likewise infest the Seas in all Parts, even those most remote, with such Squadrons, and by a great number Privateers fitted out at the Expence of private Persons, to the great Hindrance and Damage of the Commerce and Navigation of the good Subjects of this State, without being deter'd by the Convoys sent with the Merchant-Fleets; which was very lately the Case of the Fleet bound for *Lisbon*. Moreover, by the Gallies, Flat-bottom Barks and other Vessels, which they fit out from their Ports in the Neighbourhood of the Coasts of this Country, they interrupt, as much as they are able, the Navigation and Commerce between our several Provinces.

From all which it appears, that the aforementioned Naval Force is indispensibly necessary to cut off from the Enemy (if possible) the Riches of the *Indies*, which was done very successfully the beginning of this War at *Vigo*; to secure the Commerce, Fishing and Navigation of this Country, which require more than the common Convoys for their Protection and Defence; and to cover the Coasts and Rivers of our Provinces from all Surprise.

The Council of State do further represent, High and Mighty Lords, that the Squadron for *Portugal*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Ocean*, which have been from time to time required and employed during this War, and are now again asked of your High Mightinesses by this Petition, are equally for the Security of all the several Provinces; which consequently are obliged to furnish their

their usual Quota's to the Charge of them. For besides that, in general there are no other Funds, according to the Methods of Government of this State, for any extraordinary Naval Force, than the Subsidies from all the Provinces; they stand engaged by Virtue of the Declaration of War against *France*, and of the Grand Alliance concluded thereupon, to continue the War by mutual Consent, as well by Sea as by Land, and to furnish the Supplies necessary for that purpose; to which they are likewise obliged by the subsequent Agreement made with the King of *Portugal*: And the Security of the Maritime Provinces ought as well to be preserved and maintained at the common Charge by proper Naval Forces, as that of the Inland Provinces by Fortifications and otherwise. In short, the State, that is to say, all the Provinces, is no less obliged to support, by the strength of the Country their Inhabitants and Subjects on the Sea, the Merchants, their Ships and Goods, than it is to support the Traders and others who live on Commerce or otherwise at Land, or to protect (as is done daily) the open Country from Invasion, and the payment of Contributions: And as, when Parties of Enemies happen to penetrate into one or other Part of this Country, to make Booty or do Mischief, by Military Execution, and carrying off Hostages, all Zeal and Diligence is used to save and defend the Villages which lie most exposed; so is it full as reasonable, and rather more necessary, to use all imaginable Care for the Protection of Commerce, Fishing and Navigation; because the Losses suffered during this War by those concerned at Sea, and still daily suffered, are very considerable; and often the Ships and Goods taken, as lately those of the *Lisbon* Fleet, are of greater Value than the Contributions of whole Provinces and Districts amount to.

'Tis therefore contrary to Reason and the Fundamental Union of the Provinces of this State, as also to the Aim and End of this War, the grand Alliance, and the subsequent Treaties, that some

Provinces have for a long time so little regarded the Expence of the Naval Forces, as to cast, if not the whole at least Part of that Expence, on the Shoulders of two of their confederated Provinces. Hence it proceeds, that the Naval Forces have not been sent out so compleat nor so timely, as to be able to obtain any great Advantages over the Enemy: That the Colleges of the Admiralty whose Concern it is to look to the fitting out of the Squadrons, and who have done it upon Promise of the Subsidies which have not been paid, are loaded with Debts, and thereby disabled from making further Preparations, unless the several Provinces do furnish respectively the requisite Sums; in Default of which, the Naval Forces now proposed cannot be duly fitted out, to the great Damage of the Publick: For preventing which, the Council do intreat, with all the Earnestness which the Importance of the Affair requires, that the Provinces will weigh maturely the Reasons and Considerations abovesaid; not at all doubting that they will have more Effect than formerly to induce the Provinces to apply themselves cordially to so necessary a Work, and make good their Engagements by a speedy Consent to this Petition, and by advancing good Part of the Money of their respective Quota's; to the End the Colleges of the Admiralty may cause the Squadrons proposed to be compleatly fitted out and put to Sea by the Time prefixed, and employed to that great Aim and Design for which they are (as is above-mentioned) intended.

Thus done and Petitioned, by the Council of State, at the *Hague*, the 2d of *November*, 1711.

Signed,

*J. H. v. Wassenaar,*

and lower,

By Order of the Council of State  
of the United Provinces.

*S. van Slingeland.*

Numb.



NUM B. II.

A LETTER to a Friend concerning  
the Publick Debts, particularly that  
of the Navy. Supposed to be written by  
Robert W — le Esq;

THE Reports of *Mismanagement*, *Misapplication* and *Embezzlement* of the Publick Money have so generally prevail'd in the Nation, that I do not wonder you shou'd desire to be inform'd of the several Facts from which these Charges are drawn against the late Ministers. Nor was I more surpriz'd to find that the Debts of the Kingdom, with the Causes and Methods of contracting them, were made the chief Subject of Complaint and Censure; since no greater Crime can be imputed to any Ministry than a corrupt Management, or Profusion of the Publick Treasure. In order therefore to answer your Enquiry, and to set this Matter in a true Light, I will examine the several Articles that make up this great Debt; setting forth, at the same time the extraordinary Expences which have been made; and the particular Services which have been perform'd. By this View of the whole, you will be able to judge how far those Expences and Services were occasioned by *absolute Necessity*, and the *Good of the Publick*; or requir'd by the *Authority of Parliament*, and consequently how far the late Administration can be justify'd.

You know, Sir, the Debt of the Nation consists of several Parts: But because *That of the Navy* amounts to the greatest Sum, and is supposed to have chiefly affected the Credit, I will first present you with a State of that Article, and submit it to your impartial Consideration. And I promise you that nothing shall be mention'd in this plain Account, that is not grounded upon Matters of Fact, or upon authentick Certificates, called for by the House of Commons for their Information, and laid before them by the proper Officers.

But

But before I enter upon the particular Examination of this Debt, as it now stands, I beg leave to offer some general Considerations for the better explaining this Affair : And these shall relate chiefly to the *Manner* in which the Parliament grants Money for that Service, and to the several Heads of *Expence* that have occasion'd the increase of this Debt.

First, It is very well known, that in the Committee of Supply, the Method of giving Money for the use of the Navy is different from the manner of providing for the Land-Service. In the latter Case exact Estimates of the whole Expence are given into the Parliament ; according to those Estimates the respective Sums are granted ; and pursuant to them Establishments are made, regulating the whole Expence of the Army, and subject to no Alteration or Enlargement. But the Annual Provision for the Navy is made by granting a General Sum, not adjusted or limited by any particular Estimate, but by Computation. For instance, It is supposed that Four Pounds a Month for every Man will answer all the Expences upon the several Heads, except what is call'd the *Ordinary of the Navy* : And the Money given is more properly to be understood in the Nature of a Sum granted upon Account, than as a Sum fix'd and limited, which is not in any Instance to be exceeded. For though what is Annually given should be the the Rule and Measure of that Year's Expence, as far as it can possibly be comply'd with ; yet it will appear, upon Consideration, utterly impracticable to make the Expence exactly answer to the Provision made by Parliament.

The Sums granted for the Navy, during this War, have not been every Year the same, though the Difference has not been great : But in order to state the Method of computing the Annual Charge, it will be necessary to fix upon one certain Sum : And what has most frequently been granted, is, *Two Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds*, for maintaining Forty Thousand Men employ'd in the Sea-Service, including Eight Thousand Marines. This Provision is made at the rate  
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of Four Pounds a Month for every Man : And the Proportions suppos'd to be allotted to each particular Head of Expence, are by Computation these,

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	07	07	Man { For Wear and Tear	70	2000	0 0
1	10	00	per { For Wages —	78	0000	0 0
0	19	00	Men. { For Victuals —	49	4000	0 0
0	04	07	sem. { For Ordnance, —	10	4000	0 0
			And for the Ordinary —	12	0000	0 0
				<hr/>		
				2200000 0 0		
				<hr/>		

By the Nature of these Services, it appears impossible, at first sight, to fix and ascertain the exact Expence upon any Head except that of Wages : For how can it be foreseen that the Loss or Damage of Ships by Storms, or by the Enemy, shall be just so much in one Year, and no more, and that to rebuild or repair them shall not exceed the Sum given ? This last Article of Expence can never be fix'd, unless it were in the Power of the Parliament to set the Price upon all Naval Stores, and even to lower it as the Demand should be greater. And the same thing is to be observed upon all kinds of Victualling and Necessaries for the Ordnance. For this reason the Provision is made in Parliament by Computation, and not by Estimate ; because the Charge and Expence is supposed to be uncertain : But it is still to be regulated by a good and frugal Management, and to be kept within Bounds as much as is possible. And therefore it must be agreed on all Hands, that if no more than Forty Thousand Men had been employ'd on Board the Fleet during the whole Course of this War : And if no extraordinary Services had been perform'd, which were not included in the Estimates of the Navy, and for which no other Provisions were made ; the Persons, who have had the Care of the Navy, had been guilty of great Mismanagement, in suffering the Debt to run to  
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so great a height, and they had justly deserved the severest Censure.

And this brings me to consider, in the second Place, the several *Heads of Expence* that have occasion'd the Increase of this Debt.

First, it must be confess'd that more than Forty Thousand Men have been Annually employ'd on Board the Fleet for nine Years last past. The Persons most conversant in these Affairs are of Opinion, that we have maintain'd in that Service near Three Thousand Men a Year above the Forty Thousand; computing at a Medium of all the Years: And the Charge of those Three Thousand Men extraordinary must needs have amounted in nine Years to a very great Sum.

Secondly, We ought to consider the Nature and Extensiveness of this War: The great Fleets that have been sent into the *Mediterranean*, and kept abroad the whole Year: The Wear and Tear that a Winter Campaign must occasion, beyond what is suffer'd in the Summer Season only: The Expence of all Naval Stores for refitting and victualling our Ships in the foreign Ports of *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy*. These and many more Reasons might be given, to shew that the Computation of Four Pounds a Month for every Man, which was taken and settled from the Practice and Experience of former Wars, is by no means a full and adequate Provision for the Services perform'd in this. Especially if we reflect that it was impossible to prosecute the War in *Spain* with so much Vigour as the Nation and the Parliament requir'd, without keeping a constant Superiority in the *Mediterranean*.

These general Observations being made, I will now proceed to lay the Facts before you.

The Debt of the Navy now to be accounted for, is the Debt as it stood at *Michaelmas 1710*: Which by the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to state and examine the Publick Debts, was reported to be *Five Millions One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Five Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Five Shillings and Five Pence*, exclusive of the Register-Office. But since your Inquiry

Inquiry has respect only to the *late Ministers*, and you desire chiefly to be inform'd how far they are answerable or blameable for this Debt, it will be reasonable to deduct from this great Sum, what was due and incurr'd before their Administration. It is well known that the Debt of the Navy is made up and stated but once in every Year, which is always done at *Michaelmas*; and that the greatest Part of the Money granted for the Service of each Year, is generally issued and expended about the middle of it. For this reason, since the late Lord Treasurer, who is blam'd for this great Debt, enter'd upon his Office about the middle of the Year 1702, by which time most of the Money given for that Year's Service had been issued, we must, in Justice to his Lordship, begin this Account from *Michaelmas* 1703, which was the first time that the Debt was stated after he had the Care and Management of the Revenue.

The Debt then of the Navy at *Michaelmas* 1702, as it was given into the House of Commons by the Commissioners of the Navy, was *One Million Eight Hundred Forty Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Six Pounds, Five Shillings and Eight Pence*: But then we should deduct the Debt of the Register Office as it then stood, which was *One Hundred Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty Seven Pounds*; and that brings the former Sum to *One Million Seven Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Six Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, Five Shillings and Eight Pence*; which being incurr'd before he was employ'd, ought justly to be deducted from the gross Debt.

In the next place we should consider, how much has been issu'd short to the Navy of the *Two Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds*, which I have said was near the Sum Annually voted for that Service: And we should also examine how such Deficiencies did arise, and how far it was necessary or prudent to let them fall upon the Navy.

First, It must be observ'd, that whatever is voted more in the Committee of Supply, than is afterwards rais'd in the Committee of Ways and Means, or whatever is receiv'd less in the Exchequer

quer than the Sum at which the Grants are estimated in Parliament, proves a Deficiency that must fall upon some part of the Publick Services intended thereby to be provided for. And I must inform you, that an Authentick Account of the Sums that have been voted, address'd for, or enacted since her Majesty's Reign, with the Grants for answering the same, and the Deficiencies thereupon, has been deliver'd into the House of Commons: By which Account it appears, that after the Deductions of such Sums, as were made good by subsequent Parliaments, the real Deficiency of the Funds in nine Years did amount to *One Million Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine Thousand One Hundred Eighty One Pounds: And that One Million Four Hundred and Eleven Thousand and One Pounds, Nine Shillings and Nine Pence Halfpenny*, did fall upon the Navy. And it must be allow'd by all Persons that this Sum is to be deducted out of the Debt of the Navy, because if it had been duly supplied, the Debt would have been really so much less.

Secondly, It must be consider'd how far it was prudent or necessary to let so great a Proportion of the whole Deficiencies be plac'd upon the single Head of the Navy. And here I cannot but enter so far into the Justification of the late Ministry, to confess to you freely, that in my humble Opinion, those Deficiencies could have fallen no where else so well. You need not be told, that far the greatest part of the other Publick Services admit of no Credit at all: Nor could any other Credit of any kind have been had at so easy Terms as in the Navy, or have so little affected the Publick. It is needless to say, that the Army can give no Credit, and after the happy Effects we have seen of an Army duly paid, every Body must approve that part of the Management, who does not repine at the constant Successes, which we must all allow were obtain'd under the late Ministry. The Seamen, who have Victuals and all things necessary supply'd for them on Board, can bear to wait some time for their Wages; but the Soldiers can never want their subsistence. The Pay also of the Foreign

reign Troops in Her Majesty's Service must be punctually answered, and the Subsidies to Confederate Princes must be duly remitted, or the whole Alliance had been dissolv'd. Bills of Exchange must be exactly comply'd with, or there would have been an End of Foreign Credit. And even at Home the Guards and Garrisons must have their Pay, or the Country would soon have felt the Effects of Free Quarter. It was therefore impossible that these necessary, immediate and unavoidable Services could bear any part of the Deficiencies. And if deficient Talleys had been struck and issued for them, the Discount upon those Talleys, and consequently the Loss to the Publick, would have been much greater than was known in the first nine Years of this War. At the same time it must be admitted further, in justification of the late Ministers, that the placing these Deficiencies chiefly upon the Navy, affected very little the Credit for many Years: Large Sums were constantly advanc'd, and almost forc'd upon the Government at five or six *per Cent.* at the highest: The Navy Bills carry'd but six *per Cent.* Interest; and as long as the Course of the Navy was held to be sacred, and no new Distinctions were started between National and Parliamentary Credit, the Discount upon those Bills was only in proportion to the Remoteness and Distance of their Course of Payment. And I must here observe one thing more in Justice to the late Ministry, That if any Man will take the Pains to trace the Discount upon Navy Bills, from the beginning of this War to November 1709, the time when that infamous Sermon was preach'd at St. Pauls, he will find that the Discount upon Navy Bills was never till then so high by ten *per Cent.* as it is now, when we are told that the Credit is restor'd, and that effectual Provision is made for paying the Debts of the Nation.

I must needs therefore own to you my Opinion upon this Head, That since there was a real Deficiency in the Parliamentary Grants, which must fall somewhere, the late Ministers shew'd good Management in placing it upon the Navy, where  
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it least affected the Publick Credit, as I have already prov'd. This makes the Deduction above mention'd, of *One Million Four Hundred and Eleven Thousand and One Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Nine Pence Halfpenny*, to be just and reasonable.

This, with the Sum before deducted, reduces the Debt to *One Million Nine Hundred Ninety Six Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty Seven Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eleven Pence Halfpenny*.

The Sum last mention'd is properly the Debt that was incurr'd by the late Ministry : And I will now go on to shew you how much of that Debt was occasioned by extraordinary Expences or Services, for which no Provision was made ; but which were understood by every House of Commons to be absolutely necessary ; and most of them were directed by some Address or Act of Parliament.

The first Instance that I shall give you of a certain and known Expence, for which no Provision was granted, is the *Interest* that has been paid upon Navy Bills. And though this was very low for some time, as I observed before, yet it has in nine Years amounted to the Sum of *Two Hundred and Forty Two Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Five Pounds, and Twelve Shillings* : The like Interest has been paid upon Victualling Bills for the same time, amounting in the whole to the Sum of *Two Hundred and Nine Thousand Two Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence*. These Interests have been constantly paid, together with the Bills, and were known all the while to be paid out of the Money granted Annually for the current Service of the Navy : But no Provision was ever made to answer this additional and growing Charge.

Some Expences have also been made by the Authority of Acts of Parliament, though no particular Provision was given for them : And of these we must not dispute the Necessity, though they happen to be Exceedings of the Parliamentary Grants. Of this kind are first the Rewards and Premiums mention'd in an Act, 3 & 4 *Anna*,  
for



for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores, from *America*, and directed to be paid by the Commissioners of the Navy in particular Bills made out, and to be paid in Course. This has cost the Publick *Eighteen Thousand Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence*.

Secondly, a Bounty to the Officers and Seamen of the Fleet, of *Five Pounds* a Head for all *French* Prisoners, given by an Act 6 *Anna*.

This was likewise charg'd on the Course of the Navy, and has amounted to the Sum of *Thirty four thousand one hundred fifty five Pounds*.

Thirdly, An Encouragement for raising Seamen in the Year 1706, granted by an Act 4 & 5 *Anna*.

Pursuant to which there has been expended the Sum of *Four thousand seven hundred twenty nine Pounds, ten Shillings and Five Pence*.

Other Expences have been occasion'd by Addresses of the House of Commons; and it must also be allow'd that these were necessary and unavoidable.

On the First of *December* 1703, the House of Commons address'd her Majesty, That she would please to give Orders for recruiting the Ships lost in the great Storm: And on the 3d of *November* following, an Account of the extraordinary Expence upon that Head was presented to the House, amounting to the Sum of *One hundred thirty four thousand two hundred and thirty two Pounds*.

On the same Day another Address was made, That Her Majesty would be Graciously pleas'd to bestow some Charity upon Widows and Relations of the Officers and Seamen who perish'd in the Storm: Which was accordingly directed, and amounted to the Sum of *Fifteen thousand one hundred fifty eight Pounds and eleven Pence*.

On the 2d of *November*, 1704, an Address was made to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to give some particular Bounty and Rewards to the Officers and Seamen of the Fleet under the Command of *Sir George Rooke*, for their good Services against the *French* in the *Mediterranean*: And

that Bounty cost the Nation the Sum of *Thirty thousand seven hundred seventy seven Pounds, sixteen Shillings and five Pence*. Though these Expences were made in pursuance of the Addresses of Parliament, yet no Provision was ever granted for them.

There were some other Expences, for which no Money was given by Parliament: And yet they must be confess'd to have been necessary Consequences of the other Parts of the Service.

The *One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds*, granted Annually for the Ordinary of the Navy, has never answer'd the standing Charge upon this Head, which has exceeded that Sum by at least *Twenty*, and sometimes *Thirty thousand Pounds* a Year; as appears by Accounts that have been every Year laid before the Parliament. And here it is very observable, that though this be the only Estimate that is given in of any part of the Navy Expence, yet the Parliament never made a full Provision for it; which is a new Instance that the Navy Money is to be understood, as I said before, only in the nature of a Sum given upon Account. And this is still more evident, when we consider that in the Year 1724, no Sum at all was given for the Ordinary of the Navy; yet it could not be suppos'd that nothing was to be expended upon that Head, unless the Admiralty and Navy Offices, with every Branch of them, were to stand still for one Year, or the Officers were all to serve without Salaries. Upon this Head therefore, it must be confess'd most reasonable to make the usual Allowance of one Year, which is *One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds*. And though the other Exceedings have been Annually so high as I just now mentioned, yet because I will in every Article keep within due Compass, I will compute them but at the rate of *Fourteen thousand Pounds per Annum*, which in nine Years amounts to the Sum of *One hundred and twenty six thousand Pounds*.

In the Years 1702, 1703 and 1704, no Provision was made for the Transport Service; but when such large Sums had been granted for the Forces serving

## The Appendix.

34

serving abroad, it was doubtless a necessary Consequence that the Men, Arms and Horses should be transported, though the Parliament had given no Money to that use. For this Service therefore, in those three Years there was issued out of the Navy Money, *Eighty four thousand five hundred and fifteen Pounds, twelve Shillings and eight Pence.*

The extraordinary Charge of the Marine Regiments serving on Board the Fleet, is likewise an Expence of the same nature. Every Body knows, that those Eight thousand Men are included in the Forty thousand for which the Annual Provision is made in Parliament; and consequently their Pay is suppos'd but equal to the Wages of so many ordinary Seamen. But it is as well known that the Marines are officer'd and form'd into Companies, and are upon the same foot of Expence as all other Regiments. And there has been issu'd out of the Navy Money, since this Reign, the Sum of *Nine hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and eleven Pence* for the paying these Regiments. But their Wages as ordinary Seamen, supposing they had been Eight thousand Men compleat for eight Years past, which is about the time they were first rais'd, would have amounted to but *Seven hundred and ninety two thousand five hundred thirty three Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence.* So that the extraordinary Expence in this Particular, has been, *One hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred seventy five Pounds, eight Shillings and three Pence.* This is another Proof of what I have so often mention'd, That Parliamentary Provision is by no means suppos'd to be equal to the Expence upon each Head.

The Charge of the Office of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for maintaining Prisoners of War, may be also reckon'd very justly a necessary Expence of the same kind. This Charge has been all along born by the Navy, three Fifths of it out of Wages, and two Fifths out of the Victualling Money. But when it is consider'd, that more than Forty thousand Men have been employ'd in this

Service, and that all the Species of Victualling have been at high Rates, with an Interest and Discount upon the Bills, I must leave you to judge, whether these Heads could possibly bear this extraordinary Expence, for which no other Provision was made. And there has been issued for this Service the Sum of *One hundred thousand two hundred twenty eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and six Pence.*

There has been another extraordinary Charge upon the Victualling of absolute Necessity, and peculiar to this War, which is the Hire of Merchant-ships to carry out Victuals and all other Necessaries for supply of the Men of War in the *Mediterranean, in Portugal, and in the West Indies.* It was impossible for many of the Ships to receive or stow Provisions sufficient for the time that they have been kept abroad: Nor could several Species of the Victualling be preserv'd so long good and wholesome. This Article of Freight and Demurrages to Merchant-ships has amounted in this War to the Sum of *One hundred and forty five thousand five hundred ninety eight Pounds, seventeen Shillings and three Pence Farthing.*

I will trouble you but with one Article more, I mean that of furnishing Provisions for Land Forces sent to *Spain and Portugal,* and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar.* And since so much stress has been laid upon it, I beg leave to give it a particular Consideration.

Every Body allows, that all Victuals necessary for the Land-Forces sent abroad, must be furnish'd at the Expence of the Government; and that no Money is granted by Parliament for this Use. But then it is objected, that no part of this Charge has been re-assign'd to the *Victualling,* nor any Deductions made from the Pay of those Forces, to reimburse the Publick. Now I confess, Sir, it does not appear to me out of what Money those Re-assignments should have been made, when none was granted for that use, without a greater Misapplication than that which is complain'd of. It remains therefore only to be consider'd, how far it was adviseable to have made those Deductions from the Soldiers; and how far all the Money that

that could have been deducted from them, would have made good the Expence of the Publick.

For the first, I have been frequently inform'd, that it was a Matter duly weigh'd by the proper Officers; and that they always thought it expedient to continue to the Men their Pay, which became due whilst they were on Board. And to deal plainly with you, Sir, I cannot help being of the same Opinion my self. For it had been too great a Discouragement to those Regiments, whose hard Fate had allotted to them the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, if, upon their Imbarkation, a stoppage had been put to their Pay, which was their only Comfort and Relief under the Apprehension of a severe and hazardous Expedition. The great and endless Desertions which have still been the consequence of all Orders of Imbarkation for those Countries, were sufficient Warnings to the Government, not to add any new Hardships to that Service. For the Men, especially those who were new rais'd, were in such fear of the long and dangerous Voyage of the unavoidable Sickness occasion'd by close stowage on Board, of the lamentable Mortality which they had reason to dread upon their first landing in a new Climate, and being expos'd to the sharpest Colds of a Camp, from the intollerable Heats of crowded Transports, that I have often heard it was difficult for the Officers with their utmost Care, to get on Board two thirds of a Regiment. What then must have been the consequence, if they had known at the same time, that they were to receive no Pay all the while they underwent these Hardships and Dangers at Sea? Especially considering that the Marines on Board the same Fleets, and order'd for the same Service, had not only the whole Allowance of Victuals, whilst the Land-Forces were kept at short Allowance, which is six Men to four Mens Meat, but were entituled likewise to receive their full Pay and Subsistence. Such different Usage in the same Body of Men would have created too much Disorder, Mutiny and Desertion, that it would have

been impossible to carry on the War in *Spain*. So that, upon the whole matter, I should rather have thought it reasonable, to have given some further Encouragement to these poor Men, than to have made *these Deductions* from them; which arising to a small Sum, whilst they were on Board, gave them new Life and Spirit upon their Landing, and enabled them to buy fresh Provisions, and other necessary Supports.

In the next place it must be own'd, that these Deductions would have avail'd very little towards making good the Expence of the Publick. The usual Stoppages were first to be made; Tents, Kettles, and all the Field and Camp Equipage, were to be provided; and these the Men were now oblig'd to buy for themselves out of their Sea-Pay; whereas, in the practice of the Army, a Fund is rais'd for answering these Expences, by what is usually call'd the *Winter-Stoppages*; that is, by stopping so much out of every Man's Pay, whilst the Regiments are in Winter Quarters, or in Garrison, as is sufficient for this purpose. And whenever it has happen'd, that any Regiment order'd to *Flanders*, has been oblig'd to take the Field without going into Garrison, the Charge of the Camp-Necessaries has been always born by the Publick, and made good to the Regiment by Contingent-Warrants. But this has been constantly saved to the Publick in the Regiments sent to *Spain*: And if an exact account could be had of the whole Charge upon this Head there, where no Winter Stoppage could be made, it would be found that all the Deductions that could have been taken from the Men during their Passage, would have exceeded very little the Charge of buying their Field-Equipages.

But if, notwithstanding what has been said, it be admitted, that Deductions should have been made, let us then consider, what would have been the Amount of the whole, and how much would have been saved to the Publick. The Sum of *Six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and six Pounds, seven Shillings and seven Pence*, which is the whole of this extraordinary Charge, is not an Account

of the certain Expence that has been made, but a Computation of the Charge, as the Commissioners of the Victualling have stated it; reckoning at the rate of *ten Pence* or *twelve Pence* a day for every Man; and taking in the whole Loss by Discount of the Bills, the high Price of all Provisions, the Freight for carrying them out, and all other incident Charges. Let us now see how much the Soldiers could have paid towards this *ten Pence* or *twelve Pence* a Day. The Subsistence of a private Man is but *five Pence* a Day, after the Deduction of Off-Reckonings, and the weekly Stoppage for small Accoutrements, authoriz'd by Act of Parliament: So that if the whole had been stopp'd, it had not answer'd half the Expence. But it is very well known, that the Land-Forces were always kept at *Short-Allowance*, whilst they were on Board, and by the same Rule, that the Seamen, when at short Allowance, receive what is call'd *Short-Allowance-Money*, instead of the whole Victualling, the Land-Forces always receiv'd, whilst they were on Board, *two Pence* a Day for every Man out of their Subsistence, to buy Brandy and Tobacco, and such other Refreshments as were necessary to support them at *Short-Allowance*. This reduces the Subsistence of a Man to *three Pence* a Day; which computing the Charge at a Medium, between *ten Pence* and *twelve Pence* a Day, would have answer'd little more than a *Fourth*, not near a *Third* of the Expence. And therefore, if all had been done that is pretended to have been necessary, near *Four hundred and fifty thousand Pounds* had remain'd as a part of the Debt unavoidably incurr'd, and for which there had been no reason to blame the late Administration. And when the other part is thorowly weigh'd, I believe you will think, as I do, that it would have been extream hard to pinch so many brave Men, who every Day ventur'd their Lives for their Country, to have only *Twenty or Thirty Thousand Pounds* a Year.

## The Appendix:

The same Reasoning will in great measure hold for the Provisions furnish'd to the Garrison at *Gibraltar*, where the Men are likewise kept at *Short- Allowance*. Nothing can there be got for Money from the Country; and all such Provisions and Refreshments as are brought into the Town by small Boats, are twice as dear as in other Places. The Price also of Shoes, Stockings, and all small Accoutrements, is so very high, that *Twelve Pence* a Week there, will not go so far as the usual Stoppage of *Six Pence* a Week does here. And as this Particular has almost every Year been enquir'd into, it has still been found expedient and necessary continue to the Men their Pay. And a distinct Account has been kept of what has been furnish'd by the *Dutch*; which is a just Demand upon them, and must certainly be allow'd among other Accounts, that are depending between the two Nations.

I have now gone through the several Particulars, which I will conclude with an Abstract of the whole Account, and some few Observations upon it.

### *An Abstract of the foregoing Account.*

	l.	s.	d.
The Debt of the Navy exclusive of the Register-Office, as stated by the Committee of the House of Commons, was at <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1710	5130539	05	05
But deducting the Debt of the Navy, as it stood at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1702.	1722679	05	08
exclusive also of the Register-Office.			
And deducting what has been receiv'd short by the Navy in this War	1411001	19	9½
Which together make the Sum of	3133681	05	05½
There remains neat Debt incurr'd during the late Administration, to be accounted for by Extra-Services	1996857	19	11½

Extra



# The Appendix

41

Extra Services.	l.	s.	d.
Interest paid and due on } Navy-Bills ————	242265	12	00
Ditto on Victualling-Bills	209239	12	06
Paid for Naval Stores imported from Ame- rica, by an Act of the 3 and 4 of the Queen	018000	16	06
Paid the Bounty Mo- ney of 5 l. per Head, for French Prisoners, by an Act 6 Anna	034155	00	00
For raising Men by an Act 4 & 5 Anna ———	004729	10	05
Rebuilding Ships lost in the great Storm	134232	00	00
Bounty to Widows and Relations of Officers and Seamen lost in the great Storm	015158	00	11
Bounty to Officers ser- ving under Sir G. Rook in the Mediterranean	030777	13	05
To the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1704	120000	00	00
And upon the account of the Extraordinary Expence, at 14000 l. per Ann. for 9 Years	126000	00	00
Issued to the Commissi- oners of Transports in the Years 1702, 1703, 1704 ———	084515	12	08
The Extra Expence up- on account of Marines	119675	08	03
Issued to the Office of Sick and Wounded	100228	14	06
Hire of Ships to carry out Victuals & Provisi- ons to the Men of War	145598	17	3½
The Victualling Land- Forces sent to Spain and Portugal ———	606806	07	07

Total Extra Services 1991383 06 00½  
Ballance ——— 0005474 13 11½

The Balance of *Five thousand four hundred seventy four Pounds; thirteen Shillings and eleven Pence Farthing*, that appears at the foot of this Account, is so very inconsiderable, that I am perswaded you will be much surpris'd to see the extraordinary Services and Expences come so near to the Debt that has been incurr'd; especially if you consider that in this Account no Allowance is crav'd for the high Rates upon all kinds of Naval Stores and Victuals, which have been occasion'd by the Discount upon the Bills, nor for the Number of Men that have exceeded Forty Thousand; because I was resolv'd not to insert any thing that depended so entirely upon Calculation, as to admit any Doubt or Uncertainty. If by a moderate Computation there had been an Allowance made upon those Heads, the extraordinary Expences would have exceeded the Debt to be accounted for. But then it must have been remember'd, that at the beginning of the War the Fleet was in a much better Condition than it can possibly be in at this time: And the Magazines were full of all manner of Stores, which are now exhausted. And how much it will cost to put the Fleet into the same Condition again, and to replenish the Magazines, cannot be computed till the War is ended, and their Condition can be known; but it must be admitted that this has been an Ease to the Service, and has prevented the further Increase of the Debt:

I must likewise observe, that there have been no Appropriations in this War of any particular Sums to any particular Services; but one general Clause only, appropriating the Sums granted each Year to the Service of that Year; in which a latitude was always given of applying the Money granted for the Navy, as well to Services *already perform'd*, as to *be perform'd*; which is a sufficient Authority for the Methods practis'd there. And though a great deal of Industry has been us'd to perswade the World that an undue Preference and Partiality has been shewn to the Service in *Flanders*, and that all other Services were postpon'd, cramp'd and starv'd, in order to supply that

that Army, you cannot but observe that there is not any one Article in which the Navy-Money was apply'd to that Use. Nor have the Enemies of the late Ministers pretended to give an Instance where that Service ever receiv'd out of the Publick Money, more than its due Proportion, granted by Parliament.

I must make one Observation more to you, That as the Debt of the Navy has Annually increas'd, an Annual Account of it has been laid before the House of Commons, who were constantly inform'd how far the Provision made for the preceding Year had fallen short of answering the Expence. But being sensible that the more pressing Supplies were as much as could well be rais'd within the Year, they still thought it more adviseable to leave the extraordinary Charges as a growing Debt, than to increase the present Burden upon the People by enlarging the usual Provision for the Navy. And in the Parliament before the last, a particular State and Account of the Navy-Debt being call'd for, the late Ministers were so far from being blam'd upon this Subject, that after a full Consideration and long Debate about the Causes and Methods of contracting that Debt, the House came to a Resolution in their favour, and went as far in approving their Conduct and Management, as any subsequent Parliament has gone in censuring them. And when the Justice of two differing Parliaments comes to be the Question, I will not take upon me to determine between them; but will only make this short Remark, That from such time at least as the Sense of the House was known upon this occasion, the late Ministry cannot be thought blameable for proceeding in their usual Method, when they were supported by the Authority and Approbation of Parliament.

Upon the whole matter, I have now shewn you so many Instances of *Extraordinary Services* perform'd, that were either of absolute necessity for the Good of the Publick, or were *directed* or *approved by Parliament*; that I cannot but think you will agree with me in acquitting the late Ministry

*nistry* from all Imputation of Mismanagement, Misapplication or Embezzlement of the Navy Money. And I must do them the Justice to say one thing more in their behalf, That I have not found upon the strictest Enquiry, that they were guilty of Neglect or Remissness in their Duty; or that they wanted Ability or Zeal to carry on the Service of the Nation. And therefore I am afraid the great Noise and Clamours that have been rais'd against them, proceeded rather from Interest, private Ends, and Party Strife, than from any true Care or Concern for the Publick. But the present Turn is now serv'd: And when the People shall come to reflect calmly upon the *late Administration*, which they have heard so industriously blacken'd and vilify'd, I believe they will find the Services of that Ministry not inferior to those of any that went before it; and an Example to be imitated, rather than to have been so hardly censur'd, by that has which lately succeeded it.

But I have troubled you enough, Sir, for one time; some Account of other Parts of the Debt, you may expect hereafter.

August, 1711.

I am, &c.

#### N U M B. IV.

*A State of the Five and Thirty Millions mention'd in the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons. Suppos'd to be written by Robert W——le, Esq;*

I Was long since inform'd, That in many parts of the Country, our People were taught to think they had been *plunder'd of Thirty five Millions*. I believ'd for some time, it was needless to disprove this Report, which I thought was unlikely

unlikely to last ; but being still assured that the same Rumour continues, I have at length resolv'd to enquire' into the Grounds and Reasons of it. Yet before I enter upon this Examination, I cannot help declaring how much I am surpriz'd, That such wild Reports should find credit in the Kingdom. I am sensible, the *Printing the Votes* has been now so long in use, that the People do not only claim, as their Right and Privilege, to have a daily Account of the Proceedings of the House of Commons ; but they think they are competent Judges of whatever is transacted by their Representatives. And they conceive themselves sufficiently entituled to debate and reason, to censure or approve all Things and Persons that at any time come before the Parliament. I am also sensible, that he who has but read the Votes, takes upon him to determine as peremptorily as if he were fully inform'd not only of the Facts, but of all the Reasons and Motives that induc'd the House to come to such Resolutions. Nor am I ignorant what strange Conclusions are often drawn from hence, and what gross Mistakes pass upon the World. This must needs be evident to every Man that hears the common Notions and Opinions which we find are generally receiv'd ; and which would appear to us most unaccountable, if we were not determin'd wilfully or ignorantly to espouse and maintain whatever is thought necessary for the support of a Party.

But so notorious an Instance of this I never met with, as in the present Case ; since I am told, that in every Coffee-house and Ale-house in some Countries I may hear it with confidence asserted, and find it too generally believ'd, that *Thirty five Millions were lost to the Publick during the late Administration*. And if I should argue the Matter with these People, and endeavour to shew the Falshood or Absurdity of such an Opinion, their Refuge would be to a Vote of the House of Commons, That at best *there are Thirty five Millions not accounted for* : And for this they would be very positive they have the Authority of Parliament.

This

This being the Fact, as it is represented, I can no longer forbear to explain the whole Matter with the utmost Care and Impartiality. For to wrest the meaning of a *Vote* beyond what the Words do naturally import, or to put Constructions upon them, which 'tis impossible to suppose the House of Commons could intend, seems to me to be the highest Presumption. And therefore in justice to the present Parliament, as well as to those concern'd in this *Resolution*, I will endeavour to set it in a true light, and to clear it from the Mistakes and Misrepresentations which have been made concerning it, through the Ignorance of some, and I wish I could not add, through the Malice and Industry of others.

In order to this, it will be necessary to state and explain the *Vote*, upon which these Suggestions are grounded, and the *Report from the Committee to whom it was refer'd to enquire, How far the several several Imprest Accountants had pass'd their Accounts*: And afterwards I will give an Abstract of the several Particulars, with some Observations upon the whole.

The *Vote* of the House of Commons was,  
 “ That it appears to this House, that of the Mo-  
 “ neys granted by Parliament, and issued for the  
 “ Publick Service to *Christmas 1710*, there are  
 “ *Thirty five Millions, three hundred and two thou-*  
 “ *sand one hundred and seven Pounds, eighteen*  
 “ *Shillings and nine Pence.* for a great part where-  
 “ of no Accounts have been laid before the Audi-  
 “ tors, and the rest not prosecuted by the Ac-  
 “ countants and finished.

First then it is observable, That a time is express'd when the Accounts in question did determine, which was at *Christmas 1710*. And though no Accountant is oblig'd by the Course of the Exchequer to render his Account under fifteen Months, nor some under eighteen, yet this *Vote* takes in all Accounts to the first meeting of the Committee. But there is no mention made from what period of time they did commence; which the

the House of Commons would not have omitted, if they could have suppos'd that so unreasonable a Construction would have been made of their Vote, as to charge the whole upon the late Ministry. To have been particular in every respect, was too much for the compass of a Vote. We must therefore upon this occasion have recourse to the Report above-mention'd; and there we shall find, that Lord Falkland's Accompt begin in December 1682, and ends in March 1683-9. Lord Ranelagh, 'tis very well known, was Pay master of the Forces during the whole late Reign, Sir Thomas Littleton Treasurer of the Navy for about three Years before the Queen's Accession to the Crown; and the Accompts of Captain Atkinson and others, Commissioners of Transportation, during the late War only, amount to near a Million of Money. So that here are Accompts from King Charles's, King James's, and King William's Reign in the principal Branches of Expence in all the Revenue, brought in to make up and swell this general Accompt. And this, I am told, is by many thousands of People *without Doors* imputed to the late Ministry; though the *House of Commons* was so just and careful to print the Report, that all Men, if they pleas'd, might be clearly and fully inform'd of the true State of this Question.

In the next place 'tis to be observ'd, that the Vote asserts no more than, That for a great part of *Thirty five Millions, three hundred and two thousand, one hundred and seven Pounds, eighteen Shillings and nine Pence, no Accompt has been laid before the Auditors, without distinguishing what that Great Part was*; which makes it necessary to enquire how much that *Great Part* amounts to.

But I must first take notice of a material Distinction, which it will be necessary to carry along with me through this whole Enquiry, between *Rendring* and *Passing Accompts*. An Accountant should be always ready to render an Account of all Publick Money by him receiv'd, and to shew to what Uses it has been expended; that those who have the Care and Inspection of such

such Matters, may be satisfy'd that the Money has been duly apply'd to the proper Services. And it is in the Power of every Accomptant so far to *Render* an Account of what Money has been issued to him, as to prepare and *lay his Accompts before the Auditors* in a reasonable time; though from the Nature of some Services 'tis utterly impossible to do it within the time limited and requir'd by the Course of the Exchequer. And when Accompts are thus *Render'd*, and Vouchers for every particular Sum deliver'd to the Auditor, without which Accompts cannot properly be said to be laid before him; the Publick is in a great Measure secur'd by seeing and knowing the Distribution and Expence of every particular Sum, though the Accompts are not *actually pass'd*; which then seems chiefly necessary for the Interest and Security of the Accomptant. But though he be sensible of this, and desirous to *Pass* his Accompts, yet it is not always in his Power to get over the Difficulties and Delays which he meets with for want of *Form only*; the common Course and Practice of Payments in several Offices being inconsistent with the Rules and Methods establish'd in the Exchequer for *Passing* Accompts. Several Instances of this I shall give you before I conclude, but what I have said is at present sufficient to make good the Distinction between *Passing* and *Rendring Accompts*. And this Distinction the House of Commons had very clearly in their View, when they said, *For a Great Part whereof no Accompts has been laid before the Auditors*; by which they manifestly fix the blame upon Accompts not being *Render'd*, or, which is the same thing, *not laid before the Auditors*.

I come therefore now to consider how much of the *Thirty five Millions* has not, in this sense, been accounted for. And though 'tis said in the Country, that the *Whole is unaccounted for*; 'tis almost ridiculous to endeavour to disprove that, unless one could suppose that a *Great Part* can be by any Body understood to mean the *Whole*. But how much this *Great Part*, for which no Account has been *Render'd*, amounts to, may easily be found by



by any Person that will give himself the trouble to look into *the Report*; where he will see that the *Committee* from *Certificates* of the *Auditors* of the *Imprests* have stated the *Accompts* of the *several Accomptants* therein mention'd under the *Heads of Charge, Discharge, and Remains to be accounted for*. The *Charge* contains the whole *Charge* of all *Moneys* receiv'd by the *Accomptants* out of the *Exchequer* or otherwise: The *Discharge*, as well *Accompts that lay before the Auditors, as Accompts actually pass'd*; and a *Ballance* is then stated at the foot of each *Accompt*; which *Balances* being added all together, amount to but *Seven Millions five hundred fifty seven thousand five hundred and thirteen Pounds, two Shillings and eight Pence*.

What then can be more unaccountable than the common Error which People have entertain'd of this Matter? The House of Commons has been careful to set it in a true Light, by publishing the particular State of the Whole, and setting down in exprefs Words, how much under each Head *remains to be accounted for*; which wanted no skill but common Addition for any Man to be inform'd of: And yet the Country is amus'd and impos'd upon, by a groundless Noise of *Thirty five Millions not accounted for*, in direct Contradiction to a Report publish'd by Order and Authority of the House of Commons:

By what I have now shewn, it appears, That of the *Thirty five Millions, &c.* there ought no less to be struck off, than *Twenty seven Millions, seven hundred forty four thousand five hundred ninety four Pounds, sixteen Shillings and a Penny*; which already reduces that immense Sum to *seven Millions and a half, &c.* as is before-mention'd. This last Sum is all that remains to be accounted for, I mean, all for which no *Accompt* has been render'd at *Christmas 1710*. But then it must be admitted, that all the *Accompts* are not *actually pass'd* for the other Part, though they have been duly render'd. It will therefore now be necessary to enquire into the Reasons and Allegations that have

hinder'd or delay'd the *Passing* several of them; and how far those Reasons can be justified.

I will take upon me to affirm, That all the Accomptants have been as expeditious as they possibly might have been, in *passing their Accompts*: And it may well be thought strange; that twenty Years, or indeed half that time, has not been found sufficient to finish divers of them. But as the chief End and View of those who have been most industrious to insinuate this wrong Construction through the Kingdom, has been to blacken and load the late Ministry, it does not seem necessary to my present purpose, to enquire how far the Officers employ'd in former Reigns have discharg'd their Duties. If any Irregularities in Payments, or improper Distributions of the Publick Money, have prevented or delay'd the *Passing* those Accompts, there can be no Reason that this should be charg'd upon the late Administration. The Accompts of former Reigns are no farther to be consider'd than as a Burden transmitted down to succeeding Ministers, who are obliged from time to time, to give such Orders towards the passing of them as become necessary; and they are no farther blameable, than as those Orders shall upon Examination be found to be ill-grounded or unwarrantable.

Many Instances might be given, in which the passing of Accompts is only obstructed by some Irregularities or unnecessary Delays: And that the House of Commons was sensible of this, appears from the Order of Reference, when a Committee was first appointed to enquire, *How far the several Imprest Accomptants had pass'd their respective Accompts*: Wherein it was directed, That the Committee should not only Consider of *Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling Accomptants to pass their Accompts*, but likewise, *To obviate all Irregularities and unnecessary Delays in the same*. The House of Commons therefore was convinc'd, that several Difficulties and Obstructions which attend the *passing of Accompts*, are not in the Power of the Accomptants to remove but want to be corrected and obviated by the

the Authority of Parliament. And this is sufficient to prove in general, that it is not always in the Power of an Accomptant to *pass* his Accompts within the time requir'd : Therefore the not finishing or not *actuallly passing* Accompts, is not to be imputed as a Crime, when they only are delay'd by the Forms and Niceties of Offices ; or for necessary Reasons arising from the Nature and Remoteness of the Service ; or from an Impossibility of complying with the regular Course of the Exchequer.

This being premis'd, I will now consider the Reasons and Allegations of the several Accomptants, and how far they may be justify'd. The Report indeed sets forth, That though the principal Accomptants, and all that were summon'd by the Committee, did offer Reasons in their own Vindication, the Committee did not think fit to examine them ; *For that they were not empowered by the House so to do.* The Reasons therefore having never been before the House, they could not enter into them ; nor could do more than barely state the Facts. But yet, whoever will look into the said Report, will find, That the chief Delays have arisen either *From the want of Privy Seals ; or from the Nature of the Services perform'd ; or from the Remoteness of the Places where the Payments were made ; or from the Method and Practice of Paying and Accompting, which is peculiar to the Navy Office.*

The *Passing Accompts by Privy Seals*, has formerly made a great Noise in Parliament ; and had once a Censure in such strong and general Terms, that I believe it has very much obstructed the obtaining *Privy Seals*, and has occasion'd such a Nicety in granting them, as if always insisted on, will make the *passing* several Accompts utterly impracticable, and furnish the Accomptants with an Excuse that may cover any wilful Delay or Neglect. 'Tis as needless as it is difficult, to mention all the Instances where *Privy Seals* are not warrantable, and ought not to be granted : But 'tis certain, that in some Cases they are not only requisite, but that they ought not in Justice to be refus'd.

Several Disallowances may be made to an Account in the Exchequer, for want of *regular Vouchers*, when it is evident by Receipts and such other Proofs, as the Service was capable of supplying, that the Money was expended to the proper Uses for which it was granted. And nothing but a *Privy Seal* can supply this Defect, which indeed is only a Defect in form.

The Rules of the Exchequer are very ancient, and were certainly in their Original well contriv'd for the Service and Security of the Publick; but it is not to be suppos'd that Rules and Orders of so long a Date, when the Receipts and Issues were very much less, and the Money generally expended within the Kingdom can be strictly adapted to the Services and Occasions of the present Times. The Annual Grants and Expences do so far exceed any thing known in those Days, and are of such infinite variety, that Cases must every Day arise which were unforeseen, and consequently could not be provided for. And this makes it necessary either to alter or new model the Course of the Exchequer, that it may suit better with the Incidents of the present Times; or if the ancient Course is to be preserv'd sacred and inviolable, to have a Discretionary Power lodg'd somewhere, that may dispence with the strict Rules for the Accommodation of the Publick Service. This Power is now in the *Privy Seal*, and ought in Justice to be exercis'd; but with that Care, and under such Checks and Limitations as may best secure the Revenue, and prevent any Fraud or Loss to the Publick. A few Instances that concern the present Question, will, I think, fully clear this Matter.

The Payments to Foreign Princes for *Subsidies*, and to their Troops in Her Majesty's Service for their Pay and *Extraordinaries*, are always made pursuant to *Treaties* and *Establiments*. Those being the Conditions upon which the Foreign Forces are stipulated for, and taken into the Service, the Payments can be made upon no other; and this is likewise agreeable to the *Grants* of Parliament, which are always founded upon the

*Trea-*

*Treaties.* But the Course of the Exchequer requires likewise Muster Rolls, and Signs Manual, for all Payments made by the Pay-Master of the Forces, which in this Case cannot be had; and therefore the Accompts for such Payments always have pass'd, and must always pass by *Privy Seals*. And this happens even in the Service of *Flanders*, where 'tis very well known, the Payments have been made with all possible Strictness and Regularity.

But he that expects the same Method and Exactness in *Spain* or *Portugal*, must be very little acquainted with the Nature of that Service: For there a Moiety almost of the Money granted Annually, has been expended for the Pay of Foreign Troops, and their Embarkations from *Italy*; for the Pay of the King of *Spain*'s own Troops; for the Support of his Household and Civil List, which every Body knows cannot be regularly allow'd in an Army-Accompt; for Regiments of *Spaniards*, that have been form'd, reduc'd, and perhaps rais'd again in the Compass of a Year, as the Face of Affairs has alter'd; and for infinite *Contingencies and Extraordinaries* of the War, for which no Provision could be made but upon Accompt. And whoever considers the Nature of these Services, the long Marches backwards and forwards of those Armies, the alternate good and bad Success of that War, and the Remoteness and Distance of that Country, which made it impossible to send Orders from hence upon any Emergency, or every new Occasion; will, I believe, not much wonder that the Accompts of that War are not easily pass'd: For how is it possible, that Payments made in such remote Parts under the Care and Direction of different Persons, and liable to so many Accidents and Disorders, should be adjust'd with so much Regularity and Dispatch as Affairs of the like Nature here at Home? Or how can it be suppos'd, that a great many of those Payments, which could not be allow'd without the Authority of a *Privy Seal*, should ever be pass'd without one? Yet an Accompt of the Receipts and Payments for that Service may be so

made up, as may plainly shew, that the Money was apply'd to the proper Uses, tho the Vouchers may not be so regular and perfect, to enable the Auditor to pass the Account.

Another great Instance of the Necessity of *Privy Seals*, is, The Method of *passing* the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Navy; upon which the Committee observes, " That though this is an Account of the greatest Sums of Money, and of the greatest Consequence to the Kingdom; yet it is pass'd in a Method quite different from any other Account, the same being brought to the Auditor in Volumes, sign'd by three Commissioners of the Navy, without any Vouchers, which the Auditor is empowered thus to pass by the Authority of a *Privy Seal*."

By this time I question not but both the Justice and Necessity of *Privy Seals* appear evident in some Cases; and I shall only add, That I would not be thought to contend here for *Privy Seals*, to supply the want of Vouchers or Receipts for Money, but only to make good any defect in Form or Regularity, occasion'd by the Necessity of the Service, and which by the strict Course of the Exchequer could not be allow'd.

But farther, to demonstrate the security of the Publick, I must observe, that *Privy Seals* are never granted till the Account and all the Vouchers produc'd to support it, have undergone the strictest Examination, and the *Privy Seals* themselves have been referr'd to the Auditors; whereby the same Persons in whom, by the Law and Rules of the Exchequer, the Power of Examining and Judging of all Vouchers is lodg'd, have the Re-examination of all such Vouchers as appears irregular or deficient; and if they shall be found reasonable to be allow'd upon the Report and Opinion of the Auditors, the Warrant goes for directing the *Privy Seal* to pass the Account.

And this furnishes me with another Argument to shew, That the *rendering or laying an Account before the Auditors*, is, in a great Measure, the chief Satisfaction that is given to the Publick; or at least, that when the Account with all the Vouchers

Vouchers is laid before the Auditors, the Accomptant has done all that for some time is in his Power to perform. The first Examination of the Accompt, the Re considering it upon the Disallowances, and all the Forms and Steps through the several Offices that are necessary to perfect Accompts of such large Sums, as are now chiefly under Consideration, are Works of Time; and most certainly make an Accomptant very excusable, that has render'd his Accompt, and deliver'd in his proper Receipts and Vouchers, although his Accompt be not actually pass'd.

To bring then this Matter to a conclusion, 'tis plain, That as Accompts have been rendred for all the Thirty five Millions, &c. except for Seven, &c. so we find by the Report, that the principal Accomptants alledge and chiefly insist on the want of Privy Seals for their Justification, which became necessary by the Nature of the Services, and which only could enable them to comply with the pressing Occasions of the War.

It is not my Business to consider the particular Defences of each Accomptant, any farther than is necessary to my present Purpose, but some few Observations may not improperly be made upon them.

In the Earl of Ranelagh's Accompt, as stated by the Committee, we find, That all his Accompts even to his final Accompt, lay before the Auditors, with a Ballance only to be accompted or, of One thousand seven hundred seventy one Pounds, eight Shillings and Sixpence: But that upwards of six Millions was depending for want of a Privy Seal, which is reckon'd into the Thirty five Millions: That of the Disallowances which had been made to his Accompt for want of regular Vouchers, a Privy Seal after a strict Examination had been directed to discharge him of near Four Millions; and that he was applying to be discharg'd of the Remainder in the same manner; and that his final Accompt was delay'd only for want of these Privy Seals. Upon which I shall only observe, That till it is once positively determin'd for what Disallowances it is reasonable to grant him Privy Seals, and for what

not; and till such as are found reasonable are dispatch'd, it will be impossible to know what Ballance is really due, and ought justly to be charg'd upon him at the foot of his Accompt. And as long the *Privy Seals* are stopt for such Allowances as have been judg'd reasonable, as well as for those which have not yet pass'd Examination; it furnishes him with a very plausible Excuse for not passing his final Accompt, which must wait the Fate and Issue of the preceding.

In Mr *Bridges's* Accompt, as stated by the Committee, we find, *That his Accompts were so far deliver'd in, as to leave at the time of the first Meeting of the Committee, a Ballance to be accounted for above six Millions, but that above eight Millions were reckon'd into the Thirty five; for which the Accompts were either then fully adjusted, or lay before the Auditors: And that his Accompts deliver'd in at that time, contain'd his whole Accompt for the Service of Flanders to December 1709. and for the Service in Spain and Portugal to December 1707. But I am very credibly inform'd, That when the Report came from the Committee, and this Matter was debated in the House, Mr. Bridges inform'd them, and very much to their Satisfaction, That he had farther deliver'd in his Accompts to the Auditors, for the Service in Spain and Portugal for the Years 1708 and 1709. by which he has render'd an Accompt of Three Millions two hundred twenty seven thousand, three hundred seventy eight Pounds two Shillings and six Pence, which being deducted from the former Sum of Six Millions three hundred twenty thousand and seven Pounds six Shillings and eleven Pence, reduces the Sum to be accounted for, to Three Millions ninety two thousand six hundred twenty nine Pounds four Shillings and five Pence; which is no more than one Years Accompt only. And if 'tis enquir'd how it comes to pass, that in six Years that Gentleman has actually pass'd but one Accompt, it will be found by the Report, That the Privy Seal which after due Examination was directed by Her Majesty's Warrant for his Accompt ending at Christmas 1706. was kept back; and that put a full stop, not only*



only to that, but to his subsequent Accompts. Part of which have been some time adjusted and ready for Declaration, and the rest deliver'd into the Auditors but none of them can be declar'd before the preceding Accompts are pass'd. And that Privy Seals are just and necessary for Moneys issued to the Services of Flanders, Spain and Portugal, I think is already prov'd. Or if a Precedent were wanting for it, we find in the Report, That Mr. Fox his Predecessor did pass his Accompts by the help of such Privy Seals. But if it be objected, That Mr. Bridges's delivering in his Accompts since the Meeting of the Committee, may reasonably be suppos'd to be occasion'd by this very Enquiry; I beg any Man to consider how it was possible for him to prepare Accompts of that Nature for above Three Millions; or even to transcribe them if they had not before been in the greatest forwardness imaginable.

It would be too tedious to enter into all the Particulars, and would swell this Paper beyond my present Design; I will therefore mention no more but Sir Thomas Littleton's Accompt, as it was stated by the Committee: Where we shall find, That (including what was paid over to his Successor) above Ten Millions and a half are reckon'd into the Thirty five; for which his Accompts either lie before the Auditors, or under the Examination of the Navy Board. But the Method of accounting by the Treasurer of the Navy, is known to be so very voluminous and tedious; and at the same time, his whole Accompt is under such Checks and Regulations, that as it is impossible for him to do more than render his Accompts within the Time limited, and the Publick in the mean while is effectually secur'd; so it would be very unjust to blame him for unavoidable Delays. But I think it needless to say any more upon this Head, and shall only insert a Paragraph out of the Observations of the Commissioners of the Navy, which I find in the Report, very full to my present purpose, in these Words: "And sure no Man can think it reasonable that any Treasurer of the Navy should have any trouble given him for  
" not

" not passing his Accompts, whilst they are kept  
 " open only for the Accommodation of the Ser-  
 " vice; or can there (in our humble Opinion)  
 " be any Colour for it whilst such exact Ac-  
 " compts are kept in this Office, as that at any  
 " time it may be known to a Penny what Mo-  
 " neys remain in his Hands, which is never con-  
 " siderable? The Necessities of the Service and  
 " the Care of this Office drawing it away as fast  
 " as he receives it, excepting remote Tallies some-  
 " times lodg'd in his Hands by Orders from the  
 " Treasury, until they can be made useful for one  
 " Head or other; of which the like Account is  
 " kept, and can at any time be given.

These Instances in the great and principal  
 Branches of the publick Revenue, I hope are  
 sufficient to give any Man so clear a View into the  
 Nature of publick Accompts, that I need not de-  
 scend to any more Particulars.

But I must add one thing more in Justice to  
 the late Ministry, That they took care, through  
 the whole Course of this War, not only to issue  
 the Money for the proper Services, but likewise  
 to see that it was duly apply'd to them. This  
 appears by the Certificates, which were constant-  
 ly requir'd, and every Week or Fortnight deli-  
 ver'd by the *chief Paymasters* of their respective  
 Receipts and Payments, and the Remainders in  
 their Hands; So that by this means the *Lord*  
*Treasurer* was always inform'd what Money had  
 been actually expended, and what still was left  
 to be apply'd to such Uses as the Occasions of the  
 Government requir'd. And if it is not to be doubt-  
 ed but those that had the Care of the Reve-  
 nue were fully inform'd of the Nature and Ne-  
 cessity of all these Services, and had so far seen  
 and known the Distribution of the Money, as to  
 be satisfy'd in general of the due Application of  
 it, I would be glad to know with what Reason  
 or Justice they could permit the Rigour of the  
 Law to be executed against Accomptants, who  
 they had reason to believe had not defrauded the  
 Publick, but had done all they could to pass their  
 Accompts. Besides, I must further observe, that  
 the

the *Treasury* is not concern'd in the Process of the *Exchequer*, more than to grant Warrants for stopping such Process, when, upon application of the Accomptants, they shall be found just and reasonable. 'Tis the proper Business and Duty of the *Exchequer* to compel Accomptants to pass their Accompts, and there that sole Power by Law is lodg'd; and it is so effectually provided for, that the Auditors are oblig'd every half Year to return Certificates to the Remembrancer of all Accomptants that are in Arrear, and Process is issu'd in course against them. And if any Accomptant, by Memorial or Petition to the *Treasury*, sets forth his Reasons why his Accompts are not pass'd, and humbly prays a Warrant to stop the Process this Memorial is always referr'd to the Auditors, and a Warrant is never granted but upon their Report and Opinion of the Case; nor is the Process usustop'd but till the next Term only, and then it issues again in course, without further Order. But I know not any Method of making this Matter so plain, as by inserting here a Copy of a *Treasury* Warrant for stopping Process; by which not only the Form, but the Purport and Effect of all such Warrants may very easily be conceiv'd. I will instance in a Warrant granted to stop Process against the Earl of *Ranelagh*.

*After, &c.* Whereas my very good Lord Richard Earl of *Ranelagh* hath, by his Memorial, set forth, that his Accompts as late Paymaster of the Forces to Christmas, 1701. are pass'd, and that his final Account to Christmas, 1702. will be ready for Declaration, as soon as the Auditors of the Imprests have made their Report as to several Sums crav'd by his Lordship to be allow'd in the said Account, and hath therefore pray'd that Process against him may be staid. And whereas the said Auditors have certified me, that his Lordship and his Agents have promis'd to answer divers Queries made by them, relating to his final Accompts, by the beginning of next Michaelmas Term, and to prosecute the same till it be pass'd with all possible Diligence. These are to authorize and require you to forbear issuing forth

*forth any Process against the said Earl of Ranelagh, for his said Accompt, until the first Day of Michaelmas Term. And if any Process be already issued, you are forthwith to supercede the same: But in case his Lordship's Accompts are not passed by that time, you are then to issue Process without further Order. For which this shall be your Warrant. Windsor-Castle, the 2d of August 1708.*

To the Queen's Remem-  
brancer in the Exche-  
quer, or his Deputy.

Godolphin.

By this one Example every Man may judge of the Nature and Substance of all these Warrants, which vary only as the particular Cases, Circumstances and Allegations of the several Accomptants may differ, but are all grounded upon the same Foundations, and pass the same Steps and Forms before they are obtain'd.

And now let any Man, who will give himself the Trouble to reflect upon what has been said, tell me in which of the Cases above-mentioned it had been just or reasonable to have refused the stopping Process. Was an Extent to go against the Paymaster of the Army, because his Deputies in *Spain* or *Portugal* had not returned him all their Vouchers from those distant Countries, strictly within the time limited by the Course of the Exchequer for Payments made at Home? Or was he to suffer for paying the Subsidies, and other Extraordinaries to Foreign Princes, pursuant to the Treaties, and out of Money granted by Parliament for that very purpose, because he wanted Muster-Rolls and Signs Manual, and could not obtain a Privy Seal to supply that unavoidable Defect? Should the Process of the Exchequer have gone out against the Treasurer of the Navy, when it was impossible for him within the Time limited to adjust his Accompts? When every Page of his Leidger must be examin'd by the Navy-Board, and sign'd by three of the Commissioners? When the tediousness of this Examination,

tion, and of making up the Ship Books, with the Multiplicity of other Business, must needs hinder that Board from dispatching the Treasurer's Accompts? And he is therefore sure to be every half Year certifi'd by the Auditors to be in Arrear? Should his Estate then have been extended for not having done what he never was able to perform? Every Body knows what vast Sums of Money are paid by Treasurers of the Navy upon *imprest Bills*; and yet he cannot be discharg'd of that Money till *perfect Bills* are made out, though the Money has been actually paid according to the Direction of the Treasury, and by Order of the Commissioners; and though he has all the Receipts and Vouchers for Payment of it. These Instances surely are sufficient to shew of what Use and Necessity Warrants are for stopping of Process, and with how great Justice they may be sometimes granted; which is a Matter so very evident, that I may venture to affirm, the House of Commons did not make the stopping of Process any part of their Charge or Imputation.

This I think may very reasonably be concluded, if we consider that the House of Commons on *Wednesday* the 26th of *April*, did order that the proper Officers should lay before the House an Account of all Warrants that had been granted for stopping Process, and the Reasons for them; and that no Return was made to this Order till *Tuesday* the first of *May*. But the House did resume the adjourn'd Consideration of the Report on *Saturday* the 28th of *April*, and came then to their final Resolutions, without waiting for the Return of the Warrants for stopping Process, or having any Papers or Accompts relating to that Matter before them. How then can we suppose the House of Commons, that was so just to call for these Accompts, in order to be fully inform'd, not only of all the Facts, but of the Reasons and Grounds that occasion'd or justify'd those Proceedings; would come to a Determination, and judge or censure any Persons when such Evidences were

were not before them, as they knew to be necessary for their fully understanding the Question? And this sufficiently clears the House of Commons from all such Insinuations, as suppose that they censur'd or condemn'd the granting of Warrants to stop Process, since 'tis apparent they had no such Warrants before them when they came to their Resolutions, and consequently it cannot be imagined that they gave any Opinion concerning them.

But as the Nature of the Services, and the remoteness of the Places where the Payments were made, have chiefly occasion'd the Delays in some Accompts, and the Applications for a stop of Process; so 'tis very observable, that where the Accompts have not been subject to such Difficulties, there is no Complaint at all. An Instance of this we see in those of the Paymaster of the Guards and Garrisons, whose Accompts have all along been pass'd and prosecuted with all possible Dispatch; which as it is just to observe for his Credit, so it shows, that due Care has been taken for passing Accompts, when the Nature of the Service did not make it necessary to dispence with the common Rules and Forms.

I will trouble the Reader with nothing more, but an Abstract of the Accompts of several Accountants, as stated in the Report, and of Mr. Bridges's Accompts deliver'd since, with a few Remarks upon the whole.

# The Appendix.

63

The Earl of *Ranalgab's* Charge is ——— l. s. d.  
21015613 13 04½  
l. s. d.

Discharge { By Accompts }  
{ actually paid } 14593665 04 02½  
{ By Accompts }  
{ render'd or } 6420182 06 08½  
{ lying before }  
{ the Auditors } } 21013847 10 10½

Remains to be accounted for 1771 08 6  
l. s. d.

The Hon. *James Bridges* Esq; his Charge 15374289 02 02  
l. s. d.

Discharge { By Accompts actu- }  
{ ally paid } 956789 06 05½  
{ By Accompts ren- }  
{ der'd or lying be- } 8097492 08 07½  
{ fore the Auditors } } 9054281 15 07½  
{ Accompts deliver'd since *Christmas* 1710 3227778 02 06  
Remains to be accounted for 3092629 04 05  
l. s. d.

Lord Viscount *Falkland's* Charge 3094723 07 11½

Discharge { By Accompts actu- }  
{ ally paid } 1122133 05 11  
{ By Accompts lying }  
{ before the Audi- } 1465368 05 09½  
{ tors } } 2587501 11 08½

Remains to be accounted for 507221 16 02½  
l. s. d.

Sir *Thomas Littleton's* Charge is 18382750 01 05½

Discharge { By Accompts actu- }  
{ ally paid, or rea- } 7559382 05 03½  
{ dy for Declarati- }  
{ on }  
{ By Accompts ly- }  
{ ing before the } 18329562 04 04  
{ Auditors under }  
{ the Examination }  
{ of Navy Board, }  
{ and by Money }  
{ paid over to R. }  
{ *Walpole, Esq;* } } 10770179 19 00½

Remains to be accounted for 53187 17 01½  
Capt

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Capt. <i>Atkinson</i> and others, Commissioners for Transportation, their Charge du- ring the late War	}	938646	19	09
Their Discharge by Accompts lying be- fore the Auditors	}	935807	08	04
Remains to be accounted for		2839	11	05
Capt. <i>Atkinson</i> and others, their Charge for this War	}	120108	16	03½
Their Discharge by Accompts rendered or lying before the Auditors	}	60546	13	11½
Remains to be accounted for		59562	02	04
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>				
Mr. <i>Nutting's</i> Charge is	_____	108118	16	10½
Remains to be accounted for		108118	16	10½
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>				
Mr. <i>Mason's</i> Charge is	_____	262813	19	07
Remains to be accounted for		262813	19	07
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>				
Mr. <i>Povey's</i> Charge is	_____	136160	00	00½
His Discharge by Accompts lying before the Auditors	}	135476	07	00½
Remains to be accounted for		683	13	00
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>				
Mr. <i>Micklethwait's</i> Charge is	_____	480209	00	11½
His Discharge by Accompts lying before the Auditors	}	376442	10	09½
Remains to be accounted for		103766	10	02
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>				
Mr. <i>Savery's</i> Charge is	_____	276078	08	08½
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>				
Discharge { By Accompts actually pas'd	}	63810	07	02
{ By Accompts before the Auditors	}	74728	01	00½
Remains to be accounted for		137540	00	06½
Total to be accounted for		4330135	00	02

Thus



Thus we see the *Thirty five Millions* and upwards reduc'd to less than *Four and a half*, which is much short of one Year's Supply; not to mention other Accompts that have been brought in since the Report, particularly *Three* of the present Paymaster of the Sick and Wounded. And now, if I may be allow'd to suppose what I think I have fully prov'd; That many Irregularities and unavoidable Delays attend the passing of some Accompts, which no Care or Industry can prevent: If it appears that the Nature of the Services, and the Method of Payment in some Offices being inconsistent with the Course of the Exchequer, require Privy Seals, and are the Work of longer time than is limited for *passing Accompts*, if it appears that those Irregularities, incident to Accompts, are yet necessary for the Accommodation of the Service, and not to be avoided without infinite Prejudice to the Management; and if it appears that the Security of the Publick does not entirely depend upon the *actual passing of Accompts*, provided they have been *duly render'd*, I hope People will begin to be satisfy'd, that the Nation has not been cheated of *Thirty five Millions*, and will not persist to reflect so much upon the House of Commons, as to suppose they could discover such a Loss of Publick Money, and not find out the Persons that had wickedly imbezzel'd it. For I am oblig'd to think that the Justice of this House of Commons is equal to their Mercy, and that they would have nam'd, and effectually have punish'd any of the late Ministers, whom they had known to be the Authors of such unpardonable Mischief to the Publick. But I have still a greater Authority to perswade me that no Body was guilty of these high Offences, because among the many Removes that have been lately made, I hear of no Man turn'd out for ill executing his Office, nor of any one Accomptant remov'd for *neglecting his Duty in passing his Accompts*; which surely must convince the World, that *that Her Majesty and Her present Ministers*, who have Power and Opportunities to inspect narrowly, and to be fully inform'd of the Conduct and Behaviour of every

Man in his Employment, are satisfy'd that the Delays which have happen'd in *passing* the several Accompts have not proceeded from any neglect in the Officer: And what then was to be done by the late Ministers, who were equally satisfy'd that none intrusted with the Receipt of Publick Money during their Administration, had wilfully delay'd the *passing* their Accompts?

To conclude therefore, I hope I have made it appear, as plainly to others as it does to me, that of the *Thirty five Millions*, &c. Accompts have been duly render'd for all but *Four*, &c. That the Delays which have happen'd in passing most of the Accompts, have arisen only from Necessity, and the Nature of the Services: That the common Course and Method of Business make it impracticable for several Accountants to comply with the Rules of the Exchequer: That if in some few Instances all possible Care and Dispatch have not been used to prosecute and finish the Accompts, the blame is by no means to be laid where the general Clamour has fix'd it: That of all the Money granted for the Service of this War, and issu'd during the Administration, it does not appear there has been the least Loss and Embezzlement: That there is no ground to suspect, that by not compelling the Accountants to pass their Accompts, any Frauds or Misapplications have been skreen'd or conceal'd; and that, upon the whole Matter, there never was a greater Calumny rais'd upon less Grounds, than that which I now have disprov'd.

NUM B. IV.

*An Act for Preserving the Protestant Religion, by better securing the Church of England, as by Law Established; and for Confirming the Toleration Granted to Protestant Dissenters, by an Act Intituled, An Act for Exempting Their Majesties Protestant Subjects, Dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws, and for Supplying the Defects thereof; and for the further Securing the Protestant Succession, by Requiring the Practicers of the Law in North Britain to take the Oaths, and Subscribe the Declaration therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS an Act was made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, Intituled, *An Act for the well Governing and Regulating of Corporations*; and another Act was made in the Five and twentieth Year of the Reign of the said late King Charles the Second, Intituled, *An Act for the Preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants*; both which Acts were made for the Security of the Church of England, as by Law Established: Now for the better securing the said Church, and Quietting the Minds of Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects Dissenting from the Church of England, and Rendingr them Secure in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, as also for the further strengthening the Provision already made for the security of the Succession to the Crown in the House of Hanover, Be it Enacted by the Queen's

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most

most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That if any Person or Persons, after the Five and twentieth Day of *March*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and twelve, either Peers or Commoners, who have or shall have any Office or Offices, Civil or Military, or receive any Pay, Salary, Fee or Wages by reason of any Patent or Grant from or under Her Majesty, or any of Her Majesty's Predecessors, or of Her Heirs or Successors, or shall have any Command or Place of Trust from or under Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or from any of Her Majesty's Predecessors, or by Her or Their Authority, or by Authority derived from Her or Them, within that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or in the Navy, or in the several Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, or shall be admitted into any Service or Employment in the Household or Family of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or if any Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Bailiff, Town-Clerk, Common-Council-Man, or other Person bearing any Office of Magistracy or Place of Trust, or other Employment relating to or concerning the Government of any the respective Cities, Corporations, Boroughs, Cinque-Ports, and their Members, or other Port-Towns within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick*, or either of the Isles aforesaid, who by the said recited Acts, or either of them, were or are obliged to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*, as aforesaid, shall at any time after their Admission into their respective Offices or Employments, or after having such Patent or Grant, Command or Place of Trust, as aforesaid, during his or their Continuance in such Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, or having such Patent or Grant

Grant, Command or Place of Trust, or any Profit or Advantage from the same, knowingly or willingly resort to, or be present at any Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting within *England, Wales, Berwick upon Tweed*, or the Isles aforesaid, for the Exercise of Religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, in any Place within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or the Isles aforesaid, at which Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, there shall be Ten Persons or more assembled together, over and besides those of the same Household, if it be in any House where there is a Family inhabiting, or if it be in any House or Place where there is no Family inhabiting, then where any such Ten Persons are so assembled; as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and willingly be present at any such Meeting in such House or Place as aforesaid, although the Liturgy be there used, where Her Majesty (whom God long preserve) and the Princess *Sophia*, or such others as shall from time to time be Lawfully appointed to be prayed for, shall not there be prayed for in express Words according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, except where such particular Offices of the Liturgy are used, wherein there are no express Directions to pray for Her Majesty and the Royal Family, shall forfeit Forty Pounds, to be recovered by him or them that shall sue for the same, by any Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of Her Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, or any more than one Imparance.

And be it further Enacted, That every Person convicted in any Action to be brought, as aforesaid, or upon any Information, Presentment or Indictment in any of Her Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, or at the Assizes, shall be disabled from thenceforth to hold such Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, or

to receive any Profit or Advantage by reason of them, or of any Grant as aforesaid, and shall be adjudged incapable to bear any Office or Employment whatsoever, within that Part of Great Britain called England, the Dominion of Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, who shall have been Convicted, as aforesaid, and thereby made incapable to hold any Office or Employment, or to receive any Profit or Advantage by reason of them, or of any Grant as aforesaid, shall, after such Conviction, conform to the Church of England, for the space of One Year, without having been present at any Conventicle, Assembly, or Meeting, as aforesaid, and Receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of England, at least three times in the Year, every such Person or Persons shall be capable of the Grant of any the Offices or Employments aforesaid.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted, That every such Person so convicted; and afterwards conforming, in manner, as aforesaid, shall at the next Term after his Admission into any such Office or Employment, make Oath in Writing in some one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, in Publick and Open Court, or at the next Quarter Sessions for that County or Place where he shall reside, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, That he hath conformed to the Church of England for the Space of One Year before such his Admission, without having been present at any Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, as aforesaid, and that he hath Received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at least Three Times in the Year; which Oath shall be there enrolled and kept upon Record.

Provided,

‘ Provided, That no Person shall suffer any Punishment or the Offence committed against this Act, unless Oath be made of such Offence, before some Judge or Justice of the Peace (who is hereby impowered and required to take the said Oath) within Ten Days after the said Offence committed, and unless the said Offender be prosecuted for the same within Three Months after the said Offence committed; nor shall any Person be convicted for any such Offence, unless upon the Oaths of Two credible Witnesses at the least.

‘ Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, or an Offence against the same, shall not extend or be judged to take away or make void any Office of Inheritance; nevertheless, so as such Person having or enjoying any such Office of Inheritance, do or shall substitute and appoint his sufficient Deputy (which such Officer is hereby impowered from time to time, to make or change any former Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding) to exercise the said Office, until such time as the Person having such Office, shall conform, as aforesaid.

‘ And it is hereby further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the Toleration granted to Protestant Dissenters by the Act made in the First Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, Intituled. *An Act for Exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects, Dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws*, shall be, and is hereby ratified and confirmed, and that the same Act shall at all times be inviolably observed, for the Exempting of such Protestant Dissenters, as are thereby intended, from the Pains and Penalties therein mentioned.

‘ And for the rendering the said last mentioned Act more effectual, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, Be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person dissenting from the Church of England, (not in Holy Orders, or

pretended Holy Orders, or pretending to Holy Orders, nor any Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation) who should have been entituled to the Benefit of the said last mentioned Act, if such Person had duly taken, made, and subscribed the Oaths and Declaration, or otherwise qualify'd him or herself, as required by the said Act, and now is or shall be prosecuted upon or by Virtue of any of the Penal Statues, from which Protestant Dissenters are exempted by the said Act, shall at any time during such Prosecution, take, make and subscribe the said Oaths and Declaration, or being of the People called *Quakers*, shall make and subscribe the aforesaid Declaration, and also the Declaration of Fidelity, and subscribe the Profession of their Christian Belief, according to the said Act, or before any Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace (who are hereby required to take and return the same to the next Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, to be there recorded) such Person shall be, and is hereby entituled to the Benefit of the said Act, as fully and effectually, as if such Person had duly qualified himself within the Time prescribed by the said Act, and shall be thenceforth exempted and discharged from all the Penalties and Forfeitures incurr'd by force of any the aforesaid Penal Statues.

And whereas it is or may be doubted whether a Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of Dissenting Protestants, duly in all respects qualified according to the said Act, be allowed, by virtue of the said Act, to Officiate in any Congregation in any County, other than that in which he so qualified himself, although in a Congregation or Place of Meeting, duly certified and registred as is required by the Act; Be it Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any such Preacher or Teacher, so duly qualified according to the said Act, shall be and is hereby allowed to Officiate in any Congregation, although the same be not in the County wherein he was so qualified; provided



‘ vided that the said Congregation. or Place of  
 ‘ Meeting hath been before such Officiating, duly  
 ‘ certified and registred or recorded according to  
 ‘ the said Act : And such Preacher or Teacher,  
 ‘ shall, if required, produce a Certificate of his  
 ‘ having so qualified himself, under the Hand of the  
 ‘ Clerk of the Peace for the County or Place  
 ‘ where he so qualified himself, which Certificate  
 ‘ such Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to  
 ‘ make ; and shall also before any Justice of the  
 ‘ Peace of such County or Place where he shall so  
 ‘ Officiate, make and subscribe such Declaration,  
 ‘ and take such Oaths as are mentioned in the said  
 ‘ Act, if thereunto required.

‘ And be it further Enacted by the Authority  
 ‘ aforesaid, That on or before the 15th of June  
 ‘ next, all Advocates, Writers to the Signet, No-  
 ‘ taries Publick, and other Members of the Col-  
 ‘ lege of Justice, within that Part of Her Majesty’s  
 ‘ Kingdom of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall  
 ‘ be and are hereby obliged to take and subscribe  
 ‘ the Oath appointed by the Act of the Sixth Year  
 ‘ of Majesty’s Reign, intituled, *An Act for the*  
 ‘ *better Security of Her Majesty’s Person and Go-*  
 ‘ *vernment*, before the Lords of Session of the a-  
 ‘ foresaid Part of Her Majesty’s Kingdom, except  
 ‘ such of the said Persons who have already taken  
 ‘ the same : And if any of the Persons aforesaid,  
 ‘ do or shall neglect or refuse to take and subscribe  
 ‘ the said Oath as aforesaid, such Person shall be  
 ‘ *ipso facto* adjudged incapable, and disabled in Law  
 ‘ to have, enjoy or exercise in any manner his said  
 ‘ Employment or Practice.

‘ And be it further Enacted by the Authority  
 ‘ aforesaid, That in all time coming, no Person or  
 ‘ Persons shall be admitted to the Employment of  
 ‘ Advocate, Writer to the Signet, Notary Publick,  
 ‘ or any Office belonging to said College of Justice,  
 ‘ until he or they have taken and subscribed the a-  
 ‘ foresaid Oath, in manner as above directed.



## NUMB. V.

*The REPORT of the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom, with the Depositions at large of Sir Solomon Medina, Knight, John Montgomery Esq; and Captain William Preston, mentioned in the said Report.*

**Y**OUR Commissioners humbly represent, that though they have used their utmost Application in taking and examining the Publick Accompts, yet they are unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the House, but will endeavour to lay before you, after the Recess, a General Account of the Receipts and Issues of Her Majesty's Exchequer for the Current Year 1711. (which they hope) is all will for the present be expected from them, as well in regard of the shortness of the Time they have been engaged in this Work, as of the great variety and extent of it. They beg leave also to observe, that many of the Accompts are not yet completely brought before them; particularly those of the Army, which are large and Voluminous.

But in the Course of their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, they have already discover'd some Practices which they conceive highly detrimental to the Publick, and such as they are obliged to report to you.

In Obedience therefore to your Order of *Tuesday* the 11th instant, your Commissioners here present a State of several Facts, which, with their Circumstances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wisdom and Justice of the House.

Your

Your Commissioners having ground to believe that there had been some Milmanagements in making the Contracts for the Use of the Army, summoned and examined Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor for the Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the *Low Countries*; who, after expressing much Uneasiness of the Apprehensions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accusing a Great Man, did depose on Oath,

That for the Years, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711. he has been solely or in Partnership, concerned in the Contracts for supplying Bread and Bread-Waggons, to the Forces in the *Low-Countries*, in the Queen's *Great Britain's* Pay, and that he gave to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own Use on each Contract, the several Sums following; part of which was paid at the Beginning, and part at the End of each respective Contract, in Bills or Notes, deliver'd by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

For the Year 1707. *Sixty six thousand and six hundred Guilders.*

For the Year 1708. *Sixty two thousand six hundred and twenty five Guilders.*

For the Year 1709, *Sixty nine thousand five hundred Seventy eight Guilders, and fifteen Stivers.*

For the Year 1710, *Sixty six thousand eight hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Stivers and eight Penings, Total, Two hundred sixty five thousand six hundred and fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers and eight Penings.*

For the Year 1711, *Twenty one thousand Guilders*, which Sum is in Part of a like Sum with those abovementioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

That he was oblig'd to allow Yearly, during the Time of his being Contractor, twelve or fourteen Waggons *Gratis* to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

That during the Time of his being Contractor, as aforesaid, he gave on sealing each Contract, a Gratuity of five hundred Gold Ducats, to Mr.

*Cardonnet,*

*Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

That for all the Money he received of Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, he was oblig'd to Pay one Pound per Cent. That the former Contractor, *Machado*, did the same, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of One per Cent.

He further deposeth, That it appeared by the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contractor before him, and supplied the Bread and Bread Waggon, to the Forces in the *English* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, that he the said *Machado*, had paid as large Yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has since done.

From whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on Account of the Bread and Bread-Waggon, Contracts from Sir *Solomon de Medina* (admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this present Year 1711, to be the same with that of the preceding Year 1710.) Three hundred thirty two thousand four hundred twenty five Guilders and fourteen Stivers from *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums, which together make Six hundred sixty four thousand eight hundred fifty one Guilders and eight Stivers, and computed at ten Guilders ten Stivers to the Pound Sterling, amount to Sixty three thousand three hundred nineteen Pounds three Shillings and seven Pence.

Some Time after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commissioners received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* by the Hands of *James Craggs* Esq; wherein the Duke desires your Commissioners, that when they make their Report they would lay some Facts before the Parliament in a true Light, and this Justice they think they cannot better do than in his Grace's own Words.

*Hague,*

*Hague, Nov. 10, 1711.*

*Gentleman,*

HAVING been informed on my Arrival here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquainted you with my having received several Sums of Money from him, that it might make the less Impression on you, I would lose no Time in letting you know, that this is no more than what has been allow'd as a Perquisite to the General or Commander in Chief of the Army in the *Low Countries*, even before the Revolution, and since; and I do assure you at the same Time, that whatever Sums I have received on that Account have been constantly imploy'd for the Service of the Publick, in keeping Secret Correspondence, and in getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Designs; and it has fallen so far short; that I take leave to acquaint you with another Article that has been applied to the same Use, and which arises from Her Majesty's Warrant, whereof the inclosed is a Copy. Though this does not properly relate to the Publick Accompts, being a Free Gift of the Foreign Troops. You will have observed by the several Establishments, that before the late King's Death, when the Parliament voted Forty thousand Men for the Quota of *England* in the *Low Countries*, Twenty one thousand six hundred and twelve were to be Foreigners, and the rest *English*, for these last they gave Ten thousand Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingencies, without Accompt. But His Majesty being sensible, by the Experience of the last War, that this Sum would not any ways answer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for more to the Parliament, he was pleased to order that the Foreign Troops should contribute Two and a half *per Cent.* towards it; and being then his Ambassador and Commander in Chief Abroad,

he

he directed me to propose it to them, with an  
 Assurance that they should have no other Stop-  
 page made from their Pay; this they readily  
 agreed to, and Her Majesty was afterwards  
 pleased to confirm it by Her Warrant, upon my  
 acquainting Her with the Uses it was intended  
 for; and it has been accordingly applied from  
 Time to Time for Intelligence, and Secret Ser-  
 vice, with such success, that next to the Blef-  
 sing of God, and the Bravery of the Troops,  
 we may, in a great Measure, attribute most of  
 the Advantages of the War in this Country to  
 the timely and good Advices procured with the  
 Help of this Money. And now, Gentlemen, as  
 I have laid the whole Matter fairly before you,  
 and that I hope you will allow I have served  
 my Queen and Country with that Faithfulness  
 and Zeal which becomes an Honest Man, the  
 Favour that I intreat of you is, that when you  
 make your Report to the Parliament you will  
 lay this Part before them in its true Light, so  
 that they may see this Necessary and Important  
 Part of the War has been provided for, and  
 carried on, without any other Expence to the  
 Publick than Ten thousand Pounds a Year; and I  
 flatter my self, that when the Accompts of the  
 Army in *Flanders* come under your Considera-  
 tion, you will be sensible the Service on this  
 side has been carried on with all the Oeconomy  
 and good Husbandry to the Publick that was  
 possible. I am,

*Gentlemen,*

*Your most obedient humble Servant,*

MARLBOROUGH.

ANNE R.

*Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousen  
 and Counsellor, We Greet you well. Where-  
 as, pursuant to the Direction you have received*

in that Behalf, you have agreed with the Persons Authorized to Treat with you for the taking into our Service a certain Number of Foreign Troops to Act in Conjunction with the Forces of our Allies; that there be reserved Two and a Half per Cent, out of all Moneys payable to and for the said Troops, as well for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards defraying such Extraordinary Contingent Expences relating to them, as cannot otherwise be provided for. Now, We do hereby Approve and Confirm all such Agreements as you have, or may hereafter make, for reserving the said Two and a half per Cent. accordingly; and do likewise hereby Authorize and Direct the Pay-Master-General of our Forces for the Time being, or his Deputy, to make the said Deduction of Two and a Half per Cent. pursuant therunto, out of all Moneys he shall be directed to issue, for the Use of the Foreign Troops in our Pay, and thereupon to Pay over the same from Time to Time, according to such Warrants, and in such Proportions as you shall direct; for which this shall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient Warrant and Direction.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this sixth Day of July, 1702, and in the first Year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

C. Hedges.

To our Right-Trusty, and Right Well-beloved Cousen and Counsellor, John Earl of Marlborough, our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces, and Captain-General of our Land Forces.

Your

*The Appendix.*

Your Commissioners having thought themselves oblig'd to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected that they should make some Observations upon them ; as to what therefore relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon de Medina* his Grace has been pleas'd to admit it in general, but with this Distinction, that he claims the Sums received as Perquisites to the General in the *Low-Countries*.

On which your Commissioners observe, that so far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themselves in the Constitution of the Army, the great Sums, which appear to have been Annually paid to the Duke on Account of these Contracts, can never be esteemed Legal or Warrantable Perquisites.

For they do not find, by the strictest Enquiry they can make, that any other *English* General in the *Low Countries*, or elsewhere, ever claimed or received such Perquisites ; but if any Instance should be produced, they humbly apprehend it will be no Justification of it, because the Publick or the Troops must necessarily suffer in Proportion to every such Perquisite ; and how agreeable this Practice is to that Oeconomy and good Husbandry with which the Service in *Flanders* is said to be carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Assurance his Grace is pleas'd to give, that this Money has been constantly employ'd for the Service of the Publick, it must be either allow'd that he relinquishes his Right to this pretended Perquisite, or that he has been wanting to himself in concealing so great an Instance of his own Generosity to the Publick.

The great Caution and Secrecy with which this Money was constantly received, gives Reason to suspect that it was not thought a Justifiable Perquisite, for Mr. *Cardonnel* the Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread Accompt, has declared on Oath, that he never knew or heard of any such Perquisite till the late Rumour of Sir *Solomon de Medina's* Evidence before your Commissioners. By the Contracts for Bread and Bread Waggons, the General appears to be the sole Cheque on the  
Con-



Contractors; he is to take Care that the Terms of the Contracts are duly performed, he is to judge of all Deductions to be made from an Allowance to the Contractors; and whether in such Circumstance he can receive any Gratuity or Perquisite, from the Contractors, without a Breach of his Trust, your Commissioners presume not to determine. The General may with equal reason claim a Perquisite for every other Contract relating to the Army, as for these of the Bread and Bread-Waggons; but his Grace being silent as to this, your Commissioners ought to suppose he has not received any such Allowance, unless they shall understand otherwise when they come to examine into those Contracts, which hitherto they have not been able to do, by reason the Contractors are Foreigners, and constantly Resident in *Holland*.

As to what his Grace is pleased to say in the second Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, your Commissioners can only offer such Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urg'd in the Duke's Letter, with the Tenour of the Warrant; and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army. Your Commissioners in the first Place take leave to observe, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed so long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which, in their humble Apprehension, his Grace has not assign'd sufficient Reasons.

He is pleas'd to say, that this Two and a half *per Cent.* is a Free Gift from the Foreign Troops; and that it does not belong to the Publick Acc'ts: But the first of these Assertions seems inconsistent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which supposes and expresses an Agreement, but with that Part of his Grace's Letter, which takes Notice, that he being Ambassador and General, stipulated for this very Stoppage by the late King's Order. Your Commissioners therefore must be of Opinion, that a Deduction

so made is Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the same manner as other Publick Money is.

His Grace is farther pleased to observe, that the Ten thousand Pound granted Yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the use of the *British* Forces only; whereas this Money was at first intended by Parliament, as your Commissioners, with great Submission, apprehend, for the Service of the Forty thousand Men without Distinction. And they find it is so far from having always been thought exempt from Accompt, that in a Privy Seal, dated the 3<sup>th</sup> Day of *March*, 1706. for passing Mr. *Fax's* Accompts, there is a Clause to release and discharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, from a Sum of Seven thousand four hundred ninety nine Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence, part of this Money, which supposes his Grace would otherwise have been accountable for it. But your Commissioners no where meet with any Mention of this Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* and must therefore presume the Reason why it has never been brought to an Accompt, is what his Grace is pleased to suggest, that he never consider'd it as Publick Money.

Your Commissioners must submit it to the House, whether the Warrant produc'd to justify this Deduction be legal, and duly countersign'd; or whether admitting it to be so, either the Stoppage, or the Payment of it has been regularly made.

The Warrant directs, that it should be stopt in the Hands of the Paymaster, or his Deputy, and issued thence by the Duke's Order only: But this Method does not appear by the Paymaster's Accompts to have been at all pursued, so far otherwise, that the Payments to the Foreign Troops are always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

When

When any Part of the abovementioned Ten thousand Pounds Contingent Money is drawn out of the Paymaster's Hands for any secret Service, the General's Warrant, and his Secretary's Receipts, are the Paymaster's Vouchers: But Mr. Cardonnel, as he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt for any part of this Two and a half per Cent. or did Mr. Bridges, as he also declares on Oath, ever see any Warrant for that purpose, or knew any thing, as Paymaster-General, of this Deduction.

If Mr. Sweet at *Amsterdam* has taken upon himself to transact the Disposition of his Two and a half per Cent. with the Duke of *Marlborough*, your Commissioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have transmitted constant Accompts of it to Mr. Bridges, whose Agent he only is, and not to have negotiated so large Sums of Publick Money in so clandestine a manner.

By the Warrant this Deduction is reserved for the Defraying extraordinary Contingent Expences of the Troops, from whom it is stopt: And if the whole has been employed in secret Correspondence and Intelligence, there must have been some Neglect of the other Services for which it was Originally design'd; and such a Disposition being in no sort Authoriz'd by the Warrant, is a misapplication of it. Besides, your Commissioners apprehend, that the Article for Secret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the Ten thousand Pounds abovemention'd for the Contingencies of the Army, and if so, the whole remains to be accounted for; which on a Computation made from the whole Sum of *Eleven Millions two hundred ninety four thousand six hundred and fifty nine Pounds four Shillings and a Penny Half-penny*, paid per Britain to and for all the Foreign Forces since the 13th of December, 1701. (according to the Returns of the Auditor and Paymaster) amounts to *Two hundred eighty two thousand three hundred sixty six Pounds nine Shillings and seven Pence.*

## The Appendix.

On a Computation made from the Sum of *Seven millions one hundred seven thousand eight hundred seventy three Pounds eighteen Shillings and eleven Pence Half-penny*, paid to and for the Foreign Forces since the Time aforesaid, (exclusive of *Italy, Spain and Portugal*) amounts to *One hundred seventy seven thousand six hundred ninety five Pounds seventeen Shillings and three Farthings*.

Your Commissioners humbly lay before you some Facts relating to the Forage Contracts for the Troops in *North Britain*, made by *Robert Walpole Esq;* late Secretary at War, pursuant to a Power given him by *Sidney Earl of Godolphin*, then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

By the Rate allowed in these Contracts, it appearing that Her Majesty had been put to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay of the Soldiers your Commissioners thought it their Duty to enquire, whether in this Part of the Service sufficient Care had been taken to procure the most Advantageous Terms for the Publick; and being informed that *John Montgomery Esq;* was concerned in these Contracts, they examined him, and he declared upon Oath, that *Collonel George Douglass* and himself were assumed Partners with *Sir Samuel Macklellan* and *Mr. John Campbell*, in the Contract made by *Mr. Walpole*, to provide Forage from the middle of *May 1709*, to *May 1710*, for all the Troops in *North Britain*, at *Three Pence Half-penny* an Horse for Green, and *Nine Pence* for Dry Forage, each *Twenty fours Hours*.

That the said *Collonel George Douglass*, and he the said *Mr. Montgomery*, were also assumed Partners with *Mr. John Campbell* in a subsequent Contract, commencing in *May 1710*, and ending in *May 1711*, made likewise by *Mr. Walpole*, and at the same Rates with the former.

That the first of these Contracts was made by *Mr. Walpole* in *London*, with *Sir Samuel Macklellan*, who before he went into *Scotland* told the said *Montgomery*, that *Mr. Walpole* in making the Contract, reserved a Share for a Friend of his, who was to have a Benefit of the Fifth Part, if not redeemed by the Contractors with a Sum  
of

of Money; and Sir *Samuel* soon after, on his Death bed at *Edinburgh*, declared the same. Whereupon Collonel *Douglafs*, and Mr. *John Campbell*, directed him the said *Montgomery* to pay Five hundred Guineas to Mr. *Walpole*, and accordingly he deliver'd into Mr. *Walpole's* own Hands a Note for that sum, payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order, and the said *Montgomery* afterwards paid the Sum of Five hundred Guineas to one Mr. *Man*, (Mr. *Walpole's* Agent) who gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on the back of it. sign'd by Mr. *Walpole*.

That the second Contract was made by Mr. *Walpole*, with Mr. *John Campbell*, who thereupon directed the said *Montgomery* to give a Note for Five hundred Guineas, or Pounds, (he could not remember which) to Mr. *Walpole*, which he accordingly did, and made it payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order, and delivered it into his own Hands.

This second Note was left with the said Mr. *Man*, of which the said *Montgomery* hath paid about Four hundred Pounds.

He further declared upon Oath, that Two hundred Guineas were given by the Contractors to Sir *David Dalrymple*, in Consideration that his Son-in-law, Sir *Alexander Murray*, was proposed; but not admitted to be a Partner in the first Contract.

That the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *North Britain*, had a hundred Guineas each Year from the Contractors for regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

That One hundred Pound a Year were paid to Mr. *Meril*, Deputy to Mr. *How*, for receiving the Queen's Bounty Money, and keeping an Account of it between the Queen and the Officers.

That the said Mr. *Montgomery* gave a Note for Fifty Pounds to Mr. *Taylor*, Chief Clerk to Mr. *Walpole*, which is not yet paid.

Your Commissioners cannot exactly state the Loss the Publick has sustained by these Contracts but find that if the Forage had been furnished

in the Years 1709, and 1710, at the Rates settled by the Contract for the present Year, there had been saved to the Government more than Nine Thousand five hundred Pounds, which is near a Fourth Part of the whole Charge.

They do not apprehend that this Difference has risen altogether from the scarcity of Forage in the two last Years. For Captain *William Preston* of Collonel *Kerr's* Regiment, had declared before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furnish green Forage for his own Troop in those Years at Two Pence Half-penny an Horse for Twenty four Hours, (which cost the Government Three Pence Half-penny) with an Addition only of seven Pounds each Year for providing extraordinary Forage for the Officer's Horses belonging to that Troop, and that the Contractors assured him they had made the same Agreement with other Officers.

How far these Practices have been injurious to the Publick is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the House.

*Here follows the several Depositions mentioned in the foregoing* REPORT.

*The Deposition of Sir Solomon de Medina, Knight.*

**S**IR *Solomon de Medina*, Knight, being Sworn on the *Pentateuch*, deposeeth, That from the Year 1707, to this present Year 1711, both inclusive, he has been solely or in Partnership, concerned in the Contracts for Bread and Bread-Waggons, for supplying the Forces in the *Low-Countries* in the Queen of Great Britain's Pay, and that he gave his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* for his own Use the several Sums following, viz. For the Year 1707. *Sixty six thousand six hundred Guilders.* For the Year 1708, *Sixty two thousand six hundred twenty five Guilders.* For the Year 1709, *Sixty nine thousand five hundred seventy eight Guilders.*

ders and fifteen Stivers. For the Year 1710, Sixty six thousand eight hundred and ten Gilders, nineteen Stivers and eight Penings; in all Two hundred sixty five thousand six hundred fourteen Gilders, fourteen Stivers, and eight Penings; also Twenty one thousand Gilders for this present Year, in Part of a like Sum with those abovementioned; all which Sums he gave his Grace, beause the former Contractors had given the like Annual Sums.

He further deposeth, that he alloweth Yearly, Twenty two Waggons *Gratis* to the General Officers, twelve or fourteen of which were for the Duke of *Marlborough's* own use, and that the former Contractors did the same. This Deponent further saith, that from the said Year 1707, to the Year 1711, both inclusive, he gave Yearly, on sealing the said Contracts, a Gratuity of Five hundred Gold Ducats to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his Trouble and Pains in transacting the *Dutch* Contracts, and putting the *Englisch* Contracts into form: And he further saith, that for all the Money he received in *Holland* from Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-master at *Amsterdam*, on Account of the said Contracts, he was obliged to pay him One per Cent. for Prompt Payment, and that the former Contractors did the same; but he found him notwithstanding so backward in his Payments, that he complained to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and at the same time acquainted him with the Allowance he made to Mr. *Sweet* of One per Cent. as aforesaid, and that his Grace reproved him, the said Mr. *Sweet*, for not paying this Deponent more punctually.

And this Deponent further saith, that it appeared by the Accompts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had supplied the Bread and Bread-Waggons, for the Forces in the *Englisch* Pay, as aforesaid, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, that he gave as large Yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as this Deponent hath done since.

Jurat 6 Decem-  
ber, 1711.

S. de Medina.

### The Deposition of Mr. John Montgomery.

**M**R. *John Montgomery* being Sworn, did depose, That Collonel *George Douglass*, and himself, were assumed Partners with Sir *Samuel Macklellan* and Mr. *John Campbell*, in the Contract made with *Robert Walpole* Esq; late Secretary at War, to provide Forage for the Troops in *North Britain* from the middle of *May 1709.* to *May 1710*; and likewise with the said *John Campbell*, in a subsequent Contract, from *May 1711.* which, by an Order from the Queen, or the Treasurer, was continued to *October 1711.*

That Money was given to several Persons on account of these Contracts, viz.

To Sir *David Dalrymple*, two hundred Guineas, in Consideration that his Son in-law, Sir *Alexander Murray*, was proposed, but not admitted, to a Share of the Contract.

To the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*, an hundred Guineas Yearly for his regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

To Mr. *Merril* Deputy to Mr. *How*, an hundred Pounds Yearly, for keeping the Accompts between the Queen and the Officers. That the Queen paid a Penny per Day for each Horse at Grass, and Three Pence per Day for each Horse at dry Forage, which with the Stoppages from the Dragoons Pay, amounted to Three Pence Half-penny for each Horse at Grass, and Nine Pence for each Horse at dry Forage; and for answering Mr. *Campbell's* Bills, and receiving the Queen's Bounty Money for the several Agents, to whom it was first payable. To Mr. *Taylor*, chief Clerk to Mr. *Walpole*, Fifty Pounds for both Contracts, for which he gave him his Note, but 'tis not paid as yet: That Sir *Samuel Macklellan* made the first Contract with the said Mr. *Walpole* while he was at *London*; and before he went to *Scotland* he told this Deponent, that a Friend of Mr. *Walpole's* was to be a Sharer in the Contract, or to be redeemed by Sir *Samuel Macklellan* with a Sum of Money;

and



and that Sir *Samuel* soon after, on his Death-bed at *Edinburgh*, did declare the same; and that *John Campbell* and Collonel *Douglafs*, agreed and directed this Deponent to pay Five hundred Guineas to Mr. *Walpole*; and that accordingly this Deponent gave Mr. *Walpole* a Bill or Note payable to himself or Order, and deliver'd it into his own Hands; and that he paid the said Sum to Mr. *Man*, who delivered the Note to this Deponent, with Mr. *Walpole*'s Receipt upon the Back of it.

That *John Campbell* enter'd into the second Contract, and directed this Deponent to give a Note for Five hundred Guineas, or Pounds, (but he is not sure which) to Mr. *Walpole*, as he had done the Year before, which he deliver'd also to himself; and the Note being put into the Hands of Mr. *Man*, he hath paid about Four hundred Pounds thereof.

*Jurat. 8 Decem-*  
*ber, 1711.*

*John Montgomery.*

*The Deposition of Capt. William Preston:*

Captain *William Preston*, of Collonel *Kerr*'s Regiment, being Sworn, deposeth, That by a Verbal Agreement with the Commissioners, he furnish'd Grass, or green Forage, for his Horses in *North Britain* at Two Pence Half penny per Horse per Diem, for the Summers 1709 and 1710, and that he had an Allowance of seven Pounds fourteen Shillings and ten Pence, or thereabouts, each Year, in Consideration of providing better for the Officer's Horses: And that the Commissary told him they allowed him the same as they allowed others, and believes several others made the like Agreement.

*12 December,*  
*1711.*

*William Preston.*

## N U M B. VI.

*The Humble Representation of the House of Commons to the Queen, with Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer thereunto.**Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, having nothing so much at Heart, as to enable your Majesty to bring this long and expensive War to an honourable and happy Conclusion; have taken it into our most serious Consideration, how the necessary Supplies to be provided by us, may be best applied; and how the Common Cause may in the most effectual manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy. We have thought our selves obliged, in Duty to your Majesty, and in Discharge of the Trust reposed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War in all its Parts; we have examined what Stipulations have been entred into between your Majesty and your Allies, and how far such Engagements have on each side been made good; we have considered the different Interests which the Confederates have in the success of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its support; we have with our utmost Care and Diligence endeavour'd to discover the Nature, Extent and Charge of it, to the end that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in such measure, as neither to continue your Majesty's Subjects under a heavier Burden than in Reason and Justice they ought to bear, nor deceive your Majesty, your Allies, and our selves,

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by undertaking more than the Nation in its present Circumstance is able to perform.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon our humble Applications, to order such Materials to be laid before us, as have furnished us with the necessary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into; and when we shall have laid before your Majesty our Observations and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promise to our selves this happy Fruit from it, That if your Majesty's generous and good Purposes for the procuring a safe and lasting Peace should, through the Obstinacy of the Enemy, or by any other Means, be unhappily defeated; a true Knowledge and Understanding of the past Conduct of the War, will be the best Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the time to come.

In order to take the more perfect View of what we proposed, and that we might be able to set the whole before your Majesty in a true Light, we have thought it necessary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg leave to observe the Motives and Reasons upon which his late Majesty King *William* engag'd first in it. The Treaty of the Grand Alliance explains those Reasons to be for the supporting the Pretensions of his Imperial Majesty, then actually engaged in a War with the *French* King, who had usurped the entire *Spanish* Monarchy for his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou*: And for the assisting the States-General, who by the Loss of their Barrier against *France*, were then in the same or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded. As these were the just and necessary Motives for undertaking this War, so the Ends proposed to be obtained by it were equally Wise and Honourable: For as they are set forth in the eight Article of the same Treaty, they appear to have been, the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, and sufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation and Commerce of the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General; the making effectual

fectual Provision that the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* should never be united under the same Government, and particularly, that the *French* should never get into the Possession of the *Spanish West Indies*, or be permitted to sail thither upon the Account of Traffick, under any Pretence whatsoever; and lastly, the securing to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* and the States General, all the the same Privileges and Rights of Commerce throughout the whole Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoyed before the Death of *Charles II*, King of *Spain*, by Virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, Custom, or any other Way whatsoever: For the obtaining these Ends, the Three Confederated Powers engaged to assist one another with their whole Force, according to such Proportions as should be specified in a particular Convention afterwards to be made for that Purpose: We do not find that any such Convention was ever ratified, but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which by common Consent was understood to be binding upon each Party respectively, and according to which the Proportions of *Great Britain* were from the Beginning regulated and founded: The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land, his Imperial Majesty should furnish Ninety thousand Men, the King of *Great Britain* Forty thousand, and the States General One hundred and two thousand, of which there were Forty two thousand intended to supply their Garrisons, and Sixty thousand to act against the Common Enemy in the Field; and with regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed jointly by *Great Britain* and the States-General; the Quota of Ships to be furnished for that Service, being five Eighths on the Part of *Great Britain*, and three Eighths on the Part of the States General.

Upon this Foot the War began in the Year 1702, at which time the whole yearly Expence of it to *England*, amounted to Three Millions seven hundred and six thousand four hundred ninety four Pounds, a very great Charge, as it was then

then thought by your Majesty's Subjects. after the short Interval of Ease they had enjoy'd from the Burden of the former War; but yet a very moderate Proportion in Comparison with the Load which hath since been laid upon them; for it appears, by Estimates given in to your Commons, that the Sums necessary to carry on the Service for this present Year, in the same manner as it was performed the last Year, amount to more than Six Millions nine hundred and sixty thousand Pounds, besides Interest for the Publick Debt, and the Deficiencies accruing the last Year; which two Articles require One million one hundred and forty three thousand Pounds more: So that the whole Demands upon your Commons are arisen to more than Eight millions for the present Annual Supply. We know your Majesty's tender Regard for the Welfare of your People will make it uneasy to you to hear of so great a Pressure as this upon them; and as we are assured it will fully convince your Majesty of the Necessity of our present Enquiry, so we beg leave to represent to you from what Causes, and by what Steps this immense Charge appears to have grown upon us.

The Service at Sea, as it has been very large and extensive in itself, so it hath been carried on through the whole Course of the War, in a manner highly disadvantageous to your Majesty and your Kingdom; for the Necessity of Affairs requiring, that great Fleets should be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the *Mediterranean*, as for opposing any Force which the Enemy might prepare, either at *Dunkirk* or in the Ports of *West France*, your Majesty's Example and Readiness in fitting out your Proportion of Ships for all Parts of that Service, have been so far from prevailing with the States-General to keep pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great Degree, in proportion to what your Majesty hath furnished, sometimes no less than two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota: From hence your Majesty has been obliged, for the preventing  
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Disappointments in the most pressing Service, to supply those Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath the single Increase of such a Charge been the only ill Consequence that attended it; for by this means the Debt of the Navy hath been enhanced, so that the Discounts arising upon the Credit of it, have affected all other Parts of the Service; from the same Cause, your Majesty's Ships of War have been forced in greater Numbers to continue in remote Seas, and at unseasonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the *British Navy*: This also hath been the occasion, that your Majesty hath been streightned in your Convoys for Trade, your Coasts have been exposed for want of a sufficient number of Cruisers to guard them, and you have been disabled from annoying the Enemy in their most beneficial Commerce with the *West Indies*, from whence they received those vast Supplies of Treasure, without which they could not have supported the Expences of this War.

That Part of the War which hath been carried on in *Flanders*, was at first immediately necessary to the Security of the States General, and hath since brought them great Acquisitions both of Revenue and Dominion: Yet, even there, the original Proportions have been departed from, and, during the Course of the War, have been sinking by Degrees on the Part of *Holland*; so that, in this last Year, we find the Number in which they fell short of their three Fifths to your Majesty's two Fifths, have been Twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty seven Men: We are not unmindful, That in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the Two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of Twenty thousand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* consented to take half upon it self: But it having been annexed, as an express Condition to the Grant of the said Augmentation in Parliament, that the States General should prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*; and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons think it reasonable

able, that the first Rule of Three to Two ought to have taken Place, again, as well in that as in other subsequent Augmentations; more especially when they consider, that the Revenues of those rich Provinces which have been conquered, would, if they were duly applied, maintain a great Number of new Additional Forces against the Common Enemy, notwithstanding which, the States-General have raised none upon that Account, but make Use of those fresh Supplies of Money, only to ease themselves in the Charge of their first establish'd Quota.

As in the Progress of the War in *Flanders*, a disproportion was soon created, to the Prejudice of *England*, so the very beginning of the War in *Portugal* brought an unequal Share of Burden upon us. For although the Emperor and the States-General were equally Parties with your Majesty in the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, yet the Emperor neither furnishing his Third Part of the Troops and Subsidies stipulaied for, nor the *Dutch* consenting to take an equal Share of his Imperial Majesty's Defect upon themselves, your Majesty hath been obliged to furnish two Thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service: Nor has the Inequality stopped there; for ever since the Year 1706, when the *English* and *Dutch* Forces marched out of *Portugal* into *Castille*, the States-General have entirely abandoned the War in *Portugal*, and left your Majesty to prosecute it singly at your own Charge, which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at first you took upon you to provide. At the same time, your Majesty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of *Portugal* have been but ill seconded by that Prince himself; for notwithstanding that by his Treaty he had obliged himself to furnish Twelve thousand Foot and Three thousand Horse, upon his own Account, besides Eleven thousand Foot and Two thousand Horse more, in consideration of a Subsidy paid to him; yet, according to the best Information your Commons can procure, it appears

appears, That he hath scarce at any time furnish'd Thirteen thousand Men in the Whole.

In *Spain* the War hath been yet more unequal and burdensome to your Majesty, than in any other Branch of it; for being commenced without any Treaty whatsoever, the Allies have almost wholly declined taking any Part of it upon themselves. A small Body of *English* and *Dutch* Troops were sent thither, in the Year 1705, not as being thought sufficient to support a Regular War, or to make the Conquest of so large a Country, but with a View only of assisting the *Spaniards* to set King *Charles* upon the Throne, occasioned by the great Assurances which were given of their Inclinations to the House of *Austria*: But this Expectation failing, *England* was insensibly drawn into an established War, under all the Disadvantages of the Distance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majesty, upon this Head, is, That although this Undertaking was enter'd upon at the particular and earnest Request of the Imperial Court, and for a Cause of no less Importance and Concern to them, than the reducing the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*; yet neither the late Emperors, nor his present Imperial Majesty, have ever had any Forces there on their Account, till the last Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot, consisting of Two thousand Men: Though the States General have contributed something more to this Service, yet their Share also hath been inconsiderable; for in the space of Four Years, from 1705, to 1707, both inclusive, all the Forces they have sent into that Country, have not exceeded Twelve thousand two hundred Men; and from the Year 1708, to this Time, they have not sent any Forces or Recruits whatsoever. To your Majesty's Care and Charge the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a manner wholly left, as if none else were interested or concerned in it: And the Forces which your Majesty hath sent into *Spain*, in the space of seven Years, from 1705, to 1711, both inclusive, have amounted to



no less than Fifty seven thousand nine hundred seventy three Men, besides thirteen Battalions and eighteen Squadrons, for which your Majesty hath paid a Subsidy to the Emperor. How great the Established Expence of such a Number of Men hath been, your Majesty very well knows, and your Commons very sensibly feel : But the weight will be found much greater, when it is considered how many heavy Articles of unusual and extraordinary Charge have attended this remote and difficult Service; all which have been entirely defrayed by your Majesty, except that one of Transporting the few Forces which were sent by the States General, and the Victualling of them, during their Transportation only. The Accounts delivered to your Commons shew, that the Charge of your Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckon'd after the Rate of Four Pounds a Man per Month, from the time they sail'd from hence, till they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to Six millions five hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and sixty six Pounds fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Transports, on the Part of *Great Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the beginning of it till this Time, hath amounted to One million three hundred thirty six thousand seven hundred and nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence. That of Victualling Land Forces for the same Service to Five hundred eighty three thousand seven hundred and seventy Pounds eight Shillings and six Pence; and that of Contingencies and other Extraordinaries for the same Service, to One million eight hundred and forty thousand three hundred fifty three Pounds.

We should take Notice to your Majesty, of several Sums paid upon Account of Contingencies and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, making together the Sum of One million one hundred and seven thousand ninety six Pounds : But we are not able to make any Comparison of them, with what the States General have expended upon the same Head

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having no such State of their extraordinary Charge before us. There remains, therefore, but one Particular more for your Majesty's Observation, which arises from the Subsidies paid to Foreign Princes. These, at the Beginning of the War, were borne in equal Proportion by your Majesty and the States General; but in this Instance also the Balance hath been cast in Prejudice of your Majesty: For it appears, That your Majesty hath since advanced more than your equal Proportion, Three millions one hundred fifty five thousand Crowns, besides Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which arise to Five hundred thirty nine thousand five hundred fifty three Pounds.


We have laid these several Particulars before Your Majesty, in the shortest Manner we have been able; and by an Estimate grounded on the preceding Facts, it does appear, That over and above the Quota's on the Part of *Great Britain*, answering to those contributed by Your Allies, more than Nineteen Millions have been expended by Your Majesty during the Course of this War, by way of Surplusage or Exceeding, in Balance of which, none of the Confederates have furnished any thing whatsoever.

It is with very great Concern, that we find so much Occasion given us to represent, how ill an Use hath been made of Your Majesty's and Your Subjects Zeal for the Common Cause, that the Interest of that Cause hath not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eased at Your Majesty's and Your Subjects Cost, and have been connived at in laying their Part of the Burthen upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon all Accounts been equally, and, in most respects, much more nearly concern'd than *Britain*, in the Issue of the War. We are persuaded, Your Majesty will think it pardonable in us, with some Resentment to complain of the little Regard which some of those, whom Your Majesty of late Years entrusted, have shewn to the Interests of their Country; in giving way, at least, to such unreasonable Impositions upon it, if not in some Measure contriving them:

them: The Course of which Impositions hath been so singular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhausted, and the more Your Majesty's Arms have been attended with Success, the heavier hath been the Burden laid upon us; whilst on the other hand, the more vigorous Your Majesty's Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantages which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more those Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.

At the first Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themselves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant such large Supplies, as had been unknown to former Ages, in hopes thereby to prevent the Mischiefs of a Lingring War, and to bring that, in which they were necessarily engaged, to a speedy Conclusion: But they have been very unhappy in the Event whilst they have so much Reason to suspect, That what was intended to shorten the War, hath proved the very Cause of its long Continuance; for those to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been disposed easily to forgo them. And Your Majesty will from thence discern the true Reason, why so many have delighted in a War, which brought in so rich an Harvest Yearly from *Great Britain*.

We are as far from desiring, as we know Your Majesty will be from concluding, any Peace, but upon safe and honourable Terms; And we are far from intending to excuse ourselves from raising all necessary and possible Supplies for an effectual Prosecution of the War, till such a Peace can be obtained. All that Your Faithful Commons aim at, All that they wish, is, an equal Concurrence from the other Powers engaged in Alliance with Your Majesty, and a just Application of what hath been already gained from the Enemy towards promoting the Common-Cause. Several large Countries and Territories have been restored to the House of *Austria*; such as the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy*: Others have been conquered, and added to their


 Dominions, as the Two Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*; These having been reduced in great Measure by our Blood and Treasure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reason, be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain*; And therefore we make it our earnest Request to Your Majesty, That You will give Instructions to Your Ministers to insist, with the Emperor, that the Revenues of those several Places, excepting only such a Portion thereof as is necessary for their Defence, be actually so applied: And as to the other Parts of the War, to which Your Majesty hath obliged Yourself by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beseech Your Majesty, That You will be pleased to take effectual Care that Your Allies do perform their Parts stipulated by those Treaties; and that Your Majesty will, for the future, no otherwise furnish Troops, or pay Subsidies, than in Proportion to what Your Allies shall actually furnish and pay. When this Justice is done to Your Majesty, and to Your People, there is nothing which Your Commons will not cheerfully grant, towards supporting Your Majesty in the Cause in which You are engaged. And whatever farther shall appear to be necessary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable Your Majesty to bear Your reasonable Share of any such Expence, and will spare no Supplies which Your Subjects are able, with their utmost Efforts, to afford.

After having enquired into, and consider'd the State of the War, in which the Part of Your Majesty has borne, appears to have been not only superior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; Your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they should find, Care had been taken of securing some particular Advantages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future Peace; such as might afford a Prospect of making the Nation amend, in time for that immense Treasure which has been expended, and those heavy Debts which have been contracted in the Course of so long and burdensome a War. This reasonable

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nable Expectation could no way have been better answered, than by some Provision made for this farther Security; and the great Improvement, of the Commerce of *Great Britain*: But we find our selves so very far disappointed in these Hopes, that in a Treaty not long since concluded between Your Majesty and the States General, under a Colour of a mutual Guaranty given for two Points of the greatest Importance to both Nations, the Succession and the Barrier, it appears, the Interest of *Great Britain* hath been not only neglected, but sacrificed; and that several Articles in the said Treaty are destructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly dishonourable to Your Majesty.

Your Commons observe, in the first place, That several Towns and Places are, by Vertue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States General; particularly *Newport*, *Dendermond*, and the Castle of *Ghent*; which can, in no Sense be look'd upon as a Part of a Barrier against *France*; but being the Keys of the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, must make the Trade of Your Majesty's Subjects in those Parts precarious; and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Necessity of putting these Places into the Hands of the States General, in order to secure to them a Communication with their Barrier, must appear vain and groundless: For the Sovereignty of the *Low-Countries* being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, that Communication must be always secure, and uninterrupted: Besides that, in Case of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allow'd them to take Possession of all the *Spanish Netherlands*, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns above mentioned.

Having taken Notice of this Concession made to the States General for seizing upon the whole Ten Provinces, we cannot but observe to Your Majesty, That in the manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumstance which attends this Treaty: For had such a Provision been confined to the Case of an apparent Attack from *France* only,

W only, the avowed Design of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Majesty's Instructions to Your Ambassador had been pursued: But this necessary Restriction hath been omitted; and the same Liberty is granted to the States to take Possession of all the *Netherlands*, whenever they shall think themselves attack'd by any other Neighbouring Nation, as when they shall be in Danger from *France*; so that, if it should at any time happen (which Your Commons are very unwilling to suppose) that they should quarrel even with Your Majesty; the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Situation of these Countries may be made use of against Yourself, without whose generous and powerful Assistance they had never been conquered.

To return to those ill Consequences which relate to the Trade of Your Kingdoms, we beg Leave to observe to Your Majesty, That tho' this Treaty revives and tenders Your Majesty a Party to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, by Virtue of which, the Impositions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the *Spanish Low Countries* by the Sea, are to equal those laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the *Scheld*, and the Canals of *Sass* and *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; yet no Care is taken to preserve that Equality upon the Exportation of those Goods out of the *Spanish* Provinces, into those Countries and Places, which by Virtue of this Treaty are to be in the Possession of the States, The Consequence of which must in time be, and Your Commons are informed that in some Instances it has already proved to be the Case, that the Impositions upon Goods carried into those Countries and Places by the Subjects of the States-General, will be taken off, whilst those upon the Goods imported by Your Majesty's Subjects remain; by which Means *Great Britain* will entirely lose this most beneficial Branch of Trade, which it has been in all Ages possess'd of, even from the time when those Countries were govern'd by the House of *Burgundy*, one of the most ancient, as well as the most useful, Allies to the Crown of *England*.

With

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of *Spain*, Your Majesty's Subjects have always been distinguish'd in their Commerce with them; and both by ancient Treaties, and an uninterrupted Custom, have enjoyed greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade, than either the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation whatsoever. And that wise and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of these valuable Privileges to *Britain*, in such a manner, as that each Nation might be left at the End of the War upon the same Foot as it stood at the Commencement of it. But this Treaty we now complain of, instead of confirming Your Subjects Rights, surrenders and destroys them: For, altho' by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, made between his Catholick Majesty and the States-General, all Advantages of Trade are stipulated for, and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what the *English* enjoyed; yet, the Crown of *England* not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of *England* have never submitted to those Articles of it, nor even the *Spaniards* themselves ever observed them: But this Treaty revives those Articles in Prejudice of *Great Britain*, and makes Your Majesty a Party to them, and even a Guarantee to the States-General for Privileges against Your own People.

In how deliberate and extraordinary a Manner Your Majesty's Ambassador consented to deprive Your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and Your Majesty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, most evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by Your Majesty's Directions, have been laid before Your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to Your Majesty and to Your Kingdom had been offered as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refused to be admitted by the States-General, upon this Reason and Principle, That nothing Foreign to the Guaranties of the Succession, and of the Barrier, should be mingled with them; notwithstanding which, the States-General had no sooner received

Notice

Notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between Your Majesty and the present Emperor, but they departed from the Rate proposed before, and insisted upon the Article of which Your Commons now complain, which Article Your Majesty's Ambassador allowed of, altho' equally Foreign to the Succession, or the barrier; and altho' he had for that Reason departed from other Articles which would have been for the Service of his own Country.

We have forbore to trouble Your Majesty with general Observations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire, and other Parts of Europe. The Mischiefs which arise from it to Great Britain are what only we have presented humbly to represent to You. As they are very evident, and very great; and as it appears that the Lord Viscount Townshend had not any Orders or Authority for concluding several of those Articles which are most prejudicial to Your Majesty's Subjects, we have thought we could do no less, than declare Your said Ambassador, who negotiated and signed, and all others who advised the Ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to Your Majesty and Your Kingdom.

Upon these faithful Informations and Advices from Your Commons, we assure ourselves, Your Majesty, in Your great Goodness to Your People, will rescue them from those Evils, which the private Councils of ill-designing Men have exposed them to; and that in Your great Wisdom You will find some Means for the explaining and amending the several Articles of this Treaty, so as that they may consist with the Interest of Great Britain, and with a real and lasting Friendship between Your Majesty and the States-General.

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.

**T**HIS Representation is a farther Instance of the Dutiful Affection to My Service, and Concern for the Publick Interest, which this House of Commons has always shewn.

You may be assured, That I will give such Orders, as shall effectually answer what You desire of Me in every Particular.



# T H E CONTENTS

## A:

**A**ccounts, publick, P. 298,  
300, 329, 353.  
**ACTS** passed in Ireland,  
P. 200. in England 299, 346,  
367, 374.  
**ADDRESS** of the Commons of  
Ireland to the Queen 167. Of  
the same to the Lord Lieutenant  
169. Of the Lords to the Queen  
170. Of the same to the Lord  
Lieutenant, 172. Of the Convo-  
cation to the same 173. Of the  
Commons to the Queen against  
the Lords Address 182. Of the  
same, returning Thanks to the  
Queen 186. Of the Lords vindic-  
ating their former Address,  
197. Of the same against the  
Dissenters, 199. Of the Council  
and Burgeses of Virginia, 214.  
Of the British Lords to the  
Queen, 288. Of the Commons,  
290. Of the Lords about the Ne-  
gotiations of Peace, 300. Of the  
same to thank the Queen for her  
Message, 322. Of the Commons  
323. Of the same about the  
Barrier Treaty, 347. Of the  
Lords about the Specifick Offers  
of France, 357. Of the Com-  
mons, 355. Of the same about  
the Church at Rotterdam,  
P. 372.

**ADVOCATES**, Faculty of, in  
Edinburgh, their Proceedings  
about the Pretender's Medal,  
p. 203 & seq.  
**Africa**, Trade there, p. 372.  
**Albani**, Signior, the Pope's Ne-  
phew and Nuncio very busy at  
Frankfort, 65. His Demands  
and Mortification, *ibid*.  
**Albemarle**, Earl of, his Letter to  
the States General, p. 55.  
**Anjou**, Duke of, see Philip.  
**Annandale**, Marquis of, sworn a  
Privy Counsellor, p. 377.  
**Anne**, see Queen.  
**Arens**, Castle of, reduc'd by the  
Marquis d' Arpajou, p. 84.  
**Argyle**, Duke of, goes to the  
Hague, p. 7, goes to Barce-  
lona, 89, falls sick, *ibid*, returns  
Home *ibid*.  
**Atkins**, Sir Robert dies 385.  
**Audiences** of Foreign Ministers,  
p. 214, 375, 388, 382, 387.

## B.

**Barnard**, Francis, Esq; sworn Sol-  
licitor General in Ireland; 165.  
**Barrier Treaty**, 328, 329, 347,  
348, 365.  
**Bath**, Earl of, his Death, 378.  
**Bathurst**, Allen, Esq; made a Bar-  
on, 392.  
**Bathurst**, Villiers, Bsq; dies, 384.  
**Bavaria**, Elector of, Arguments  
\* H \*  
\* H \*  
\* H \*

# The CONTENTS.

used in his Favour 58. His Protest 61. He declines the Command of the French Army in Alsace, 63.

Bay, Marquis of, his Expedition in Portugal, 92

Beauchroft, Sir Robert, chosen Lord Mayor, 384.

Beaufort, Duke of, made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, 314. He marries, 384: made Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, 388.

Bedford, Duke of, his Death, 378.

Bellasis, Sir Henry, his Election declar'd void, 352.

Berkley, Earl of, made Constable of St. Brionels Castle, 383.

Bertie, Charles Esq; dies, 376.

Peregrine Esq; his death, 380.

Berwick, Duke of, evacuates Savoy, and secures the Passes into Dauphiné, 82.

Bonnet, Mr. notifies the Death of the young Prince of Prussia, 382.

Bothmar, Baron de, arrives from Holland, 270. His Memorial, ib.

Bouchain, memorable Siege of this Place, 34 to 44.

Bristol, Lord Bishop of, made Lord Privy Seal 226. His Character, ib. Named first Plenipotentiary, 269. He embarks for Holland, 304.

Britton, Brigadier, appointed Envoy Extraord. to Prussia, 386.

Broderick, William, Esq; made Attorney Gen. of Jamaica, 379.

Bruce, Lord, call'd up to the House of Peers, 302.

Buckingham, Duke of, made President of the Council 218.

Bully, Mr. sent back to France, 379.

Buys, Mons. Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, arrives in London, 251. Account of his Negotiation, 259 & seq. to 263. He embarks for Holland, 304.

C.

Cairnes, Sir Alexander Barr. his Compliment to Prince Eugene, 338.

Campaign in Flanders, 8 & seq. to 53. On the Rhine, 59 to 64. In Savoy inconsiderable, 78. In Catalonia, 83 & seq. to 89. In Portugal 98. In Pomerania, 100.

Canada Expedition. Winter, from 152 to 162.

Canterbury, Archbishop of, his Letter to his Suffragans, 223.

Cardona, Siege of it rais'd, 85.

Cardonnel, Mr. Adam, Resolutions against him 354.

Carstares Mr. his Petition int'reserv'd, 330.

Castel Leon taken by the Spaniards, 85.

Caverly, Walter Esq; made a Baronet, 386.

Charles III. King of Spain, chosen Emperor, 69. His Letter to the Deputies of Catalonia, 74. He arrives at Vado and goes to Milan, 76. Arrives at Frankfurt, 77. His Circular Letter to the Princes of the Empire, 253. And to the States General, 255.

Churches, Bill to build, 30, 326.

Clermont, Lord, bail'd, 215.

Closetting, 281.

Clogn, Elect. Arguments in his Favour, 58.

Commission for Subscriptions to the South Sea Company, 214.

Commissioners of Publick Account lay their Report before the Commons, 298, 300.

Commissioners new, of Trade and Plantations 217.

Commissioners of Privy Seal, 303.

Commissioners new, of Customs, 315. Of Visqualling Office, 385.

Compton, Lord, call'd by Writ to the House of Peers, 302.

Conse.

# The CONTENTS.

**Confederate Troops in Flanders**  
*camp*, 8. *encamp* at Orchies,  
 9. *march* to Lewarde, *ibid.*  
*see* Marlborough.

**Congress for a Negotiation of**  
*Peace appointed*, 268.

**Convocation of Ireland, their Ad-**  
*dress to the Lord Lieutenant*,  
 173. *Their Proceedings* 174 &  
*seq* 195.

**Convocation of England**, 387.

**Coriton Sir William, dies**, 386.

**Coventry E. of dies**, 387.

**Counters made in France, with**  
*remarkable Devices*, 307.

**Cox, Sir Richard, sworn Lt Chief**  
*Justice of Ireland*, 165.

**Czar of Muscovy, his War with**  
*the Turks*, 97. *His Treaty*, 98.

## D.

**D Alrmyple, sir David, remo-**  
*ved from being Lord Advo-*  
*cate in Scotland*, 212.

**Danby Lord, dies**, 382.

**Dartmouth Lt, his Letter to the**  
*D. of Ormond*, 191. *made an*  
*Earl*, 215.

**Dauphin of France dies**, 231.

**Debate mem. in H. of Lords**, 284.

**Denmark, King of, invades Po-**  
*merania*, 100.

**Dodwell Mr, his Death**, 379.

**Quindale, Mr, his Speech for accep-**  
*ting the Pretender's Medal*, 203.  
*his Compliments to the Dutche's*  
*of Gordon*, 204, 205. *his Vin-*  
*dication suppress'd*, 212.

**Duplin, Lord, made a Baron of**  
*Gr. Britain*, 302. *made a Tel-*  
*ler of the Exchequer*, 381.

## E.

**E Effigies of the Devil, Pope,**  
*and Pretender seiz'd*, 278.

**El. & Sons of Parliament Men, kill**  
*perregulate them*, 354.

**Electors of the Empire declare for**  
*K. Charles*, 15.

**Elvas bombard'd by Spaniards**, 92

**Emperor, his Death**, 10. *El Lion*

*of a new one*, 60 & *seq.* to 74.  
*see* Charles III.

**Empire, Neutrality in it**, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
*Precautions taken for its securi-*  
*ty*, 58.

**Episcopacy, Bill in its favour in**  
*Scotland*, 325, 329, 343, 346,  
 362. *Clauses added to it*, 363.

**Erbeck Count, taken Prisoner**, 42.

**Eugene, Pr. of Savoy detain'd at**  
*Vienna*, 8. *Arrives at Hague*,

15. *Goes to the Army*, 16. *To*

*Tournay, and then to the Hague*

18. *Puts himself at the head of*

*the Army of the Empire*, 59.

*Remarkable Paragraph about*

*him in the Post Boy*, 304. *He*

*resolves to come to England*, 306

*He embarks*, 334. *Account of*

*his Reception and Negotiation in*

*England*, 335 & *seq.* *His Me-*

*morial*, 358. *He meets with*

*Difficulties in his Negotiation*,

375. *Has his Audience of Leave*

*and embarks for Holland*, *ibid.*

## F.

**F Agel, Gen. appointed to Com-**  
*mand the Siege of Bouchain*,  
 32.

**Fairfax, Lord, his Death**, 380.

**Faſt ſolemniz'd**, 317.

**Ferrers, Lt, made an Earl**, 215.

**Flying Poſt, Author of it, his A-**  
*pology for himſelf*, 210.

**Foley, Thomas Eſq, made a Ba-**  
*ron*, 302.

**Forbes Sir James dies**, 383.

**Forſter Mr. his Speech to the D.**  
*of Ormond*, 164, 192.

**French in Flanders begin to af-**  
*ſemble*, 9. *Encamp behind the*

*Senſon*, *ibid.* *Deſtroy ſeveral Boats*

*laden with Hay and O*, *ibid.*

*Take a Fort at Harlebeck*, 16.

*Deſtroy part of the Sluyces there*,

*ibid.* *Put themſelves behind*

*Cambray and Arras*, 18. *Take*

*the Poſt at Arleux*, 20. *Are*

*repulſed at Hordain*, 40. *Their*

# The CONTENTS

*Groundless Complaints about the execution of the Capitulation of Bouchain* 48. *They break the Dykes on the Scarpe*, 54.  
*French make an unsuccessful Attempt on the Leeward Islands*, 163.  
*French rejoice at the Duke of Marlborough's Disgrace*, 310.  
*Friend Dr. made Schoolmaster of Westminster*, 382.

## G.

**G**allas, Count, expostulates with the Lord High Treasurer, 232. *His Memorial against the Writer of the Post Boy*, 241. *Account of his being forbid the Court*, 252.  
*Germany, Affairs there*, 57. & seq.  
*Gordon, Dutchess of, presents the Advocates of Edinburgh, with the Pretender's Medal*, 203. *Her Answer to their Compliments*, 205.  
*Gore, Alderman, chosen Lord Mayor of Dublin*, 191.  
*Gouvernet, Marchioness of, comes over to England*, 306.  
*Grabe Dr. his Death and Character*, 384.  
*Granville, George Esq; made Ld. Lansdowne*, 302.  
*Grahame Dr. dies*, 387.  
*Grifons, Affairs there in relation to Mr. Malner and Mr Manning*, 127 & seq.  
*Grovetstein, Major General, made Governor of Bouchain*, 44.  
*Gué Trouin, his Expedition in Brazil*, 97.

## H.

**H**allere, his discovery of a clandestine Treaty between France, Spain and Portugal, 92.  
*Hamilton, Duke of, made Duke of Brandon in Great Britain*,

215. *Debates about it in the House of Peers*, 295, 297. *Drops* 332.  
*Hanover, Elector of, his Interposition in Favour of the Protestants of Hildesheim*, 104 & seq. to 111. *Bill for the Precedence of that illustrious Family*, 332.  
*Harcourt, Sir Simon, made a Baron*, 215.  
*Harley, Thomas Esq; appointed to go to Hanover*, 395.  
*Hay, George Esq; (Lord Duplin) made Baron Hay*, 302.  
*Henley Anthony Esq; dies*, 383.  
*Hesse Darmstat, Prince of, takes leave of the Queen*, 383.  
*Higgins, Mr Francis, Account of his Quarrelling with the Lord Santry, and Proceedings against him*, 192 & seq. to 202.  
*Hildesheim Affair relating to the Protestants of that Bishoprick*, 104 & seq. to 111.  
*Hill, Brigadier, Commander of the Forces sent to Canada*, 153, *Made Lieutenant of the Tower*, 314.  
*Hohendorf, Baron, notifies the Death of the Emperor to the States General*, 10.  
*Houbton Sir John dies*, 387.  
*Hungary, Troubles there pacified*, 119, 120, 121.

## I.

**J**acobites in England, appeas'd, 208, 212.  
*Jefferies Mr. his Memorial to the King of Sweden*, 101.  
*Jenkinson, Sir Robert, married*, 387.  
*Jersey Earl of, his Death*, 225, 382.  
*Ingoldstby, Gen. dies*, 344.  
*Ireland, Affairs there*, 136 & seq. to 202 & 344.  
*Ireton Mr. dies*, 386.

K. Kc m

# The CONTENTS.

## K.

**K** Enn Dr. his Death, 337.  
 Killegrew, Coll. a. rives  
*Express from Spain*, 225.  
 Kit Cat Club, *Sham Plot* put up  
 on them, 279. *Their Vindication*  
 280.

## L.

**L** Angton, Dominick, *Proceed-*  
*ings of the Commons of*  
*Ireland, against him*, 179 and  
 seq.

Lawyers, *Changes amongst them*,  
 217.

Leeds, D. of, made L. Ch. J. in  
 Eyre, 384.

Lempster, Lord, dies, 386

Letter, of Count Fleming to the  
 Baron de Harfotte, 5. Of the  
 States Gen. to K. Charles, 13.  
 Of the Field-Deputies to the  
 States Gen. about the *Passing of*  
*the Lines*, 27. Of the same to  
 the same, about the *surrender of*  
*Bouchain*, 45. Of the D. of  
 Marlborough to the States Gen.  
 48. Of Marshal de Villars  
 to the D. of Marlborough, 49  
 Of the D. of Marlborough, to  
 that Marshal, 50. Of the E.  
 of Albemarle to the States Gen.  
 55. Of K. Charles to the De-  
 puties of Catalonia, 74. Of  
 the P. of Nassau Friesland to  
 the States Gen. 112. Of Mr.  
 Manning to the Swissers 144.  
 Of Mr. Stanian to the same,  
 146. Of the same to the Cantons  
 of Zurich, 149. Of the Q. to  
 the Archbp. of Canterbury, 220.  
 Of his Grace to his Suffragan,  
 223. Of the New Emperor to  
 the Princes the Empire, 253. Of  
 the same to the States Gen. 255.  
 Of the same to the Q. of Great  
 Britain, 258. Of the Q. to the  
 Allies, 269. *Supposed Letter*  
*from the French King to the*

*Cardinal de Noailles*, 312. *Of*  
*the E. of Dartmouth to the Ld.*  
*Mayor of London*, 339.

Levings, Sir Richard, *sworn At-*  
*torney Gen. in Ireland*, 165.

Lieutenants, Lords, appointed,  
 218, 223, 303. See the Re-  
 markables 384.

Lions in the Tower, die, 386

Lifter, Dr. his Death, 345

London, City of, disappointed in  
 their Design to entertain P. Eu-  
 gene of Savoy, 339

## M.

**M** An, Mr. order'd into the Cu-  
 stody of the Sergeant at  
 Arms attending the Commons,  
 325.

Manning, Mr. his Interposition in  
 favour of Mr. Malner, 127. and  
 seq. to 142. Villainous Attempt  
 upon him, 144. His Letter to  
 the Helvetic Body, ibid.

Mansel, Sir Thomas, Bart. made  
 Baron Mansel, 302.

Marlborough, Duke of, *seeming*  
*Reconciliation between him and*  
*the new Ministry*, 2. *Motives on*  
*which he retains the Command of*  
*the Army*, 3. He sets out for  
 Holland, 4. *Concerns the Ope-*  
*rations of the Campaign*, 8. *Re-*  
*views the Troops, and marches*  
*to Lens*, 17. He would have  
 quitted the Post at Arleux, but  
 was over-ruled, 22. *Resolves to*  
*pass the French Lines*, 23.  
*Finds it impracticable to attack*  
*the French*, 29. *Malicious slur*  
*put on his Conduct*, 30. *Makes*  
*the Dispositions for the Siege of*  
*Bouchain*, 31 and seq. to 44.  
 Is ungratefully used by some of  
 his Country-men, but has Justice  
 done him by Foreigners, 45. He  
 is inclined to Besiege Quefnoy,  
 47. His Letter to the States  
 Gen. 48. And to the Maréchal de

# The CONTENTS.

- de Villars, 50. *Leaves the Army, and comes to the Hague,* 53. *Sets out for England, arrives at London, and cautiously avoids the Attendance of the Mobb,* 54. *Malicious and Siniſter Endeavours of his Enemies,* 224. *His Speech in the Houſe of Lords,* 286. *Depoſitions againſt him,* 299. *His Letter to the Commiſſioners of publiſh Accounts,* 300. *His Diſgrace,* 301. *His Enemies inſult upon it,* 308, 310. *His Vindication,* 311. *Debate about, and Reſolutions againſt him in the Houſe of Commons,* 328.
- Martyrdom of K. Charles I. ſolemniz'd, 332.
- Maſner, Mr. *Proceedings againſt him,* 127 and ſeq. to 143.
- Maſſam, Samuel Eſq; made Baron Maſſam, 302.
- Maxim, wholeſome, againſt the Fury of Parties, 162.
- Mayor, Lord, of Dublin, *Transactions about his Election,* 187 and ſeq. to 192.
- Mecklenburgh, Duke of, *entertain'd with the Sight of the Confederate Army,* 19.
- Medal of the Pretender, and *Proceedings thereupon in Scotland,* 203 and ſeq.
- Memorial of the Britiſh Miniſter to the K. of Sweden, 102. *Of the Pruſſian Miniſters to the States Gen.* 114. *Of the Britiſh Miniſters to the Griſons and Swiſſers,* 127 and ſeq. *Of Mr. Merveilleaux againſt Mr. Manning,* 134. *Of Mr. Salis, in Vindication of the Griſons,* 140. *Of Count de Goes to the States Gen.* 258. *Of the Baron de Bothmar,* 270. *Of Prince Eugene,* 358.
- Memorial of the Church of England preſented on a falſe, traitorous and ſcandalous Libel, 188.
- Merrick John Eſq; made Judge of North Wales, 382.
- Meinager, Monſieur, *his Negotiation in England,* 246 and ſeq.
- Meſſage from the Queen to the Parliament, 316. 317, 318. 321, 326, 372.
- Moleſworth, Mr. *his ſolemn Reception, and Compliments at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany,* 122.
- Mouthormet, Marquiſs of, dies, 383.
- Muſcovites. See Czar.
- Muſcovy, Prince of, *his Marriage,* 99.
- ## N.
- N Affau Friesland, Prince of, *drown'd* 111. *His Character,* 112. *His Letter to the States before his Death,* ibid. *Princeſs of recommended to the States Gen.* 113. *Deliver'd of a Son,* 114. *The Young Prince Chriſten'd,* 118.
- Naturalization Act, *Bill to repeal it,* 299, 317.
- Negotiation, Secret, between France, Spain and Portugal, 92. *Between Great Britain and France,* 231 and ſeq.
- Neutrality. See Empire.
- Newcaſtle, D. of, *his Death,* 381.
- Nicholſon, General, *his Share in the Expedition to Canada,* 152 and ſeq.
- Northumberland, D. of, *made Colonel of the ſecond Troop of Guards,* 313.
- Nottingham, E. of, *Declares againſt the Preliminaries offer'd by France,* 263, 281, 284. *He brings in the Occaſional Conformity Bill, under another Title,* 296.

# The CONTENTS.

O.

**O**ccasional Conformity Bill brought in, with a new Title, 296.

**Offers**, Specifick of France, receiv'd with general Indignation, 355, 356.

**Officers**, Bill to limit their Number in the H. of Commons, 346 sent to the Lords, 365. Rejected, 367.

**Order** against selling of Places and Offices, 227.

**Ormond**, Duke of, his Journey to Ireland, 163. and Reception at Dublin, *ibid.* and 164, 165. His Speech to the Parliament, 165. His Answer to the Address of the Lord, 173. And to the Convocation, 174. Returns to Dublin, 188. His Speech to the Parliament, 200. He embarks for England, 202. Is made Commander in Chief, &c. 313. And Capt. Gen. 314. Great Intimacy between him and Prince Eugene, 337.

**Orrery**, Earl of, made Baron Boyle in Great Britain, 25.

**Oxford**, Earl of, his Speech at the Opening of the Charter of the South Sea Company, 229. Principal Reason why he gave into that Project, 230. His Answer to Count Gallas, 232. His Inclination, 259.

P

**P**aget, Mr. made Capt. of the Troomen of the Guard, 218. Made Baron Burton, 302.

**Palatin**, Eldest of, his Pretension overruled, 67. He arrives at Frankfort, 68.

**Pamphlets**, for and against the present Negotiations of Peace, 251. and seq. 264, 265.

**Parliament** of England meets, 165. Their Proceedings, 167.

and seq. 187, 197.

**Parliament** of Great Britain, meets and is prorogued, 219, 268, 278. Reasons for the last Prorogation, 278. Meets, 282. Their Proceedings, 284 and seq. 340 and seq.

**Patronage**, Lay in Scotland, Bill to restore them, 371.

**Peace**, Negotiation towards it, 231 and seq. Congress appointed, 268. Endeavours to remove the Difficulties that obstruct it, 281.

**Peers**, new created, 215, 302. Reflections upon it, 309. Introduced into the House, 315.

**Pelham**, Lord, dies, 387.

**Peterborough**, Earl of, arrives at Frankfort, 68. Goes to Italy, 70. Goes to Venice, 78. Puts the Differences between the Courts of Vienna and Turin, in a fair way of Accommodation, 78. Meets the D. of Argyle at Genoa, and goes back to Turin, and Vienna, and then to England, 89. His Endeavour towards the Pacification of Hungary, 120. He arrives in England, 216.

**Philip**, King, seizes on the Church Plate, 90. Returns to Madrid, *ibid.* Forbids Commerce with Venice, Genoa and Lucca, *ibid.*

**Phips**, Sir Constantine, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, his magnificent Reception in the County of Kerry, 188.

**Places and Preferments**, 213, 214, 217, 218, 219, 223, 226, 289, 313, 314, 315.

**Plot**, Sham, charg'd on the Kit-Cat-Club, 279.

**Poland**, King, threatens to recall his Troops from Flanders, 16. invades Pomerania, 100.

# The CONTENTS.

Popery, Bill against it, 370.  
 Popping, Mrs committed to Newgate, 386.  
 Portmore, Earl of, has Leave to return to England, 96.  
 Portugal, Campaign there, 91. Negotiation between that Crown and France and Spain, 92 to 96. British Regiments reduced there, 96. The Q. brought to Bed of a Princess, *ibid.*  
 Post-Boy, remarkable Passages in that News Paper, 232 and seq. 246, 260 and seq. 279. Complaints against the Author, 280, 304, 337, 339.  
 Poulet, Earl of, made Lord Steward, 218.  
 Preliminary Articles signed by Mr Meisner, 247.  
 Prels, Licentiousness of it, 347.  
 Pretender, his Friends busy in Scotland, 202. His Medal, and Proceedings thereupon, 203. and seq. Paragraph in his Favour, in a News Letter, 213. His Progress through some Provinces of France, *ibid.*  
 Prior, Mr. Account of his Journey to Paris, and Secret Negotiation, 231 and seq.  
 Prior, Grand, of France, set at Liberty, 143.  
 Privy Councillors sworn, 213, 314, 377.  
 Privy Seal, Vacant, 225. Dispos'd of 226. Commissioners to execute that Office, 307.  
 Prussia, Ministers of, their Demands, 7. Satisfied, *ibid.* K. of, is jealous of the Elector of Hanover's setting on Hildersheim, 105. Comes to the Hague, 111. Satisfaction given him by the States Gen. 117. He returns to his Dominions, 118. — Prince of, dies, 382.

**Q**uakers, their *Devotion* rejected, 346  
 Quince, Account of the Expedition thither, 152 and seq. to 161. The principal Managers of it censured, 161. Arguments in their Favour, 162.  
 Queen Anne writes to the States General in favour of the Duke of Marlborough, 3. Concurs with the Measures taken by the States General upon the Emperor's Death, 15. Her Answer to the Address of the Lords of Ireland 172. And to that of the Commons, 186. She goes to Windsor 214. Her Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 220. And the Allies to invite them to send their Ministers to the Congress, 269. Her Speech to the British Parliament, 282. Her Answer to the Lords Address, 289. And to that of the Commons, 292. She's first styled Queen of Great Britain by the Paris Gazetteer, 307. Her Answer to the Lords Address, about the Negotiation of Peace, 316. Her Message to the House of Lords, *ibid.* Her Answer to the Representation of the Scotch Lords, 316. Her Message to the Lords, 321. Her Answer to their Lordships Address, 323. Her Answer to the Address of the Commons, 325. Her Message to them about the Building of 50 Churches, 326. Her Answer to the Resolutions against the D. of Marlborough 328. Her Answer to Prince Eugene, 336. Her Birth day solemniz'd, 344. She presents Pr. Eugene with a rich Sword, *ibid.* Her Answer to the Lords Address, about the Specific Officers of France, 358. Her Message about



# The CONTENTS.

about. *Pr. Eugene's Proposition*, 362. And about the *Episcopal Church at Rotterdam*, 372. Her *Accession to the Throne* solemniz'd, 374.  
*Queensberry, Duke of, his Death*, 380.

R.

**R**aby Lord, appointed *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague*, 8. Arrives from thence, and is sworn a *Privy Counsellor*, 213. Created *Earl of Strafford*, 215. His *Letter to Capt. Desborough*, 334. He marries, 384.  
*Ragotski, Prince, refuses to agree to the Treaty between the Imperialists and the Hungarians*, 122.  
*Ranelagh Earl of, dies*, 386.  
*Ratliff, Jasper Esq; dies*, 376.  
*Remarkables of the Year*, 376.  
*Representation of the Commons to the Queen*, 367.  
*Rivers, Earl, made Master of the Ordnance, and Coll. of the Royal Regiment of Horse*, 313, 314.  
*Robinson, Dr. see Bristol*.  
*Rochegude, Marquis of, his Memorial in Favour of the French Protestants*, 243.  
*Rocheſter, Earl of, his Death and Character*, 377.

S.

**S**afra plunder'd by the *Portuguezes*, 91.  
*Salis, Monsieur, his Memorial in Vindication of the Conduct of the Grisons, in relation to Mr. Manning*, 140.  
*Savoy, Duke of, strikes a great Alarm and Consternation into the Lionnois*, 82. Repasses the *Mountains*, 83.  
*Savoy, Prince Eugene of, see Eugene*.  
*Chevalier of, dies*, 362.

*Saxony, Prince of, design to get him chosen King of the Romans*, 60, 65.  
*Scotland, Affairs there*, 202 & seq. to 212. *Representation of the Church*, 330.  
*Shadwel Dr. made Physician in Ordinary to the Queen*, 345.  
*Sheriffs of the City of London, account of their Election*, 216.  
*Sheridan Dr. dies*, 384.  
*Sloan Dr. made Physician in Extraordinary to the Queen*, 345.  
*Somerset Duke of, Resolution to remove him put off*, 301. He is removed, 315.  
*South Sea Company, their Charter*, 228. Their *Governor and Directors chosen*, *ibid*. Money granted for their *Fund*, 323.  
*Speech of Mr. Forster to the D. of Ormond*, 164. Of the *Duke to the Parliament of Ireland*, 165, 200. Of the *Queen to the British Parliament*, 282. Of the *Duke of Marlborough in House of Peers*, 286.  
*Stanian Mr. his Letter to the Swissers*, 146. and to the *Canton of Zurich*, 149.  
*Staremberrgh General, provides for the security of Catalonia*, 83, 84. raises the *Siege of Cardona*, 85.  
*States General, their Resolution upon the Emperors Death*, 10. Their *Letter to King Charles*, 13. They are against undertaking a *second Siege in Flanders* 47. They give *Satisfaction to the King of Prussia*, 117. Their *Letter about the Barrier Treaty*, 348.  
*Stewart Sir James, made Lord Advocate of Scotland*, 212.  
*Strafford Earl of, see Raby*.

# The CONTENTS.

**Strathallan, Lord Viscount, his Death,** 379.

**Stuart General, made Commander in chief in Ireland,** 344.

**Supply, Resolutions thereupon,** 292, 293, 294, 364, 365, 368, 370, 371, 373.

**Sutton, Brigadier, brings News of the passing the Lines,** 223. **made Governor of Hull,** 384.

**Sweden, King of, his Declaration against the Neutrality in the Empire,** 9. **His Protest against the Treaty between the Czar and the Turks,** 98. **His Solicitations successful,** 99. **Just Praise of that Prince,** *ibid.* **His Answer to the British Ministers Memorial,** 102.

**Sweet Mr. Resolutions against him,** 355.

**Swift, Jonathan, an Account of him,** 236.

**Switzerland, Affairs there in relation to Mr Masner and Mr Manning,** 130 & seq.

## T.

**Taffard, Marechal de, goes to France on his Parole,** 247.

**Townshend, Ld Viscount, recall'd,** 8. **Voted an Enemy to his Country,** 348.

**Trade and Plantations, new Commissioners of that Office,** 217.

**Trevor, Sir Tho. made Baron, Trevor,** 302.

**Tram, Archbishop of, made one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,** 344.

**Turks, their War with the Muscovites, 7. Treaty between them** 98.

## V.

**Venafque, Castle of, reduc'd by the Marquis d' Arpajon,** 83.

**Vendosme, Duke of, his Boasts to reduce Catalonia,** 83.

**Villars, Marechal de, takes the Alarm,** 24. **Throws some Troop into Bouchain,** 32. **Narrowly escapes being taken,** 35. **Miscarries in his design to surprise Doway,** 40. **His Letter to the Duke of Marlborough,** 49.

**Vryberg, Monsieur, his Death,** 380.

**Upton, Dr. dies,** 384.

**Utrecht, City of, named for the Place of the Congress for a Negotiation of Peace,** 268.

## W.

**Walker Sir Hovendon, his Expedition to Canada,** 152 & seq. to 62.

**Walpole, Robert Esq, Proceedings against him** 320, 321, 369.

**War between the Turks and Muscovites,** 67. **In Pomerania** 100.

**Warton Sir Miles, refuses being made a Lord,** 303.

**Ways and Means for raising a Supply,** 294, 327, 366, 370, 373.

**Welderen, Monsieur Van, his Speech to the Minister of the Allies,** 12.

**Weymouth, Lord Viscount, made a Privy Counsellor,** 374.

**Windfor, Lord Viscount, made Baron Mountjoy,** 302.

**Wiltoughby, Sir Thomas, made Baron Middleton,** 302.

**Willoughby, Lord, marries,** 379.

**Of Brooke, dies,** 381.

**Wirtemberg, Duke of, assembles part of the Army of the Empire** 58.

**Withart, Sir James, arrives at the Hague,** 6. **Is appointed again, to go to Holland,** 345. **His Commission call'd for,** 354.

## Y.

**Yule Vacance, Bill to repeal it,** 371.

---

---

# CONTENTS.

## OF THE

# APPENDIX.

**N**umber I. *The Petition of the Council of State of the United Provinces for the Charges of the Year, 1712, call'd The State of the War, p. 1.*

**N**umb. II. *A Letter to a Friend concerning the Publick Debts, particularly that of the Navy: Suppos'd to be written by Robert Walpole, Esq; 25.*

**N**umb. III. *A State of the Five and Thirty Millions, mention'd in the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons: Suppos'd to be likewise written by the same Hand, 44.*

**N**umb. IV. *An Act for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better Securing the Church of England, &c. 67.*

**N**umb. V. *The REPORT of the Commissioners of Publick Accounts, in Relation to the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Cardonnel, 74.*

**N**umb. VI. *The Representation of the House of Commons to the Queen, with Her Majesty's Answer, 90.*

## ERRATA.

**P**age 102 last Line, instead of *Wain* read *War* in. p 138. l. 18, instead of *Kesfry* read *Kerry*.



